Weather

Overcast weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 70.3 and the minimum 67.4, figures for the corresponding day last year being 88.9 and 74.7.

TODAY'S EDITORIAL LEADERS APPEAR ON PAGE 20

大陸報 The China Press 大陸報

"The Pulse of this Great City and of China"

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Pres. Lincoln, today.
FROM U.S. Pres. Madison, June 30.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Morea, Tuesday.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Saarbreucken, today.

No. 3928 Vol. XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 甲子年五月廿一日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1924 中華民國十三年六月廿二號 20 CENTS

BIG RUSH ON IN PEKING TO REGISTER ALL TRADE MARKS

Foreign Firms Apparently Change Attitude

B.A.T. HAS 600

Total Of More Than Half Million Registrations Likely

(By Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 18.—Foreign firms doing a business in China have apparently given up the fight against the Chinese Special Trade Marks Bureau, and are rushing to register their trademarks with the Bureau for fear Chinese or other foreign firms will register trademarks denoting their goods, according to information received today.

The action was apparently started, according to reliable reports, when Nanyang Brothers attempted to register six trade marks claimed by the British-American Tobacco Company. The B.A.T. immediately reconsidered the attitude it had previously adopted in refusing to register its trade-marks pending some action on the protest made against the new law by the foreign Legations, and sent Mr. Kent, of Kent and Mounsey, their legal advisors in North China, to Peking to go into the matter in more detail.

The presumption is that the B.A.T. had decided that it will no longer oppose application of the new law, so they have made application for approximately 600 trade-marks covering the brands of cigarettes manufactured by them, as well as other names under which, it is presumed, they intend to produce brands of cigarettes.

In addition, it is said that Dr. W. W. Yen has announced that all German firms doing business in China have already registered all their trade-marks, and that numerous firms of other nationality are following in their footsteps and registering their trade-marks.

At the same time, Dr. Yen has announced that the date of expiration of trade-mark registering has been extended for six months in order to take care of the rush. New applications for registration may be made until December 31, 1924, under the latest ruling.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, under which administration the Bureau falls, has now discovered what an enormous task lies before them in registering the trade-marks of the world in China and are making arrangements to employ several foreign experts to assist them in the organisation of the Bureau so that it will be on a footing with similar Bureaus in Western countries. The minimum number of trade-marks that will be registered by foreigners, according to computations just made, will be 250,000, and as many more are expected to be registered by Chinese firms.

Berlin To Propose Evacuation Of Three Ruhr Towns

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, June 21.—Le Journal publishes a report from Berlin that the German Government has made a demarche to Britain with a view to securing a formal undertaking that Ruhr towns of Duesseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort will be evacuated as soon as the Reichstag has accepted legislative measures to give effect to the experts' report. The question will be discussed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Herriot at Chequers.

Financial And Trade Article

The daily financial and trade article appears on the Financial Page of this issue of The China Press Page 18

Peking Dust

A Daily Chronicle Of The Capital's Gossip And News

(By Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 19.—President Tsao Kun and Dr. Wellington Koo have recently sent telegrams to President Calvin Coolidge and Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes expressing their thanks to the United States as a result of the action of Congress in voting to return all of America's share of the Boxer Indemnity to China for educational purposes.

The messages read as follows:

The President of the Republic of China to the President of the United States:

I consider it a privilege to bespeak on behalf of my fellow-citizens to Your Excellency and the people of the United States our sincere appreciation of the generosity shown in the remission of the American portion of the 1901 Indemnity. The remission of a part of the indemnity in 1908 contributed much to the special friendliness toward the people of the United States which had developed in the hearts of the Chinese people ever since the beginning of intercourse between our two peoples. The recent action will still further increase that friendliness. Your Excellency's Government have thus placed the people of China under a new debt of gratitude to the people of the United States.

(Signed)
Tsao K'un,
President of China.

The official Government telegram reads as follows:

The Government of the Republic of China to the Government of the United States of America.

The Secretary of State,
Washington.

The Government of the Republic of China desire to extend to the Government of the United States of America their grateful thanks for the expression of friendship and goodwill on the part of the United States toward China which is shown in the remission of the balance of the 1901 Indemnity payments due from China to the United States. The unprecedented action of the United States in remitting a part of the Indemnity in 1908 blazed a new path in international intercourse and helped to forge many links between the peoples of the two countries. This present additional proof of American generosity has profoundly impressed the Chinese Government and people, and cannot but lead to many happy and enduring results.

(Signed)
Y. K. Wellington Koo,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Indemnity which was forced from China following the Boxer outbreak totaled £67,500,000, or Hk. Tls. 450,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4 percent to be paid within 39 years and was allotted among the various Powers as follows:

United States, Tls. 32,939,055 or G. $24,440,788.1 of which $10,785,286.12 was remitted in 1908 under President Theodore Roosevelt and used in the establishment of Tsing Hua College and the education of Chinese students in the United States. The balance is now remitted.

Germany, Tls. 90,070,515, or Marks 278,166,423.93. On China's declaration of war against the Central Powers all payments to Germany were suspended and in the recent agreement between Germany and China it is provided that the indemnity be cancelled.

Austria-Hungary, Tls. 4,003,920 or Kronen 10,394,092.40, payment of which was also suspended when war broke out.

Belgium, Tls. 8,484,345 or Francs 31,816,293.75 which is now a point of dispute between China and Belgium as Belgium demands that it be paid in gold francs.

Spain Tls. 135,315, or Ps. 507,431.25.

France, Tls. 70,878,240 or Francs 265,793,400.00, which is also in dispute in the gold franc issue. As a result of China's refusal to pay the remainder in gold francs France has withheld signature of the Washington agreements, holding back the entire program of the Powers in China.

Great Britain, Tls. 50,620,545 or £7,593,080.19. Great Britain now proposes to remit the unpaid portion of the indemnity and the bill providing for that action has

(Continued on Page 2)

23 Of American School's Graduating Class Will Go To States In Fall

Remaining Six Have Not Yet Made Plans, But May Go Home Later; Prof. Boynton Reviews Year

Twenty-three of the twenty-nine graduates of the Shanghai American School this year will enter college in the United States this fall according to Prof. C. L. Boynton, acting principle of the School. The various schools which they expect to attend are as follows:

Elizabeth Barton, Mills College, Oakland, Cal.

Marjorie Billing, University of Montana, Missoula, Mont.

Harold Nesbitt Brewster, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Irene Evelyn Campbell, Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.

John James Carleton, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Frances Christine Drummond, Wilson College, Chambersburg, Va.

Morris Wilbur Estes, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Ruth Catherine Estes, Boston University, Boston.

Jame Lawrence Ford, Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.

Arthur Wallace Grafton, Presbyterian College of South Carolina.

Elizabeth Hemphill Grier, Agnes Scott College, Decature, Ga.

Lucy Henrietta Grier, Agnes Scott College, Decature, Ga.

John Salem Lockwood, DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

Sarah Lauchlin MacFadyen, Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga.

Margaret Patterson, Mary Elizabeth College, Staunton, Va.

Herbert Miner Pierce, Furman University, Greencastle, S. C.

Dorothy Allen Pray, New Hampshire State College, Durham, N. H.

Mildred Proctor, Denison University, Granville, Ohio.

Frank Rawlinson, Jr., Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Eunice Elizabeth Smith, Mount Holyoke, South Hadley, Mass.

Charles Chase Squires, Princeton, N. J.

Hugh King Wright, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.

The remaining six graduates, Katherine Collins, May Ellen Hawk, Martha Eskridge Lee, Mariquita McCloskey, Margaret Elizabeth McLachlin, and Marguerite Edna Scheibli have not yet made their plans but may go to America later for college educations.

SEVEN NEW BUILDINGS

The commencement exercises of the Shanghai American School which were held last week marked the first complete year's work in the new school buildings in the French Concession. Prof. Boynton in his address at the commencement exercises called attention to the fact that seven new and permanent buildings are now completed and occupied and in addition three temporary buildings on the grounds are being used. The grounds which the school occupies covers 92 mow or approximately sixteen acres. As an example of the growth of the school the acting principle called attention to the fact that the buildings were constructed to accommodate 375 students in the classrooms and 103 in the dormitories in addition to the members of the faculty who reside on the campus. The enrollment for the present year, the first in the new quarters was as follows, 412 in classes and 117 in the dormitories. The enrollment this has already exceeded the capacity of the present school plant and it was necessary to rent a private residence for housing 14 students. In order to provide for larger accommodations the principle of the school, Mr. Bartlett was sent to America to organise a financial campaign for more buildings for the school in order to accommodate the demands of the American community. The Board of Directors estimate that G. $275,000 is needed for new buildings which should be consrructed immediately.

Among the improvements effect in the instruction during the year referred to in Mr. Boynton's address, are the enlargement of the teaching staff supplying a teacher for each grade, a physical director for girls on a part time basis, courses in typewriting and stenography for advanced students and classes in sewing for girls and gardening for boys from the fifth to eighth grades. Health of the students and scholarship standards were also on a higher status than in previous years according to the report. On the side of sports the record of the year was most gratifying with victories in tennis, basketball, football, cross country running and in the track and field meets, which offset the defeat in baseball.

THANKS FOR GIFTS

In closing his remarks Mr. Boynton expressed appreciation of the interest of the community in the school as exemplified in numerous gifts, noted as follows:

To the American Legion for two large flags and the promise of a third. To Mr. T. E. Doremus for a trophy tennis cup for the en-

(Continued on Page 3)

EPITHETS, THEN FISTS FLY IN THE PARIS CHAMBER

Wild Melee Follows Assault On Communist Deputy

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, June 20.—There was an uproar in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday evening. The sitting was twice suspended, firstly, owing to a battle of expletives between the Right and Left Deputies, and, secondly, owing to a fight with fists between the Socialists and Communists at midnight. The Socialists assaulted a Communist Deputy, who declared that the Socialists were traitors to the working class because they supported the Government. The Communists rushed to the support of their colleague and a melee ensued. The Communist, M. Marty, standing on a bench, directed the operations, whirling a belt round his head. The Radicals were aghast and the Right and Centre cheered ironically.

(French Wirelss through Reuter)

Paris, June 20.—M. de Selves was elected President of the Senate by 151 votes to 134 for M. Bienvenu-Martin.

In the Chamber of Deputies the interpellation on the general policy of the Government concluded after a night sitting by a vote of confidence of 313 votes to 234.

M. Bokanowski, interpellating on the financial policy of the new Cabinet, praised the financial work of the preceding Legislature. He declared that expenditure had been reduced from 54 to 23 milliards. The receipts had been increased from 20 milliards in 1920 to 30 milliards according to the provisions for this year.

M. Faure read a Socialist manifesto explaining why his party would support the Government.

M. le Trocquer explained the Ruhr policy created by the Poincare Government. He declared that the results of the occupation figured as a net profit of one and a half milliards. He said that the experts recognised that, if Germany did not pay, it was because she did not want to.

M. Herriot spoke on the suppression of the Embassy to the Vatican and on foreign policy with Franco-British collaboration. He said that they did not ask the two nations to resemble one another but to be the complement of each other in order that their common experience might assure peace.

In the course of the night sitting in the debate on the introduction of French legislation in Alsace and Lorraine, M. Schumann read a declaration signed by 21 Alsatian Deputies demanding the non-introduction of lay laws.

Send It Home

With the Sunday edition of THE CHINA PRESS is enclosed a brown paper wrapper, in which subscribers, if they so wish, may send the Pictorial Section home to their friends. This is the most effective way of acquainting them with events in China and with Chinese manners and customs. The Pictorial Section is especially a welcome gift to former residents in this country.

PORTUGUESE FLIGHT ENDS; AMERICANS IN RANGOON

Former "To Go No Further" Says Reuter Message

MACAO MONDAY

Gunboats To Take Airmen To Colony; Governor Telegraphs

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, June 21.—The Portuguese aviators will go no further. The gunboats Patria and Macao have arrived and the airmen will leave Hongkong for Macao on Monday.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, June 21.—The Hongkong Dock Company has loaned a European foreman, three Chinese fitters and 18 coolies to proceed to Chinese territory with the object of dismantling the Portuguese aeroplane and transport it to Hongkong.

The villagers swarmed over the machine, tampering with it and damaging the wings. The Chinese district commander has now posted a guard of 50 armed soldiers to prevent further damage.

Transportation of the aeroplane is expected to be completed by tomorrow.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong June 21.—The Governor of Macao has sent a wireless message to the Portugese airman, Captain Paes, expressing his compliments and the pleasure of the Colony to learn of the landing. He says that there was enormous anxiety at Macao. A gunboat will leave Macao to render services to the airmen and will arrive at daylight this morning.

(Reuter's Service)

Rangoon, June 20.—The American world fliers arrived here today.

New York Comment On Cummins Case

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, June 20.—Commenting on Britain's breaking off of relations with Mexico, the New York Times says that Mexico is clearly entitled to demand the recall of Mr. Cummins, but this ought to have been done without the use of offensive language. The world is startled at the sight of a Pacifist MacDonald bearing himself in an international dispute very much as Lord Palmerston would have done.

The New York World says that the MacDonald Government inherited from Marquess Curzon the the quarrel with the Obregon Administration, which, through ignorance or obstinacy, it has made its own and in breaking with Mexico it has manifested an unfriendly spirit which makes its motive questionable.

French Envoy At Berlin Is Leaving

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, June 20.—M. de Margerie, the French Ambassador in Berlin, is leaving for Paris. The Matin declares that he was received before his departure by Herr Stresemann, who explained the German point of view on M. Herriot's statement of policy.

Important Notice

Readers are earnestly requested to be so kind as to communicate with the Business Manager (Tel. C. 1431) should the SPECIAL PICTORIAL SECTION be missing from to-day's paper, whether delivered by hand or by mail or purchased in the street.

The China Press, Inc.

May Preside Over Democratic Convention

SENATOR & MRS. KEY PITMAN.

Senator Key Pitman, of Nevada, shown here with Mrs. Pitman, is believed to be the likely choice for permanent chairman of the Democratic National Convention to be held in New York City in June.

TWO SCIENTISTS DIE ON EVEREST, IN VAIN CLIMB

Mallory And Irvine Succumb In Attempt To Reach Summit

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 21.—Tragedy attended the latest attempt to conquer Mount Everest, according to the Westminster Gazette, which states that Messrs. Leigh Mallory and Irvine, two members of the party, were killed during the final attempt to reach the summit.

The Daily Express says that news received by the victims' relatives shows that Messrs. Mallory and Irvine were caught in a monsoon near the summit.

Sir Francis Younghusband, interviewed by the Westminster Gazette, stated that the expedition was within a short distance of the summit; indeed, higher than it had ever previously attained. It was practically certain, however, that the expedition would now have to be abandoned, at least for the present year.

British Builders To Force Lockout

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 20.—The National Conference of Building Employers today decided to declare a national lockout from July 5 to enforce observance of the national agreements.

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 20.—The building lockout will involve nearly 700,000 men and will probably mean the stoppage of the bulk of building throughout the country.

The decision of the employers is all the more surprising because the national agreement, embodying the settlement reached on May 30 for an increase in wages of ½d an hour, was formally signed only on June 16.

The employers, in declining to endorse the settlement and breaking off negotiations, point out the continuous disputes and revolts throughout the country, particularly the strikes at Liverpool.

The building operatives declare that the employer's have repudiated their own negotiating committee and hint that, if the terms of settlement are not observed, the operatives may strike without waiting for the lock-out.

Tupan To Take Up Post In Jehol

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 17.—General Tsao Ying, Tupan of forestry and agricultural development in Jehol, arrived in Peking from Tientsin this morning, and will leave here soon to take up his post.

MATTEOTTI WAS SLAIN AND BURNT, SAYS ACCUSED

Four Prominent Fascists Implicated In Murder

(Reuter's Service)

Rome, June 21.—The Messaggero says that one of the principal men arrested in connection with the Matteotti crime has admitted complicity and has accused three other prominent Fascists, two of whom have been arrested as instigators.

It is alleged that Signor Matteotti was dragged into a motorcar and murdered, the car driven into the woods and the body thrown into a hedge. The murderers returned to Rome and conferred with others with regard to the disposal of the body, with the result that one of the assassins drove into the woods in the night and disposed of the body, which the prisoner believed was burned.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Padis, June 20.—Extreme political agitation reigns in Italy. The Parliamentary Opposition will meet on June 25. The affair of M. Matteotti, whose body still remains undiscovered, threatens to dislocate the active Fascist elements. The Fascist newspapers, Tribuna and Giornale d'Italia, are protesting against the authors of the crime and are claiming that they shall be punished. The collective resignation of the Fascist Press Bureau has been submitted. A great demonstration has taken place at Bologna.

Postal Strike In Canada Is Failure

(Reuter's Service)

Ottawa, June 20.—The postal strike has proved a fiasco except at Toronto and Montreal. The Postmaster-General has ordered the dismissal of all strikers not returning within 24 hours.

Free Books and Music

On page 2 will be found particulars of THE CHINA PRESS scheme for the distribution of Premium Books and Gramaphone Records to new subscribers.

GOVERNOR'S AIDE TELLS OF HAVOC AT BOMB BLAST

Chief Of Staff Gives Graphic Picture Of Tragedy

SAW ASSASSIN

Knives And Fork: Driven Into Wall; Women "Splendid"

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, June 21.—M. Chatel, M. Merlin's Chief of Staff, interviewed, gave a graphic narration of the Shameen outrage. "We had just taken our seats when a man dressed in a white singlet and a pair of white shorts came up to a window and threw a small handbag inside. Instinctively I shouted 'Down! Down!,' and we got under the table. Immediately there was a terrible explosion. I have seen many fearful sights in the war but nothing quite so terrible as that I saw after the explosion. Three persons were killed outright. Several were seriously wounded, lying on chairs or on the floor. The ladies were simply splendid. There was no panic of any kind. Everyone was quite calm and cool, and anxious to do all to help the unfortunate persons injured. The force of the explosion was such that it wrecked all the furniture in the room. The doors were blown open, table and chairs were broken, and knives and forks were blown all over the room. Some of the knives were broken into several pieces, while forks were sticking to the wain-scotting and walls.

"M. and Mme. Demaretz were killed outright. They were terribly injured in the head. They had only returned to Shameen from home three days previously. M. Pelletier, who died later, had his head split open and his thigh smashed. Dr. Casabianca had one hand completely smashed like a 'mashed potato.' From his back was abstracted the cap of the bomb. Mme. Rollin was wounded in the arm. Capitaine Bernard was wounded in the shoulder and breast. M. Fournier was badly injured in the head. M. Bozin was seriously wounded in the head and leg.

"The management of the hotel were most solicitous for the sufferers. British, American and Japanese doctors were early on the scene; while American and British sailors rendered first aid.

"A detachment of French sailors was landed and with British sailors patrolled the district during the night."

(Reuter's Service)

Calcutta, June 20.—Two Bengalees, caught redhanded when the police discovered a complete bomb factory here in March, have been sentenced to 10 and 7 years transportation respectively for possessing live bombs.

New Tuli Arrives At Fukien Post

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 18.—A Consular telegram from Foochow reports that General Chou Ying-jen, the newly appointed Tuli of Fukien, arrived at Foochow on June 13. General Sun Chuan-fang, the retiring Tuli, had cleared out his yamen in readiness for the change-over, but General Chou had not, at the date mentioned, taken over.

S.S. Clan MacMillan Sends S. O. S. Call

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 21.—A despatch from Rangoon states that the steamer Leicestershire reports having received an S.O.S. from the steamer Clan MacMillan, in a sinking condition 30 miles south-east of Table Island. The Leicestershire is within 16 miles of the Clan MacMillan, which was bound from the Clyde and from Calcutta for Nukualofa in the Friendly Islands.

DENY REDUCTION IN SENTENCE OF CHILD BEATER

Cruelty to children is one of the offenses which finds short shrift in the Mixed Court here.

Day before yesterday an application was made by a Chinese lawyer for reduction of sentence in the case of a Chinese mill foreman convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment for beating a 13-year-old girl with an iron bar—his excuse being that the girl was not doing her proper share of work.

"The Court is not willing to suspend sentence," said Assessor Martin, "because it is a case of cruelty to a small child, and in my opinion children in this Settlement need all the protection the police and the Court can give them."

Cowboy Roping Contests Banned At Empire Exhibit

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 20.—The "rodeo" contests in the British Empire Exhibition at the Stadium, in which American and Canadian cowboys performed very daring feats of horsemanship, have excited considerable agitation in Parliament and the country in consequence of alleged cruelty in the course of lassoing and securing wild steers. Several steers were hurt and had to be killed. Police Court proceedings have been instituted against the promoters. Meanwhile, in concequence of the growing volume of protests, steer-roping has been cut out of the program.

Asks Union Of S. African Dutch

(Reuter's Service)

Capetown, June 20.—It is reported from Pretoria that Mr. Tielman Roos, the leader of the the Transvaal Nationalists, writing in the Dutch newspaper, Ons Vaderland, invites "our South African Party brothers to unite with us." He says that the Nationalist Party will act moderately and fairly and hope to create a better future for the country. He urges a reunion of all the Dutch who desire to develop and build up South Africa.

(Reuter's Service)

Bloemfontein, June 20.—Addressing an enthusiastic open air demonstration today, General Hertzog emphasised the necessity for co-operation between the two races, for which he had always worked. He declared that, although the pact was formally ended, he was convinced that the two parties strongly desired to continue to co-operate. Mr. Hertzog gave assurance that the people of South Africa would no longer be "governed by violence."

Wedding

WHITE—COOPER

The wedding of Miss Monica Mary Cooper, daughter of Mrs. A. Cooper, Dulwich, London, to Mr. Harry Augustus White, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Owen White, took place in St. Joseph's Church yesterday afternoon. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion and although the weather was so disagreeable, a great number of friends risked fragile, flimsy gowns to crowd into the church and be present at the wedding. The Rev. Father MacDonald, S. J., performed the ceremony.

The bride's gown was very lovely being made of silver lace trimmed with tulle and pearls and an artistic arrangement of orange blossoms. Mr. T. A. Cooper, brother of the bride, gave her away. Her bridesmaids and attendants looked charming. The former, Miss Frances White and Miss Clara Talbot, were gowned in pale green organdie over silver, with pink rosebuds for trimming, and hats to match. The little flower girls, Olga Silva and Marie Augusta Silva, wore replicas in miniature of the bridesmaids while the small pages, Harold Bidwell, Mario Simoes and Augustus Silva were delightful.

The groomsman was Mr. Edward Silva. Messrs. A. Ferguson, F. C. Clarke, J. Mahon and J. Pote-Hunt were ushers.

The reception which followed the wedding took place at Whiteleafe, 603 Avenue Haig, the home of the bridegroom.

The young couple left for Tsingtao on their honeymoon soon after the ceremony.

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy possesses one unique characteristic among medicines. It is made solely and only for the one purpose of immediately relieving severe pain in the stomach and bowels, (or intestinal) cramps (whatever the cause) colic and diarrhoea. Every family should keep it handy. For sale everywhere.

Rumanian Royalties Visit Paris

RUMANIAN ROYALTY IN PARIS.

This photograph was taken in the Elysee Palace in Paris on the occasion of the visit of King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania. Queen Marie is standing with President Millerand, and Mme. Millerand with King Ferdinand. Both rulers are surrounded by members of the military and diplomatic corps.

Eastern Provinces See Affront In New Pact With Soviet

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 18.—The Fengtien Provincial Assembly and other public bodies of the three Eastern Provinces have sent out a circular telegram in regard to the Sino-Russian Agreement. They state that they have no special objection to China's resumption of formal relations with Russia, but they are constrained to raise objection to the fact that Russia made an agreement with the Peking Government, which has no knowledge of the actual condition of Manchuria. The telegram goes on to declare that they will never recognise any treaties or agreements which have been concluded by the Peking Government since May 1, 1911, and they feel sure that this unanimous opinion of the public in the three Eastern provinces will not be disregarded by Marshal Chang Tso-lin.

New Pathe News

Pathe Orient announce the arrival of Pathe News No. 40, released in New York a month ago, and containing some very interesting items. Among these there is the dedication by King Victor Emmanuel of the Sardegno dam, an engneering feat that required 16,000 men working for over six years, and capable of generating 80,000,000 kilowatts. A meeting of 200,000 communists is depicted in Hamburg, the mounted and armed police being totally unable to disperse the crowd. Ten million feet of logs are seen going through the sluice gates of a Wisconsin lumber camp, and dropping with a splash a distance of 45 feet. An interesting scene is the picture of Major Martin and his plane in Alaska, who crashed into a mountain in a fog and had to fight his way to safety. The pictures were made from the U. S. Coast Guard Cutter Haide, acting as transport-convey to flyers. This news-reel is to appear at the Apollo and at St. George's.

Band Performance

The following program will be rendered, weather permitting, by the Municipal Band in the Public Garden Monday evening, commencing at 5:30 p.m.:

1. March, "The Tall Cedars" Weidt
2. Overture, "Tam O'Shanter" Drysdale
3. Waltz, "The Ghost" Wingate
4. Suite de Ballet, "The Shoe" Ansell
5. (a) Song, "Whatever is is best" Lohr
   (b) Skipton Rig Holliday
6. Selection, "The Rose Maid" Granichstaedter

Peking Dust

(Continued from Page 1)

just passed its second reading in the House of Commons.

Portugal, Tls. 92,250 or £13,837:17.

Italy, Tls. 26,617,005 or Lire 99,803,768.75, which is also in dispute over the payment in gold.

Japan, Tls. 34,793,100 or Yen 48,950,891.70.

Holland, Tls. 782,100 or Fl. 1,404,651.60.

Norway and Sweden, Tls. 62,820 or £9,423.

Russia, Tls. 130,371,120 or Rls. 180,084,021.44.

Other nations and sundry, Tls. 149,870 or £22,450.10.

At the same time that China cancelled the German and Austrian shares the Allies, except Russia, agreed to allow China to suspend payment of their shares for a period of 5 years in order to allow the Peking Government to readjust its finances and finance her participation in the war.

Russia, however, remitted only one-third of its share, the remaining two-thirds being paid into the Russo-Asiatic Bank until China, taking advantage of the anarchy that reigned following the Revolution declined to make further payments.

Under the agreement just signed between Dr. Wellington Koo and Mr. L. M. Karakhan the entire Russian indemnity is remitted for educational purposes.

The Indemnity balance sheet at the present time, therefore, stands as follows:

China no longer has to pay the indemnity shares to Russia (the largest), Germany (the second largest), Austria-Hungary and the United States. The total of their original shares was Tls. 257,384,610, making one half of the original indemnity of which she is relieved of payment. In addition there is small question but that Great Britain will remit its share, bringing the total of which China is relieved up to Tls. 308,005,155, as compared to a total of Tls. 450,000,000.

China, of course, paid annual instalments on all the funds up until the war so that the Indemnity still unpaid should amount roughly to Tls. 100,000,000

Mica For Sale

For sale spot cargo: 5000 pounds of Mica (more coming) in blocks, slabs, and splits. Assorted sizes. Authentic buyers apply, in first instance by letter to Dr. B. Barton, 4 Ezra Road, Shanghai

Peking Premier Prevented From Seeing President

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 17.—Premier Sun Pao-chi's return to Peking this morning has been followed by astonishing reports of opposition made against his subsequent visit to the Presidency.

On returning to the Capital, Premier Sun visited the residence of the late Mr. Chien Hung-hsun (former Premier) with the object of paying his respects to the deceased. Shortly afterwards Chief Secretary of the Presidency Wang Yu-chih arrived with a message from the President asking the Premier to call on the President and discuss the resignation of Mr. Wang Keh-ming, which was submitted again last night. It is asserted, however, that a group of Members of Parliament surrounded the Premier as he was about to leave, and prevented his departure. The Premier is still at the Chien residence.

The explanation given for the action of the Members is that they were determined to prevent the Premier from entering into a discussion with the President, which would probably result in acceptance of Mr. Wang's resignation. Another report says that Mr. Wang Keh-ming will leave for the South in about five days' time.

Have you seen the article on "Approaching Desert Condition" in North China" in The China Journal of Science and Arts Edited by

A. de C. Sowerby, F.Z.S.
John C. Ferguson, PH.H.

Office: 102 Ben Building
25 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai
Central 3247.

Two Drown In Sungkiang Canal

(China Press Correspondence)

Sungkiang, June 19.—This Monday several young gentlemen of Sungkiang went out for a horse back ride on the road to Zo San. On returning owing to the rain and the eagerness to get back home out of it, they went faster than was prudent and one of the party together with his horse fell bodily from a bridge into the canal below. The groom seeing the young man's predicament rushed into the water to save him, but as neither of them could swim both were drowned. The deceased belonged to one of the first families of the city and of course it has produced considerable sensation in our city.

A side light on the Chinese idea of responsibility has been cast by the occurrence. The steward of the family who went along with the young man has been held accountable according to their way of reasoning and has been taken before the judge. The judge asked him why he had led his patron off on such an adventure and why he did not seek to dissuade him from going. The steward's plea that the young man had urged him to go weighed nothing with the judge and he was remanded in jail for further investigation.

The Epworth League of the Methodist Mission has been holding a health campaign this week at the McLain Church. Quite a display has been made with charts and apparatus obtained from the Council for Health Education and many have come to make an inspection and bought tracts on health. There was to have been a moving picture show tonight, but our strong electric current burned out the bulb furnished by the Commercial Press and the show had to be called off. Fortunately the rain kept the crowd away and the few who had come were quite willing to receive their tickets back and wait for tomorrow. However, if there had been a usual crowd, some trouble might have resulted.

Society Girl to Wed Greek Consul.

MISS MARIE P. MAYNARD

Miss Marie P. Maynard, Boston society leader and gifted vocalist, who gave up a musical career for love, is soon to become the bride of William Anagnosti, Greek Consul in Boston.

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   A most complete, large-typed, leather-bound, handy dictionary abridged from the famous Webster's New International Dictionary.
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3. Eroica Symphony. Sir Henry Wood Conducting the Queen's Hall Orchestra.
4. Carmen. The Song of the Toreador. Stracciari.
5. Rigoletto. Caro Nome. M. Barientos.
6. I. Puritani. "A Te O Cara." Lazaro.
7. Souvenir de Moscow. Violin Solo. Duci de Kerekjarto.
8. Faust. The Jewel Song. Elsa Stralia.
9. Andante Cantabile from Quartet in F major (Haydn). The Lenner Quartet.
10. The Promise of Life. Clara Butt.

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23 Graduates To Go To School In U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

couragement of interclass competition. To the American Oriental Bank for a trophy football cup for the encouragement of American Football between classes. To the Home Economics Department of the American Woman's Club for $165.00 to assist in beginning sewing classes for girls. To the Shanghai branch of the American Association of University Women for $150.00 for the same purpose. This in addition to the annual prize scholarship of $400.-00 which is to be awarded for the second time today. To the Scottish Rite Masons through Judge Lobingier, for six prizes of a total of $60.00 for Senior Orations, on American subjects. To Mr. F. J. Raven for two steel tennis racquets for the best individual tennis players, boy and girl. To the Faculty for the investment of the profits of the Faculty Play in furnishings for the teachers reception room. To the Dramatic Club for $125.00 toward the cost of scenery for use in dramatic work, first on display at this commencement. To the Senior Class for $60.00 from the profits of the Senior play for the same purpose, and for the promise of a suitable display case for an athletic trophie. To the Parent Teacher Association for the initiation and sponsoring of the successful campaign for funds for the development of the playing fields, which has realised $2,238.12 from 300 givers, with all pledges actually paid.

To the Parent Teacher Association also for the initiation of a campaign which resulted in generous gifts of trees and plants from the two Municipal Councils for the beautification of the campus.

To the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Municipal Council Parks Departments, and their directors, Mr. MacGregor and M. Jousseaume for counsel and practical assistance, and to the latter for the employment of department coolies under a foreign supervisor in the actual work of setting our trees and plants. To the American University Club for a promise of $200.00 for the purchase of books on China for the Library and for a prize for an essay on a subject relating to China and America.

To Mr. Aaron Glemby for a moving picture film showing the details of coaching American Football.

To the Moving Picture Department of the British-American Tobacco Company for courteously filming many events of school life and for the presentation to the school of the film recording its Spring Festival.

To Mr. Richard M. Vanderburgh for the loan of a sum of money to purchase and install a first class moving picture machine, and to the school children and the general public for their patronage of our entertainments which have realised a considerable profit toward the payment for this machine.

To Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Benjamin for a morrocco bound set of the best edition of the Historians' History of the World.

To Dr. and Mrs. Worth for a fine set of the Warner Library of the Worlds Best Literature.

To Miss Mabel Jansen and Mr. Larry Lehrbas for gifts of miscellaneous books to the Library. During the year also it has been possible to make available for the use of the student the large gifts of about 2,500 books from a single donor which had not been previously delivered to the school because of the inadequate shelving.

To Mr. John Bennett two books of his own authorship.

To Dr. Fong F. Sec. a supply of dahlias for setting out.

To the Grades for the gift of flowers boxes purchased from the profit of the Spring Festival.

To Mr. Gordon Thompson for flower boxes for the Fourth Grade room.

To The Wusih Technical School for a model doll house for the First Grade Room.

To Mr. George Pryer and to Mrs. C. L. Boynton for gratuitous service as instructors in gardening and in sewing.

To Mr. Eric Moller for untiring service and helpful suggestion in connection with the planting of trees and shrubs.

To Hon. Edwin S. Cunningham for the announcement of promised prizes in connection with the celebration of the Fourth of July which we expect students of the School to win.

To the Shanghai Rotary Club for the bursary to be presented for the third time to a member of the Senior Class.

PRIZE WINNERS

The winners of the various prizes were as follows: Shanghai Rotary Bursary amounting to $500 to Charles Chase Squires; Scholarship of Shanghai Branch of Association of American University Women amount $400 to Elizabeth Hemphill Grier and the Rector Scholarship at De Pauw University amounting to G.$500 a year for four years to John S. Lockwood.

The Commencement exercises included the presentation of a play by the graduating class under the direction of Mrs. Lucile T. Graham, the Baccalaurette Address by the Rev. Gordon Poteat, presentation of another play by the graduating class, class day exercises, commencement address by Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin, and a reception by the principle to the members of the graduating class and parents of students.

Mr. J. Harold Dollar is now chairman of the Board of Governors which includes representatives of the American business and missionary communities in China.

McCormick May Become Envoy to Japan.

SEN MEDILL McCORMICK

U. S. Senator Medill McCormick, of Illinois, defeated for renomination in the recent primaries, is mentioned as President Coolidge's choice to succeed Cyrus E. Woods as American Ambassador to Japan.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1924

The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are about equal after noon and midnight.
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3¾ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
3h. 41m.	8h. 5in.	4h. 5m.	6ft. 9in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides.)
Approximate rise, 1½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.	P.M.
2h. 40m.	3h. 15m.

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.					
Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
11:17 p.m.	10:09 a.m.	5h. 3m.	6h. 50m.	4h. 18m.	7h. 35m.

Mean Barometric Pressure, April: 30.17 in. 766.6 mm.

Mamma on Man Hunt, Father Gets Child.

BETTY GOTTLOB

Betty Gottlob is the infant daughter of Mrs. Betty Gottlob, of Chicago, who is suing Walter J. Hill, of St. Paul, son of the railroad magnate, for $200,000, alleging breach of promise. Mrs. Gottlob declared she gave up her husband and child for Hill. The baby was awarded to her father in his divorce action.

Soldiers To Hunt Bandits In Honan

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 18.—General Chang Teh-sheng's so-called independent 1st Division, which has been stationed in Southern Kiangsi for about a year, is to be withdrawn and sent to Honan. Their station will be taken over by the new division under the command of General Fang Peng-jin, which was formed to take part in the proposed expedition against Kwangtung. General Chang's division is to be told-off for bandit suppression in Honan.

No Confirmation Of "Wall Case" Report

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 18.—No confirmation could be obtained today, either from the Legations concerned or the Wuichiaoyu, of reports in the vernacular press to the effect that Li Yi-yuan, the defendant in the "soldier on the wall" case, has been sentenced to imprisonment for four months and ten days and that he has appealed against his conviction.

Routine Orders S.V.C.

No. 95.—Efficiency Shield: The following shows the result of the "Efficiency Shield Competition for 1923-24. (6 companies competed).

Unit	% of 1st Class Efficients	Average % in A. M. C.	Attendance at 12 Parades	Average % attending Camp.	% of members on Mobilisation	Total Points H. P. S. 500	Order of Merit
Chinese Coy	95.9	65.48	98.78	100	90.61	450.77	1
Japanese Coy	95.94	66.18	93.17	82.73	97.29	435.31	2
Portuguese Coy	76.34	59.35	89.57	100	97	422.26	3
American Coy	76.05	61.44	80.45	77.61	94.21	389.76	4
F. A. Battery	87.67	45.83	84.06	75.71	83.38	376.65	5
"A" Coy British	53.84	56.31	63.6	79.8	45.64	299.19	6

Dr. C. Noel Davis
In the Municipal Gazette S. M. C. Health Report Says:—
"It is advisable to protect the eyes by tinted glasses to prevent fatigue and the ill-effects of sun glare."
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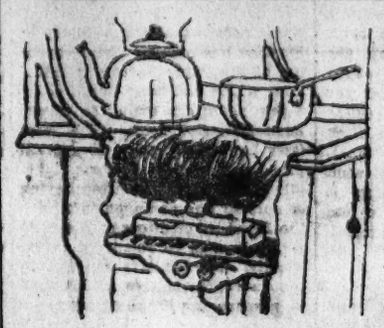

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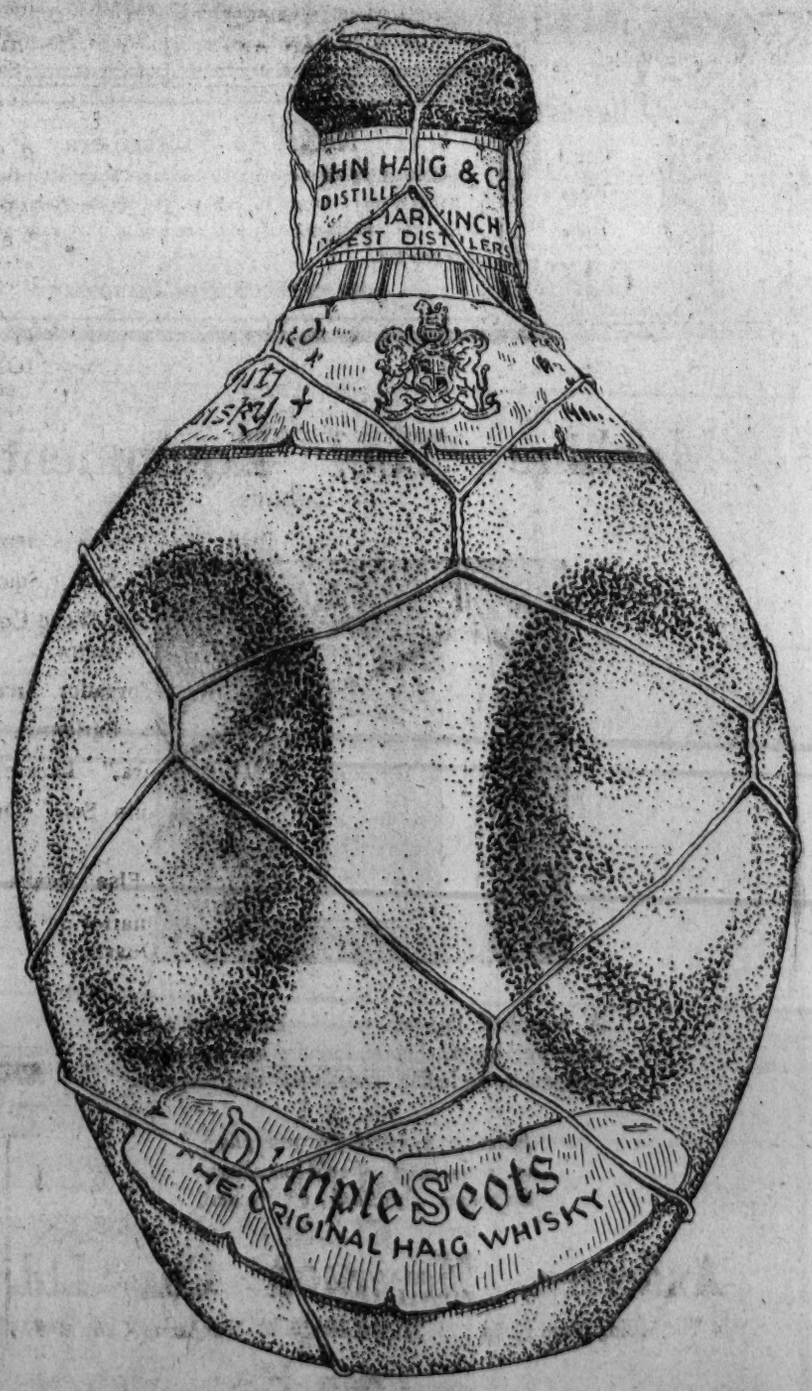

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News Brevities

Over 70 students will sail on the President Jackson on August 10 to study in American colleges. Among these, 18 are students of St. John's University, 10 of Fuh Tan University and 10 of Soochow University. The Tsing Hua students, who number over 70, will sail on August 22 on the President Jefferson.

• • •

The Ching Woo Athletic Association will meet next Sunday at 8:30 o'clock in the morning to discuss the question of the revision of the constitution.

• • •

The American Express Company has been awarded judgment in Manila for the recovery of P.8,507.56 from the Insular Collector of Customs, the amount being the value of 91 bundles of paper consigned to the company, but delivered to a wrong party. The shipment arrived in March, 1922, but was delivered to the Co-operative Agricola de Filipinas.

• • •

The South Manchuria Railway Company is planning to construct a new railway station at Dairen. It will be of three storeys and will cost, according to estimate, about Y.1,200,000. It will be one of the most up-to-date stations in the Far East.

• • •

A triple collision of steamers has been reported from Moji. While making port at Moji, the O.S.K. liner Koshu Maru (3806 tons), a freighter, struck the N.Y.K. liner Aso Maru (3028 tons) and the Yamamoto Kisen liner Genzan Maru (3716 tons). All three boats were somewhat damaged. The Koshu Maru is on the Formosa-Japan service and the Aso Maru on the Shanghai-Kobe service.

• • •

Plague is spreading from Canton to Whampao, says the Canton Gazette. According to records of the Health Department, several cases of the disease broke out there recently. As Whampao is within the territory of Canton city, the Municipal Health Department is sending officers there to work out methods of checking the spread of the disease.

• • •

Locusts are again invading the environs of Manila. The Bureau of Agriculture has started preliminary steps for an extensive campaign. Additional personnel will be recruited, and paid from the funds released by the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

• • •

The course in fencing at the University of the Philippines may be abandoned this year in view of the lack of an instructor. For some time fencing has created much interest among the university students. Many were enrolled and classes were given at the physical department three times a week.

• • •

Tokio moving picture theater owners, in response to the public demand, have adopted a resolution to boycott American films. The meeting decided not to buy, rent or show American films after July first, when exclusion goes into effect. The meeting also adopted a resolution to make the boycott nation-wide.

• • •

A case has been dismissed by the Canton District Court in which Kwong Kwing-yuk sued Cheng Po-chun, a lady practising medicine in Honam for killing a patient she attended recently, by giving the wrong medicine. The Chinese Trained Doctor's Association certified that the prescription was correct.

• • •

The bronze plates, bearing in relief the official coat of arms of the Philippine Government, will be awarded by the city Manila to the owners of the three best houses constructed every year. The proclamation sets December 30 of every year for the distribution of the prizes. The plan has for its object the beautification of the city.

• • •

Rex Sheldon, mentioned in Associated Press dispatches as having been the man to whom Secretary Mellon is charged with issuing whiskey withdrawal permits, is a former Manila resident. He was manager of the Vacuum Oil Co., there until 1915, when he was transferred to the Hongkong branch. Returning to the United States, he was in Washington for some time, and later formed the Ship Salvaging Co., of New York, to recover ships sunk during the war. The company never went into operation. His sister Mrs. Edna Blair, was confidential secretary to the late President Harding during the latter's campaign for the presidency.

• • •

There was a distressing tragedy in Hongkong, Tuesday, when a

MUTT & JEFF -:- Toreador Jeff Battles With A Spanish Bull -:- By Bud Fisher

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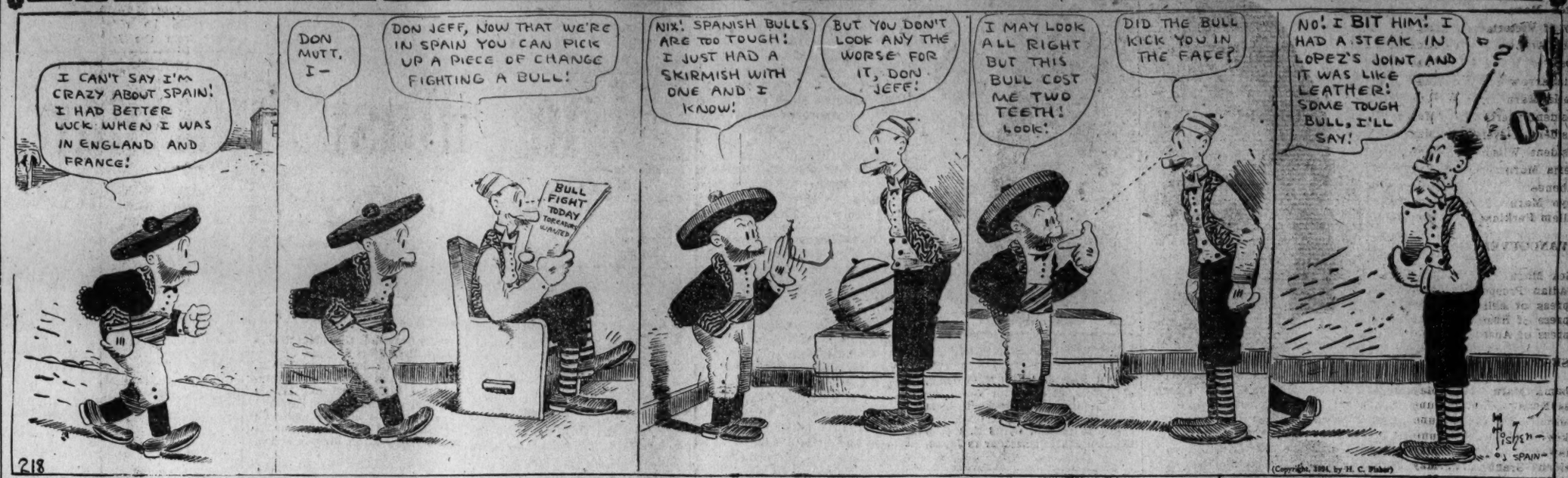
I CAN'T SAY I'M CRAZY ABOUT SPAIN! I HAD BETTER LUCK WHEN I WAS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE!
DON MUTT, I—
DON JEFF, NOW THAT WE'RE IN SPAIN YOU CAN PICK UP A PIECE OF CHANGE FIGHTING A BULL!
BULL FIGHT TODAY TOREADOR WANTED
NIX! SPANISH BULLS ARE TOO TOUGH! I JUST HAD A SKIRMISH WITH ONE AND I KNOW!
BUT YOU DON'T LOOK ANY THE WORSE FOR IT, DON JEFF!
I MAY LOOK ALL RIGHT BUT THIS BULL COST ME TWO TEETH! LOOK!
DID THE BULL KICK YOU IN THE FACE?
NO! I BIT HIM! I HAD A STEAK IN LOPEZ'S JOINT AND IT WAS LIKE LEATHER! SOME TOUGH BULL, I'LL SAY!
218
(Copyright, 1924, by H. C. Fisher)

young Britisher, Mr. W. G. Douse, formerly a sergeant in the Hongkong Police Force, was found dead in his bathroom with his throat cut in circumstances which leave no doubt that he took his own life.

• • •

It is learned from an authoritative source that the Ministry of Finance has ordered the re-opening of the Paper Factory in Hankow, which had been closed down a few years ago owing to severe financial stringencies. The Ministry has considered it as a great pity to permit the factory lying idle indefinitely, and after having completed due arrangements with the Japanese creditors of the factory, it will be re-opened very shortly. The Ministry has already sent a representative to Hankow to prepare for its re-opening.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Dearder were among the arrivals by the Hakozaki Maru, the former returning to resume his duties as manager of Messrs. Ch. Goldrei, Foucard and Son.

• • •

The Polish Relief Committee Charity Raffle drawing will take place on July 6 at the offices of the Committee, 244 Avenue Joffre, and the public is invited to make use of this opportunity of acquiring fancy jewellery and at the same time helping destitute Poles to return to their home by buying the remaining tickets. Prizes are to be seen at Lipkovsky's window, corner Nanking and Kiangse Roads.

• • •

Messrs. Melchers and Co., general agents here for the Norddeutscher Lloyd, have received word that the steamer Saarbruecken, which grounded on June 23 off Sabang, was refloated on the 17th and is expected to arrive in Singapore today.

• • •

Three years' imprisonment was the sentence given in the Mixed Court yesterday in the case of a woman convicted of kidnaping a 17 year-old-girl.

• • •

A hawker who tried to steal one of the brass sign plates in front of Messrs. Moutrie and Co., Nanning Road, was yesterday given two weeks in jail.

• • •

The loadah of the launch Fuh Le which collided with a small Shaoshing boat in the river June 4, throwing one of the rowers overboard and causing him to be drowned, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment by Assessor Martin and Magistrate Kwan of the Mixed Court. The Court stated that the case was aggravated by the fact that the laodah did not stop after the accident and that he refused to give his name to the police when asked.

• • •

A Chinese convicted of attempting to burglarise the home of Mr. C. Henderson, 21 Park Lane, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment at the Mixed Court yesterday and will be expelled from the Settlement at the end of his term.

• • •

For picking the pocket of P. J. Pleshkoff on a tram car in North Soochow Road Friday a Chinese was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and expulsion by the Mixed Court yesterday.

• • •

The Local Committee of the Foreign Y.W.C.A. acknowledges with thanks the sum of $500 from the Shanghai Race Club for running expenses.

• • •

Mrs. Walter G. Hiltner and children left last Sunday to spend the summer in Peitaiho. Dr. and Mrs. Sidney L. Lasell of Hangchow went by the same train.

• • •

Friday afternoon a group of representative Chinese women were entertained by Miss A. Spalding, secretary of the National Chinese W. C. T. U., at 712 Dixwell Road. After tea and a short program, this group resolved itself into what is to be known in the future as the North Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union and elected the following officers:—President: Mrs. Ching Yi-chen; vice-president: Miss Lucy J. Webb; secretary: Mrs. Henry C. A. Chen; treasurer; Mrs. Pai Sung-lee.

American Admiral Received In Peking

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, June 17.—Admiral Washington, accompanied by Mr. W. R. Peck, Chinese Secretary of the American Legation, and Captain Smith, American Naval Attache, was received in audience by President Tsao in the Chu Jen Hall this morning.

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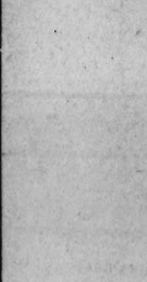

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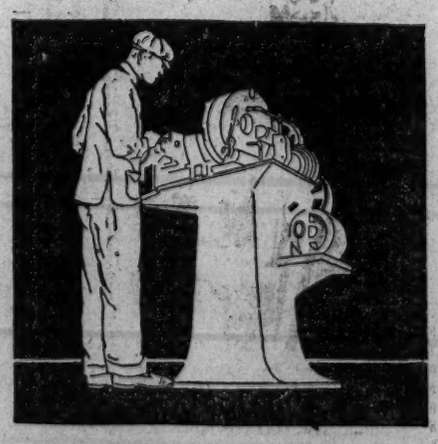

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FOR SANFRANCISCO

Anteo Maru	June 1
City of Victoria	May 25
China Arrow	June 11
Capac	June 18
India Arrow	May 10
Manila Maru	June 1
President Pierce	May 25
President Cleveland	May 11
President Wilson	June 8
Siberia Maru	May 9
Shabonee	June 8
Tenyo Maru	June 1
William Perkins	May 17

FOR VANCOUVER

Africa Maru	June 6
Canadian Prospector	May 29
Empress of Asia	May 11
Empress of Russia	June 1
Empress of Australia	June 16

FOR SEATTLE

Alabama Maru	May 23
Cross Keys	June 8
Edmore	June 21
Ewiken	June 21
Hanawa	May 17
President Grant	May 7
President Madison	May 19
President McKinley	May 31
President Jackson	June 12
Shidzuoka Maru	May 20
Toba Maru	May 11
West Jena	May 25
William Companion	May 31

FOR NEW YORK

Bolton Castle	June 13
City of Oran	May 9
City of Tokio	June 12
Diomed	June 8
Havanna Maru	May 19
Invincible	June 8
Kasama	May 23
Menelous	June 18
Oahu	May 18
President Monroe	May 9
President Harrison	May 23
President Hayes	June 20
Slavic Prince	May 13
William Penn	May 7
Roman Prince	June 7
Pres. Van Buren	June 6

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Autolycus	May 21
Aries Maru	May 28
Calchas	June 1
Carmarthenshire	June 8
Cyclops	June 8
City of Athens	June 13
Dardanus	May 28
Glengarry	June 6
Hakone Maru	June 14
Khiva	May 28
Kashmir	May 21
Kashima Maru	June 1
Kashgar	June 12
Laomedon	June 6
Matsumoto Maru	May 1
Ningchow	June 15
Plassy	May 12
Patroclus	May 14
Rhesus	May 16
Tatsuta Maru	May 11

FOR HAMBURG

Atsuta Maru	May 18
Elveric	June 20
Adolf von Baeyer	May 21
Coblenz	May 1
Havelland	May 17
Oostkerk	May 15
Saarland	June 6

FOR COPENHAGEN

Afrika	May 31
Sumatra	May 31

FOR BARCELONIA

C. Lopez Y. Lopez	May 9

FOR TRIESTE

Duchess d'Aosta	June 1
Nipson	June 7

FOR MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon	May 23
Amboise	June 6
Capitaine Faure	May 7
Chambord	May 9
City of Melbourne	June 12
Chantilly	June 19
Paul Lecat	May 15

FOR INDIA

El Lobo	May 11
Hakodate Maru	May 26
Knoxville City	May 23
Mirzapore	May 11
Otaru Maru	May 20
Plaguna	May 15
Ranella	May 25
Sicilia	June 8
Steel Exporter	June 19
Tjikandi	June 13

GIRL SLAYER HEROINE OF MEXICO.

MARIA DEL PILAR MORENO

Fifteen-year-old Maria del Pilar Moreno, recently acquitted in Mexico City on the charge of murdering Senator Tejeda Llorca, is the national heroine in the Southern Republic. Senator Llorca had killed her father, but was immune from arrest because of his official position. The girl thereupon waited in front of his home and killed him. She received tremendous applause when freed and was showered with flowers.

Even Algebra Problems Solved By New Machine

New York, Apr. 20.—Discovery of a new alloy metal to take the place of steel in the near future is predicted by Dr. Arthur A. Hamerschlag, President of the Research Corporation. Dr. Hamerschlag said that inventors working with the Research Corporation recently had produced a marvelous calculating machine that computes by algebra, and a printing machine that prints without type.

Dr. Hamerschlag made the first public announcement recently that the Research Corporation, which is located at 25 West Forty-third Street, was functioning as a clearing house for inventions and new industrial processes. The Research Corporation was established by the Smithsonian Institution of Washington twelve years ago. It is now serving as a recognised connecting link between inventors, manufacturers and the Government, having "weathered" twelve years of experimentation.

Dr. Hamerschlag in a statement on the work of the Research Corporation said in part:

"Twelve years ago Dr. Frederick G. Cottrell, director of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture, who at that time was Professor of Chemistry in the University of California, conceived the idea of a quasi-public corporation organised for the purpose of encouraging inventors and introducing their patents, with the hope that in time the organisation would become self-sustaining by receiving a share of the royalties on patents and would use surplus earnings to make 'discovery the mother of new inventions.'

"For a number of years this corporation, which took over the Cottrell patents for electrical precipitation, has been functioning under the watchful eye of the Smithsonian Institution, because the Cottrell patents and his idea were first presented to Smithsonian. This institution, however, under its charter from the Government could not carry out entirely the work suggested by Dr. Cottrell and as a result the research corporation was founded.

"At the end of a successful year the Research Corporation has demonstrated that Cottrell's idea was fundamentally sound, since it is actually taking revenue from these inventions that have been successfully commercialised to help other inventors to get a hearing from the industries that can utilise their inventions. This work of discovering, helping and conserving American inventive genius is without parallel. It is an experiment in social economics and business which promises results of far-reaching importance.

"Men come to the Research Corporation with innumerable so-called patents. Hundreds must be discouraged, because they only rediscover old devices. Other contemplate new uses for old inventions. But every now and then some startling, unexpected invention is discovered. In a single year we have uncovered a marvelous calculating machine that can compute algebraically; a printing machine that dispenses with type, electrotypes and halftones, and instead of printing from a design which carries the ink prints more rapidly and better from a pattern which never comes in contact with the ink.

"We are on the threshold of an era of changes in the great field of metallurgy. Steel has ruled king of industry. Its position is being threatened by those who have been pioneering in the fields of the alloys. The inventor who can produce a new metal with the strength of steel, non-corrosive, lighter in weight, already is on the horizon.

"Thus this unique 'clearing house' has begun to function in the public interest and offers a marvelous opportunity for the inventor who is a pioneer and needs a business organisation to safeguard his interests and to bring his patents into commercial use.

"The corporation at its recent annual meeting voted a grant of $5,000 to the Smithsonian Institution for special research purposes. Thus the child of this great governmental institution is in a position not alone to act as a 'clearing housed for inventors but to aid as parent as well."

"I hear that Joe walloped you two sets this morning!"

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Shanghai Tientsin Peking

Oscar Wilde's Prison To Be Torn Down Soon

On the banks of the Thames, thirty-six miles southwest of London, lies the ancient town of Reading, a town that might be unknown to the ordinary American had not Oscar Wilde immortalised it in his "Ballad of Reading Gaol." The prison in which the poet spent two years of misery is about to be torn down. The onward march of commerce and industry has doubled Reading's population in recent years, and the famous old jail is making way for new flat buildings.

Oscar Wilde, after his trial, was sent to Wandsworth Prison and was transferred from there, in November, 1895, on account of his ill health, to Reading, where he finished out the term of his sentence.

The "Ballad" and "De Profundis," written in his confinement within the prison walls, reveal the intense suffering of the man who said of himself that the gods had given him almost everything: "I had genius, a distinguished name, high social position, brilliancy, intellectual daring: I made art a philosophy, philosophy an art; I altered the minds of men and the colors of things: there was nothing I said or did that did not make people wonder."

The hideous costume worn by prisoners in English jails seems to have been one of the principal causes of his misery. He, the exquisite who loved to wear a sunflower in his button hole, was now clad in drab gray, a cricket cap on his head. In "De Profundis" he wrote of the torture he experienced when exposed to the jeers of people who saw him in his prison dress as he was taken from Wandsworth to Reading. Repeatedly he referred to this garb in the "Ballad:" "He walked among the trial men in shabby gray."

The few friends who visited him in those dark years found him greatly changed. His love of reading and the books which he was able to get after the first few months were his only solace. In some mysterious way he managed to keep informed of the happenings in the literary and dramatic world. Dante's "Inferno" was his favorite book at that time. He felt that he had reached the lowest circles of Maleboige and that there, in the midst of its horrors, he had found a Vita Nuova.

The possession of books meant more to Oscar Wilde than the possession of gold; he feared going out into the world without a single volume he could call his own, and wrote begging that his friends would have certain works of his favorite authors in readiness for him. "I would feel it a great compliment to have books waiting for me," he said, "and perhaps there would be some friends who would like to be kind to me."

He hoped to be the means of bringing about prison reforms in England when he obtained his freedom, but he was too broken in spirit and body to take up such a fight. After he left Reading, however, he published a letter in The Daily Chronicle in which he bore witness to the humiliations to which he and his fellows had been subjected; the hard plank beds, the physical discomforts, the necessity of seeing friends while caged in a "hotch" and under the surveillance of a guard, the hardship of having only one hour a day in which to walk in a small open space. "In the debtor's yard the stones are hard and the dripping wall is high." These things told on him; he was filled with dread of becoming "a revenant whose face is gray with long imprisonment and crooked with pain."

The thought that the seasons were passing, that the hawthorn was white, that the birds were singing and that he could see none of it was a constant torture to the poet's soul. All that convicts see of the heavens is "that little tent of blue which prisoners call the sky."

While exercising in that miserable court, the men in gray were forbidden to talk with one another. Once Oscar Wilde was caught in conversation with one of his companions, and as the Governor was not convinced which of the two had begun the "evil," both were sentenced to two weeks of solitary confinement. Before long the distinguished prisoner learned the art of speaking without moving his lips, for above all he enjoyed human intercourse. Flashes of his old brilliancy returned to him when he was able to gather an audience around him and recount his famous anecdotes.

As the dreary days spent with "midnight always in one's heart, and twilight in one's cell" drew to a close, he wrote: "I tremble with pleasure when I think that in the very day of my leaving prison both the laburnum and the lilac will be blooming in the gardens, and that I shall see the wind stir into restless beauty the swaying gold of the one, and make the other toss the pale purple of its plumes so that all the air shall be Arabia for me."

The jail that housed Oscar Wilde is the third one to be torn down in Reading. The original building where miserable offenders were shut away from the light of day stood on the site now occupied by St. Mary's chapel; it was demolished in 1793. From 1773 to 1779 the jailer was a widow who drew the munificent salary of £20 and was licensed to sell beer and wine to the prisoners. The new gaol was somewhat larger and housed 124 prisoners; its predecessor had accommodations for only twenty. Convicts in those days were decked in suits of blue and yellow.

Reading Goal was one of the first to use the treadmill. Accounts written in 1822 say that parties of "ladies and gentlemen" used to watch the prisoners when they were undergoing their futile toil of climbing 13,000 feet a day.

Woman Named For Inquiry On Britain's Debt

London, May 9.—Another new and distinct personality emerged recently from the semi-obscurity of the Labor Party into the bright light of intense public interest. Mrs. Barbara Wootton has just been appointed by Premier MacDonald as one of thirteen members of a Government committee to inquire into the national debt and its effect on taxation and industry.

Mrs. Wootton, who will be twenty seven next month took first class honors in economics at Girton College, Cambridge, with a special distinction which had never before been awarded to any student, man or woman. She is now a member of the Labor Party and of the Trade Union Congress; her colleagues on the committee include some of the best known figures in the British banking business and industrial worlds.

"I first took an interest in economics when I was seventeen," said Mrs. Wootton in an interview, "I am anxious to make the Labor movement my life work and it was the bearing of economics on that movement that prompted me to take up its study."

Twin Brothers Are Twins, Indeed

A record of coincidences is reported from Devonshire England, concerning twin brothers born in 1851. When they were 12 years old the twins were apprenticed to a miller. They are still millers and are still working side by side. The brothers married on the same day and lived in adjoining houses. Each had 10 children; one three boys and seven girls; the other, three girls and seven boys. For 57 years both twins have attended the same Sunday school and neither has missed a Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Daly of Lewiston, Me., are the parents of three children born on the 23rd day of March. Francis is 11, Thomas, nine, and Eugene, seven. And to carry the thing a little further, Mr. Daly was also one of three children having the same birthday, Feb. 15 and Mrs. Daly's sister has two children whose birthdays are the same. The three boys don't mind sharing the same birthday, for as Francis says, "What's the use of kicking? We can't do anything about it."

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The New Calendar Watch

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Church Dancers Will Defy Bishop Manning

REV DR. WILLIAM N GUTHRIE, BISHOP MANNING & CHURCH DANCERS

The dancing ritual in the famous Church of St. Marks-in-the-Bouwerie, New York City, forbidden by Bishop William T. Manning, will be continued by the pastor, Rev. Dr. William Norman Guthrie, leader of the modernists in the Episcopal Church. A wide schism in the church is expected.

Man Emits Electric Rays; Paris Savants Confounded

Paris.—A certain Italian liquor manufacturer, Erto by name, has now succeeded to a rather dubious fame—that of being the latest scientific mystery of Europe. He has produced luminous emanations twenty-five feet in length from his body while in a hypnotic trance and thereby confounded fifteen eminent savants, headed by Dr. Geley, president of the International Institute of Metaphysical Research, and Professor Charles Richet, to whom nothing in the metaphysical world is unworthy of research.

Here is a man, according to these fifteen reputable investigators, who can emit electric rays under what is believed to be not only absolutely fraud-proof conditions, but which defy all reproduction even with an apparatus of high voltage. It has been tested again and again. Professor Richet himself took out a photographic plate from a new packet, put it in a printing frame and sealed it with wax. After the seance the seals were intact. After they were broken by Professor Richet and Dr. Geley the plates were immediately developed into prints, which revealed two large splashes of light similar to those obtained by X-rays or radium. The form of a hand was then distinguished. Analyzed later at the Prefecture of Police it proved to be the facsimile neither of Erto's hands nor of any of his assistants.

RECOGNISES ABILITY

Dr. Geley has obtained fifteen photographic impressions in this manner and has prepared an article on the subject for publication. Some of it is as follows:

"I ascertained during the medium's state of trance that there emanated from the human body, as would emanate from a physical or chemical body, radiations, the nature of which is unknown.

"These radiations, by their physical properties, easily may be allied to such radiations already described and classified. When they have been minutely studied they will, no doubt, take place along with the others and not far from the X-rays or radio-actives.

"But the human radiations are neither purely nor exclusively physical. They denote plastic properties, an organising capacity which we have not yet noticed, unless in the complex and mysterious phenomenology of the ectoplasm, and will perhaps help us to understand more easily the latter, allying it more closely to the normal biological processus.

"I shall content myself by mentioning my principal conclusions relating to the essential characteristics of human radiations. They are as follows:

"(a) The luminous discharges are ineffective at a distance.

"(b) The light strongly affects the plate which is sensitive to contact.

"(c) The lights, or the concomitant radiations, will affect the sensitive plate, traversing material objects.

"(d) There is something specific in the way the impressions are made on the plate by the radiations or lights.

"These characteristics established by numerous and minute experiments, are for the greater part, those of organic lights, called living lights, emitted by many animals and microbes. They prove the fundamental identity of the rays emitted by Erto.

ORIGINAL AND SPECIFIC

"One of the capacities of human radiations reveals itself to be quite original and specific; the bioplastic capacity. From the beginning of my experiments with Erto I have noticed with the greatest surprise that the radiations emitted by him and interpreted by the action on the retina, or on the sensitive plate, had a very marked plastic power.

"The fingers or hands are sometimes life size, sometimes more than of normal dimensions, and some are of inferior size.

"It is remarkable that the ideoplastic forces give organic representations different from those of forces of view of the control of phenomenon and proof of authenticity, but principally from the point of view of the radium, of which they are the issue."

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
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Pathe News No. 40

Released New York, May 22, 1924

Now Showing in China

TIRZO, ITALY. King Victor Emmanuel officiates at formal ceremony marking completion of Sardegna power dam.

MONTEREY, CALIF. Big tanker crashes ashore at Point Pinos.

BERLIN, GERMANY. Communists meet despite activity of the Green Police.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN. Mrs. Florence Kling Harding, late President's widow, lays cornerstone of school named in his honor.

LADYSMITH, WIS. Ten million feet of logs go through sluice gates in heavy Spring drive.

CHICAGO, ILL. Cardinal Mundelein receives enthusiastic greeting as he arrives in home city.

PORT MOLLER, ALASKA. Major F. L. Martin, after crash of plane into mountain in fog, fights way to safety.

PATHE ORIENT
99 Szechuen Road.

New Season's Straw Hats.
Polo Hats and Caps.
New Terai Hats, Single and Double.
Topey Hats.
Moth Proof Bags and Petal Dust.

MACBETH GRAY & Co.
20 NANKING ROAD

Discount Sale on all Hats
25% from regular prices
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Oriental Millinery
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Paint Supplies
Of All Kinds
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Consistent with Good Quality.
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Immediate Occupation
Ground Floor of Godown No. 10 Honan Road In the alleyway at rear of Hope Brothers.
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It is absolutely pure. Summer is here, ice cream is becoming a daily dish. Use Klim, always conveniently at hand. Cheaper than local fresh cream.
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YALE CLUB MEN MEET TOMORROW FOR TIFFEN HERE

The Yale Club of Shanghai, composed of 35 graduates or former students of that university, together with a dozen more from nearby places, will meet at tiffin on Monday at 12:15 in the Union club.

The club will be hosts to a party of six graduates who are on their way home from Changsha, Hunan. These six, from "Yale-in-China," or Ya-li, as it is known to the Chinese, is an interesting institution that was started seventeen years ago and now has an enrollmen of over five hundred students and a faculty of fifty-four Western trained men and women.

Each year, from one to half a dozen men go to Ya-li after their graduation from the American university. These young graduates teach in the middle school the subjects in which they are especially qualified.

Ya-li as an institution is divided into five departments—middle school, college, school of medicine, nursing school and hospital. There are 27 buildings on a campus of forty acres. The college is the only one in the province of Hunan.

The institution is supported by contributions from Yale Alumni and Yale Funds, interest from endowment of the China Medical Board (Rockefeller), Wesleyan Missionary Society and the Hunan Provincial Government.

All Yale men who wish to attend the tiffin are requested to notify the American secretary of the club, Mr. J. F. Stevens, Jr., 1 Canton Road, of the number of reservations to be made for them.

No Recognition Of Reds By Rumania

(Reuter's Service)

Bukharest, June 20.—Replying to an interpellation on the Government's policy towards Russia, the Premier, M. Bratiano, and the Foreign Minister, M. Duca, made speeches declaring that Rumania was anxious to resume normal relations with the Soviet, but emphasised that recognition depended on Russia acknowledging Rumania's rights over Bessarabia.

A motion of non-confidence in the Government was defeated by 136 votes to 35.

£6,000 Awarded For Salvaging Vessel

(Reuter's Service)

Sydney, June 20.—Sitting in Admiralty jurisdiction, Mr. Justice Street today awarded £6,000 to the owners and crew of the tug Champion for the salvage of the Honoluly Maru, which was wrecked off the coast of New South Wales last April.

Room For Rent

TO LET: One large, comfortably furnished room, with private bathroom attached. All modern conveniences. Near Bund and Nanking Road. Board, if required, may be arranged with a nearby dining room. Available July 1st. Apply to Box. 1186, The China Press.
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—Write copy plainly, using typewriter when possible

—Copy will average five words to the line. Initials, abbreviations, characters (like $, Tls., etc.) each count as a word.

—All classified advertising is payable strictly cash in advance, except such firms as have arranged for regular business upon a credit basis.

—The China Press cannot be responsible for any errors in copy after the first insertion.

—All advertisements will be handled under the following classifications:

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Offices To Let
Shops To Let
Houses for Sale
Houses To Let
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Godowns To Let
Real Estate for Sale
Business Opportunities
Resorts
Lost and Found
Exchange and Mart
Poultry & Eggs
Dogs & Pets
Rooms Wanted
Furnished Rooms Wanted
Suburban Property for Sale
Special Notices
Used Cars

Other classifications will be added should occasion require

Apartments To Let

TO LET, well furnished self contained flat of two rooms bath (flush) and kitchen in Western district, near tram. Vacant July 1st. Telephone West 214.
68699 J 22

YU Yuen Apartments. Modern three roomed apartments consisting of living room, dining room, bedroom, bathroom and servants' quarters, Central heat, hot and cold water, flush closets, built in cupboards and closets. Rent Tls. 85. Available July. For particulars apply E. Suenson & Co., Ltd., Eastern Times Building, 30 Foochow Road. T F 301

1B Hannen Road, Tel. North 1361. To let, one fine furnished flat, two rooms with verandah and two bathrooms and fine furnished rooms. 68629 J 24

FLAT to be let 1st September, very centrally situated. Modern building. Tls. 215. Apply to Box No. 996, THE CHINA PRESS.
10150 M 26

FOR Rent. Nice five roomed apartment, well furnished, on Route Ferguson, 3 bedrooms, living and dining rooms, 3 baths, ample service rooms, modern appointments, garden, garage. Available immediately. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222.
T F 305

73 Haskell Road, to let beautifully furnished two flats also double and single rooms. Suitable for bachelors, immediate occupation modern conveniences. 68707

FLAT of two rooms, kitchen and bath, to let. Central Location. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 1176, THE CHINA PRESS.
T F 10202

Modern Fire Proof Godowns

To be let. There storied separate floor may be let to sub tenants, neighborhood Broadway & Boone Road. Apply to Tsun Wa., 124 Szechuen Road. 67667 J 3

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Three cents a word; Minimum charge 60 cents per day. Count 5 words to a line

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Classified advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for at Receiving Office

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WELL Known British proprietary medicine house requires the services of one or two first class travelling salesmen (Chinese) to call upon dispensaries. Candidates must be prepared to commence on trial, and if satisfactory, will be engaged on permanent staff with a very fair salary and expense allowance. Working knowledge of English essential and ability to provide first class shop guarantees for 2,000 Taels. Only men with clean records need apply, giving full details of territory covered, and enclosing a photo, which will be returned, to Box 459, THE CHINA PRESS. 68682 J 24

BIG German hong has an opening for one or two youths or girls of respectable parents. Good prospects for right person. Knowledge of German preferable, but not essential. Apply by letter only, stating age and qualifications etc. Apply to Box 1166, THE CHINA PRESS. 68597 J 22

Summer Resorts

RAILWAY Hotel, Mokanshan. Opened 1st May. 40 Rooms, Electricity, Private Swimming Pool and Tennis Court. Minimum charge single $120, double $216 per month. For particulars, apply to Hotel Manager. 68227 J 31

TSINOTAU, house to let for summer or whole year. Excellent location close to the Bund. Modern, central heating, nicely furnished, one of the finest in the town. Rent $500 a month for not less than 3 months. Can be let by flats or rooms with board. Apply to Box 1082, THE CHINA PRESS. 10080

TO LET in Tsingtao, two flats or rooms with board, fully furnished, excellent location, facing the sea. Villa Aurora. Apply to Box 898, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 10197

Houses To Let

Nos. 9 and 11 Ward Road, 7-roomed houses, Rent Tls. 75. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 68530

No. 24C Tongshan Road, 8 roomed house with bathrooms, hot and cold waters, etc. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 68531

No. 44 Wonglo Road, 7 roomed house, further particulars apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 68532

No. 22B Range Road, further particulars apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 68533

SEMI-Foreign Houses, No. 6 Jukiang Road and Nos. 12 and 16 East Paoshing Road. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 68534

Houses To Let

FOR Rent, immediately, well furnished quarters with board, suitable for married couple, in private home with use of entire house, garden and garage. Located one block from French Park and tramline. Apply to Box 1182, THE CHINA PRESS. 68717 J 25

HOUSE, six rooms, attic, hot water system. Electric heating wire, tennis, verandah, garage. Bubbling Well. Apply to Box 464. THE CHINA PRESS. 68729 J 22

TO let, 404, 488, 496A Rue Lafayette, apply to S. Seng c-o French Tramways Co., Tel. W. 2901. 68361

DALGETTI, 478 Rue La Fayette. Vacancies. Modern house. Mrs. A. A. Claxton, Prop. 68684 J 22

ROUTE Doumer, to let for summer months from July 1st furnished four roomed house with two attics. Suitable for married couple without children. Apply Telephone West 1465. 68703 J24

BIG German hong has an opening for one or two youths or girls of respectable parents. Good prospects for right person. Knowledge of German preferable, but not essential. Apply by letter only, stating age and qualifications etc. Apply to Box 1166, THE CHINA PRESS. 68597 J 22

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, five rooms, two bathrooms, kitchen, servants' quarters. French Town. Lease four years. Rent $70. No key money. Telephone West 3960, or Address Box 449, THE CHINA PRESS.

ROOM in private family one or two bachelors, or couple, detached house. Hot and cold water, flush closets. Eastern district. Apply to Box 1175, THE CHINA PRESS. 68662 J 26

FOR Rent: Semi-detached residence on Yu-Yuen Road, 6 rooms, 3 baths, modern sanitation, service rooms, etc. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 319

FOR Rent, for few months, furnished residence on Route Pottier, four main rooms, bath, modern conveniences, garage, garden, very well furnished, specially good interior appointments, T125 per month. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 320

CORNER of MacGregor and Baikal Roads, newly built four roomed houses, two attic rooms, two bathrooms, hot, cold water, usual servants' quarters, etc. Apply to Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., 123 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 1119. 68420 J 8

SMALL and large houses with all modern conveniences, garage, near tram. Apply to Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Consulate. T F 228

TO LET. Terrace houses. Double or single. North Szechuen Road, close to Park and tram line. Rentals ranging from $40 to $90. Apply to Box 994, THE CHINA PRESS. 10154 M 31

SEMI-Foreign Houses, Paoshan Road, Rent Tls. 35. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 68535

NEWLY Built 5 roomed houses, Nos. 1A and 1C Ward Road, Rent Tls. 55. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 68537

FOR Rent. House on Avenue Joffre, unfurnished, five rooms, two baths, modern conveniences, fixtures also for sale if desired. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 287

Shops To Let

Nos. 14, 45 and 47 corner Boone and Seward Roads, further particulars Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 68536

SHOP, to be let in few months. Splendidly located on Nanking Road. Apply to Box 1178, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 10203

FOR Rent. Excellent shop 1,200 square feet in best Nanking Road district, also godown space in rear, 2,000 or 4,000 square feet. Also twelve store rooms, etc., in first and second floors and in attic. To be rented as a whole or in convenient divisions. For terms, etc., Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T. F 299

FOR Rent. Excellent shop space, 1500 square feet, on Nanking Road. For terms and particulars apply to Asia Realty Comuany, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T. F 297

TO LET, shop in magnificent corner position. Best part Nanking Road. Available immediately. Area 875 square feet. Apply to Box 957, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F 251

LARGE Shop, best part Nanking Road, may be available by end of year. Lessors prepared to discuss terms with prospective tenants. Apply to Box No. 980, THE CHINA PRESS. 10153 M 30

LARGE Shop on Nanking Road, near Bund, available this fall, rental Tls. 750. Apply to Box No. 1007, THE CHINA PRESS. 10032 M 31

Houses For Sale

TSINGTAU, excellent modern house for sale. Apply to Box 1033, THE CHINA PRESS. 10031 M 69

Educational

CONVERSATION lessons reading and writing by English lady. Any time. $1.00 lesson. Apply to Box 1181, THE CHINA PRESS. 68715 J 22

RUSSIAN lessons given by young highly educated lady. Apply to Box 446, THE CHINA PRESS. 68726 J 22

CLASSES in Commercial Courses in English and Spanish, given to limited number of students. Experienced teacher. 5 to 8 p.m. Moderate rates. Apply P. O. Box 1325. 68507

EXPERIENCED Chinese teacher wishes to give lessons in Mandarin and Shanghai dialect. Easy methods, successful results. Moderate terms and has good references. Apply Mr. Hsu, G285 Mohawk Road. 68692 J 22

TWO ladies will give lessons in French and Russian in their own house to children or adults, singly or in class, at most reasonable terms. Write to Box 956, THE CHINA PRESS. 10200 J 30

LADY will give lessons in French and Russian between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strictly moderate terms. Apply to Box 955, THE CHINA PRESS. 10198 J 30

Situations Wanted

FACHMANN aus der Rohprodukten-Branche. Einkaeufer, Sortierer, Expert und Arbitrator in Felle, Haeute, Ross= und Menschenhaare, Borsten, Wolle, Erd= und Gallnuesse, Bohnen, Rohglycerin, Oele, Samen, Federn und Tabak alle Sorten, habe auch gute Kenntnisse in Darmgeschaeft. Sucht umgehend Stellung in Shanghai oder Auswaerts. A. I. Referenzen. Address Box No. 1183, THE CHINA PRESS. 68720

BUSINESS woman of many years experience, desires position in an office. Capable of taking charge of a department, if necessary. Good references. Apply to Box 462, THE CHINA PRESS. 68701 J 22

YOUNG Russian lady of neat and clean appearance seeks position as nurse or companion with family leaving for Europe or America in exchange for passage. Please apply to Box 463, THE CHINA PRESS. 68706 J 22

YOUNG lady, well educated, seeks position. Apply to Box 458, THE CHINA PRESS. 68671 J 22

CHINESE returned student with excellent knowledge of English and good business experience desires position in any capacity Salary not important. Please apply to Box 456, THE CHINA PRESS. 68651 J 25

Garages To Let

A motor car for rent $160 per month gasoline, oil, chauffeur, garage, everything included. Apply to Box 461, THE CHINA PRESS. 68696 J 24

Agencies Wanted

C. M. Philippidis, Merchant Chungking wishes agencies of reliable firms. Apply directly. 68185

Miscellaneous

TELL Fortunes by cards and hands. Mme. Dont Tet, 478 Avenue Joffre, apt. 6, near corner of Avenue Albert, Tram No. 2. 68686 J 25

NOTICE to Sanitary Engineers. Tenders are invited for the installation of two flush closets in each of the houses Numbered from 164-170c. Bubbling Well Road. Address all estimates to the Manager China Import and Export Co. 96 Szechuen Road, 2nd floor. 68681 J 22

Real Estate Wanted

WANTED real estate, in small or large lots in Central District. Please submit likely lots to Box No. 1135, THE CHINA PRESS. 10108

BUYER wishes to purchase good Chinese property. Applicant please state particulars of district area and rental, etc. to Box No. 1136, THE CHINA PRESS. 10109

ADVERTISER is in the market for property in the Western District near the New French Club. Applicants please get in touch with Box No. 1137, THE CHINA PRESS. 10110

Furnished Rooms To Let

Connaught House
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens
Double and single well furnished rooms, with board, by day or month. Terms moderate. Excellent cuisine.

14 Quinsan Gardens
TO LET with full board large and small rooms with private baths. Excellent cuisine. Tel. N482.

Bostonia
61 Carter Road
Board—Residence.
Phone West 888. Tennis Court.

1-2-3 rooms or flat, verandah, hot, cold water, tennis. Call 170 Bubbling Well Road. 2-4. West 3819. 68730 J 22

TO LET, two large well furnished rooms separately or together with or without board. Separate bathrooms attached. 15 Tsongchow Road, behind Burlington Hotel, Bubbling Well Road. Telephone West 4403. 68721

ZU Vermieten. Ohne Verpflegung, schoen moebliertes Zimmer, nach Sueden gelegen, mit Badezimmer und Verandah. Tennisplatz. No: 7, Medhurst Road. Tel. W. 3268. 68652.

NEAR French Park, nice and cosy apartment bed and sitting room. Separate modern bath. Quiet and cool. All screened. First class French cooking, garage and garden. Also a nice double room and one single room both with baths. 127 Route Vallon, West 3125. 68722 J 24

TO LET, an attractive home, fully furnished, of five rooms, modern sanitation, conveniently situated near tram lines and French Park. Moderate rent. Apply to Box 1184, THE CHINA PRESS. 68715 J 24

TO LET, one furnished front room with bathroom and kitchen attached. Apply 16 Chusan Road corner Wayside, Phone East 301. 68727 J 26

TO LET well furnished apartment consisting of bed sitting room, closed in verandah, kitchen and bathroom. Also one small bedroom, private family, 312 Avenue Joffre, Tel. West 2855. 68522

TO LET, double, single rooms. Central located, with or without board, hot, cold water. 1 Young Allen Terrace. North 2072. 68634 J 22

103 Szechuen Road, top floor. Well furnished rooms to let with board. All modern conveniences. 68667 J 26

TO LET, two nice small furnished rooms with excellent board and bathrooms, terms, One 70 dollars per month. One 90 dollars per month. 29 Range Road. 68657 J 25

TO LET, comfortably furnished double and single rooms, good food and service. Apply 103 Bubbling Well Road. (Near Race Course) Telephone West 805. 68628 J 24

ELEGANTLY furnished south rooms, bath attached. $130 per couple. Excellent table and service. Home comforts provided. 34 Haskell Road. 68560 J 25

A101, Avenue Road, near Gordon Road. New private boarding house, well furnished double and single rooms, with private bathroom, excellent food and service. Phone W. 3056. 65913

TO LET. One large well furnished room. With private bathroom, garden, with or without board. Moderate rent. French Town, 10 minutes from Bund, close to two tram lines. Apply to Box 891, THE CHINA PRESS. 10196 M 31

TO LET. In Quinsan Road, furnished room and bathroom and verandah, without board. Apply to Box 928, THE CHINA PRESS. 10194

Professional

MIDWIFE and Massage A. 1. recommendation Mrs. Buris, Grand Hotel Continental, Room 22, 89 Szechuen Road. Telephone Central 2508. 68728 J 22

Used Cars

UNDERSLUNG, disguised Ford roadster, smart appearance, owner left Shanghai, Tls. 350 or nearest offer. For trial phone Standring North 230. 68700 J 24

PACKARD twin six, limousine, recently overhauled, tires perfectly new, owner leaving Shanghai. A sacrificial bargain. Apply to Box 451, THE CHINA PRESS. 68697 J 28

FIVE seater, four cylinder, F. B. Chevrolet sedan, overhauled and repainted in excellent condition. Taels 1300 with reasonable terms and guarantee against any mechanical defect. For trial apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS. 68693 J 22

Exchange and Mart

WRIGHT and Belyea. Have for sale a pair of 8 Cylinder Sterling Engines 150, H.P. each. can be sold as pair or separately. Going cheap. Apply Wright Wodsung. T. F. 3

PIANOS, beautiful new German instruments. Strauss, limited number only, for sale or hire. Inspection invited. Telephone West 2779. 68659 J 22

SHOT Guns for sale, new Remington pump gun, 20 gauge, good grade, nice engraving and checkering. Used Fox double barrel, 20 gauge. Right modified, left full choke, with single trigger, high class gun. Both guns in leather box type cases. $200 each. Apply to Box No. 1177, THE CHINA PRESS. 68666

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop." 120 Szechuen Road. T F 70

FOR SALE, ace motor cycle with side-car and rear seat equipped with electric horn, hand horn, dynamo and strong hood and side curtains and accessories. Apply to Box 1179, THE CHINA PRESS. 68683 J 24

WANTED, 1,200 reams of grey wrapping paper for lining cement barrels, each containing 500 sheets. Size 24" x 36" weight 38 lbs. Quotations in Shanghai Taels including delivery to Works at Lunghwa. Address the Shanghai Portland Cement Works, 146, 3 Szechuen Road. 68710 J 24

FOR Sale Indian scout model motor cycle with sidecar. Apply to Box 1165, THE CHINA PRESS. 68624 J 25

Real Estate For Sale

2 Residences Ave Joffre st nr X in spacious 6 Mow garden, tennis lawns, garages will sacrifice at Tls. 55,000. 1 Detached house with garden near Commercial Press Tls. 11,000. Young, 17 Honan Road, Tel. C. 1875.

Offices Wanted

WANTED desk room or small office. Central location. Apply to Box 456, THE CHINA PRESS. 68668 J 22

Offices, To Let

TO LET Spacious and desirable Offices now in occupation of the Asia Banking Corporation can be divided, with Strong room at either end of the premises. Total floor space 11,624 sq. ft. For further particulars apply to China Realty Company, Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building C. 865. T. F 283

No. 133 Szechuen Road, Ground floor. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 68538

SPACIOUS Ground Floor, 50 feet frontage, Szechuen Road, immediate occupation, Tls. 160. Apply Pathe Orient, 99 Szechuen Road. 68665 J 22

TO LET, two large airy rooms for offices or bachelor quarters. Central district. Lift. Reasonable rates. Please apply to Box 1170, THE CHINA PRESS. 68642 J 25

FOR Rent, ground floor offices on Jinkee Road, 1500 square feet, steam heated, with spacious concrete vault. Also large single office. Also suite of one, two or three offices, steam heated. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T. F 322

NEW building with modern equipment on 2nd floor at No. 19 Kiukiang Road containing three rooms of the following spaces: 1219 square feet, 1706 square feet, 1280 squre feet. Suitable for offices. Water, Steam-heating and electric wiring complete. Rental very moderate. One month rent free. Apply to F. E. M. A., 19 Kiukiang Road. T F 318

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No. 7 The Bund. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China. T F 135

OFFICES suitable for persons conducting a business that requires a central and safe building available at moderate rental. Apply to Box 993, THE CHINA PRESS. 10163 M 30

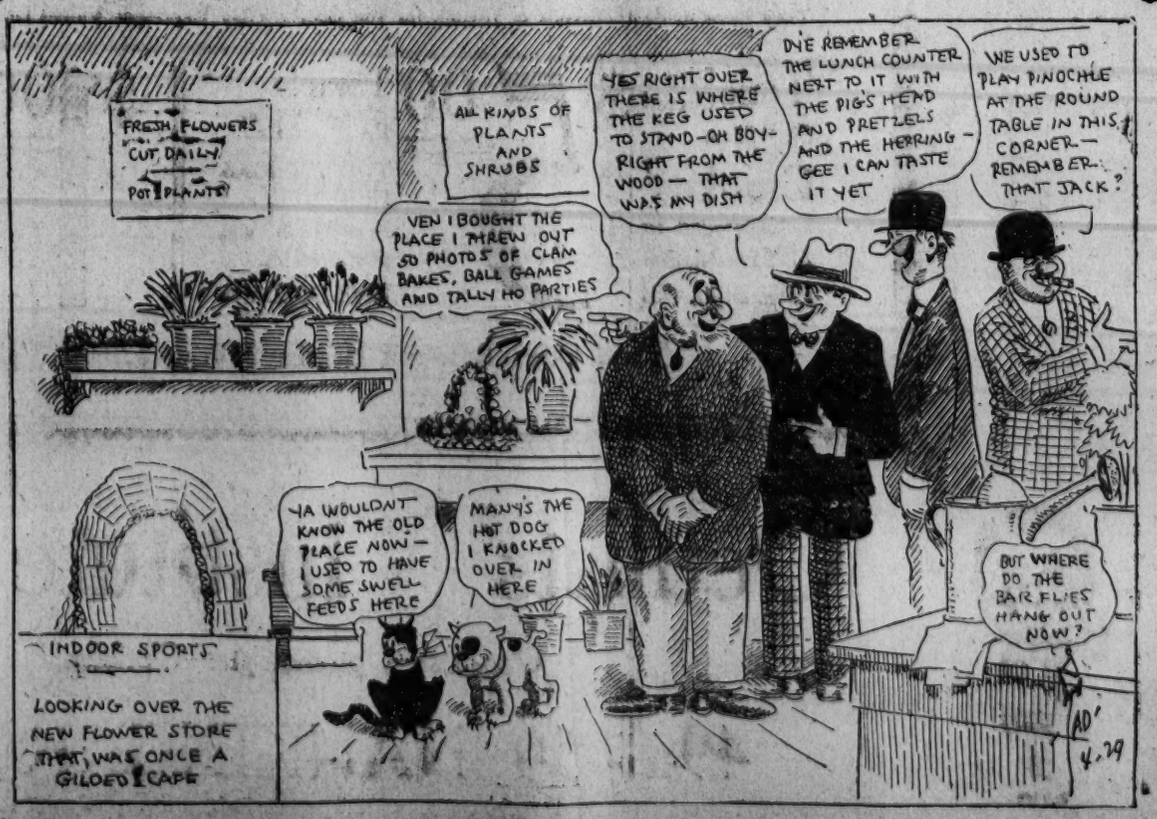
GROUND Floor Space, Kiukiang Road, suitable for large Bank, available shortly in part or whole. Apply to Box No. 1008, THE CHINA PRESS. 10033 M 31

LARGE suite of offices to be let, modern building, July/August, very suitable business quarter. Apply to Box No. 977, THE CHINA PRESS. 10162 M 30

TO LET, big office rooms. Centrally located. Rent moderate. Apply to City Bank of Shanghai Ltd. 51B Kiangse Road. T F 234

OFFICES, first floor modern building, corner of two important thoroughfares, available immediately. Suitable especially for doctors, lawyers. Apply Box 981, THE CHINA PRESS. 10164 M 30

Indoor Sports By Tad


FRESH FLOWERS CUT DAILY
POT PLANTS
ALL KINDS OF PLANTS AND SHRUBS
YES RIGHT OVER THERE IS WHERE THE KEG USED TO STAND—OH BOY—RIGHT FROM THE WOOD — THAT WAS MY DISH
D'YE REMEMBER THE LUNCH COUNTER NEXT TO IT WITH THE PIG'S HEAD AND PRETZELS AND THE HERRING — GEE I CAN TASTE IT YET
WE USED TO PLAY PINOCHLE AT THE ROUND TABLE IN THIS CORNER— REMEMBER THAT JACK?
VEN I BOUGHT THE PLACE I THREW OUT SO PHOTOS OF CLAM BAKES, BALL GAMES AND TALLY HO PARTIES
YA WOULDN'T KNOW THE OLD PLACE NOW— I USED TO HAVE SOME SWELL FEEDS HERE
MANY'S THE HOT DOG I KNOCKED OVER IN HERE
BUT WHERE DO THE BAR FLIES HANG OUT NOW?
INDOOR SPORTS
LOOKING OVER THE NEW FLOWER STORE THAT WAS ONCE A GILDED CAFE
AD' 4.29

Can Quakes Be Forecast? Yes, Answers Scientist

Paris.—In one of his admirable scientific articles in "Le Petit Journal" the Abbe Th. Moreux, director of the Observatory of Bruges, recently discussed the question, "Can earthquakes be predicted?" He said:

"It used to be good form in official geological circles to deny a certain periodicity in earthquakes. The seismic period through which we have been passing for the last year seems to me to be of a sort to dispel this incredulity.

"It is not the first time, moreover, that savants have denied facts which they were unable to explain. Not long ago in the Academy of Sciences doubt was cast on the fall of meteors. I know more than one meteorologist who is ready to deny a correspondence between our climatology and the sun's activities, on the pretext that the examination of sun spots never has led to any certain weather predictions on a given section of the earth's surface.

"To reason thus simply proves complete ignorance of the subject. The sun spots, far from being direct causes, are only effects of an increase in the sun's heat. Now, to deny that an increase of the sun's heat cannot make itself felt on our planet is the same as saying that it is useless to light a stove in order to raise the temperature of a room.

BODY OF LAWS NEEDED

"Although we may be still inquiring into the mechanism and the distribution of temperatures and related phenomena due to thermometric changes in the sun's envelopes, no astronomer can question the main fact. What it is necessary to emphasise is that in this order of ideas savants have accumulated a mass of data from which we shall some day or other deduce a body of laws as certain as the best established laws of mechanics.

"In any case, we may affirm that all our climatological phenomena are tributary to the sun. Evaporation, humidity, aridity, cyclones, high pressures, storms and atmospheric electricity depend on manifestations of solar activity.

"Can we go further and attribute the effects of the inner forces of the globe—that which I have for a long time called endogenous meteorology—to the forces of the sun? I do not hesitate to answer yes, and I am going to justify my assertion.

AXIS NOT FIXED

"We long have known that the earth's axis is not completely fixed. It oscillates in the course of years and seasons about a mean position, and this produces a constant displacement of the poles. This displacement is due, as I have shown, to a greater or smaller accumulation of condensations, which is itself dependent on variations of solar heat. Now, when the displacement of the earth's axis, which constantly seeks equilibrium, takes place suddenly the interior mass does not participate at once in the movement. There is a loosening of the solid crust in relation to the semi-fluid interior, and this phenomena shows in earthquakes in the neighborhood of the great fractures.

"The connection here is easy to comprehend, but there are many cases in which the theory could not be established with absolute assurance.

"Sabine demonstrated, as we know, that the variations of the compass do not follow those of solar activity. Here is another fact which has been denied in the Academy. But the truth does not depend on the savants. We must incline before facts. Solar and terrestrial magnetisms are related. The one regulates the other. Across a distance of 150,000,000 of kilometers electricity emanating from the sun is felt on our planet, and this is so true that the curve of the polar auroras, which are due to this same electricity, corresponds to that of the sun spots and the deviations of the magnetic needle.

AN UNSOLVED MYSTERY

"But here a mystery enters.

"At the moments when the electricity shakes the sun and the earth, currents —called telluric— pass through the globe. They sometimes are so intense that telegraph service is interrupted the whole world over and everywhere fire damp is reported.

"These facts, to which I drew the attention of the scientific world in 1901, interested the Belgian Geological Society, and in the years following I was able through its agency, and thanks to an examination of the sun, to warn important mining centers several days in advance and to put them on their guard.

"At that epoch 'Le Petit Journal' mentioned these facts and we avoided several catastrophes. Things have stood thus, for we are not in America and the material aid to enable me to continue my studies was lacking.

"Nevertheless, my mind having turned to the subject, I noticed that fire damp often accompanied earthquakes. The seismic phenomena depended, therefore, also on the sun, but this time in a direct fashion. I published these conclusions apropos of the perturbations of 1902 at Mont Pelee in 'Le Temps.'

"Since then many authors have adopted my method, without giving me credit, and hardly a year passes without some scientific writer allowing himself the luxury of rediscovering a connection between solar activity and earthquakes.

"Meanwhile, I want to state that since 1902 I never have missed an opportunity to announce great seismic crises—the San Francisco earthquake, which I predicted the night before for 'The New York Herald'; that at Messina, several days in advance, in a lecture in Paris, etc. Should I recall to my readers my article in 'Le Petit Journal' announcing the seismic crisis which recently shook our planet?"

Kemal's Wife Helps Him In Work

Madrid.—An interesting pen picture of the wife of Mustapha Kemal Pasha is given by a correspondent of "La Esfera." Here is his description of Latifa Hanum:

"If you take a recent photograph of Mustapha Kemal you will find him together with his wife, Latifa Hanum. All recent pictures of the President of Turkey show his wife, the type of a new Turkish woman.

"She usually wears the national Turkish court costume, but she wears it in an individual manner. She impresses her personality upon her dress. From the veil, which closely surrounds her face, emerge her features, and above all her audacious and penetrating eyes, a bold, aquiline nose and an energetic mouth.

"This new Turkish woman is one of the most interesting feminine types of her age. She lacks the sensuality of the harem woman; she lacks her feminity, but not her charm. The modern Turkish woman is an occidental woman. She is a woman who works along with her husband and who is his companion, not his slave.

"Latifa Hanum is a woman of extraordinary ability and intelligence. She not only manages her household, but collaborates with her husband as a European woman would do. She helps him reconstruct Turkey.

"She is perhaps one of the most active members of the Turkish school reform movement. Latifa Hanum dreams of such a rapid and marvelous progress for her country as Japan has had after the European invasion in the Far East. She believes that all progress is founded on education, and therefore she devotes most of her time to school reform matters.

"Thanks to her efforts it is possible for Turkish women now to study as equals of male students in Turkish universities. It may seem strange to foreigners who still have the harem picture in mind, to see Turkish women students at the side of men in the laboratories and crowding the libraries of Turkish universities.

"The cultural movement in Turkey is very intense. And women are an integral part of it. The harem woman has vanished forever. The woman who, like Latifa Hanum, works and is wife simultaneously, has replaced her."

Shingled Hair Proves No Bar To Court Dress

London.—Debutantes with shingled hair are regarding with equanimity the wearing of ostrich feathers when they are presented at court this year.

The elaborate headdresses which are becoming the vogue will make it easy for them to carry the feathers above their cropped hair. Some of the headdresses consist of wide bandeaux of plain material or materal richly jeweled or otherwise decorated. Both the veil and the feathers which the regulations prescribe may be becomingly attached to these bandeaux, so that the shingled debutante is at little or no disadvantage as compared with the debutante with luxurious tresses.

It is probable that court dresses will be a trifle shorter this year, and that white will be more popular than it was last year.

It has not been thought necessary to make any change in the regulations regarding court dress for the convenience of the wives and daughters of Socialist M. P.'s who may be presented this year.

How A Loss Was Turned Into A Profit

When we first made our three special offers, we carefully calculated the cost of materials, labor, machinery wear and tear, rent, light, power and other overhead expenses and we decided that the loss resulting from these special offers would be charged to advertising and goodwill.

We foresaw that those who had been accustomed to paying $5.00 to $10.00 for a lens repair would so appreciate our nominal charge of $1.00 that we would benefit by their future patronage and recommendation to their friends.

We did not foresee, however, that by the tremendous volume of business which resulted our overhead expenses would be cut down so much that we actually made a profit on what was apparently a loss. That is exactly what happened. Besides, we gained considerable goodwill and made thousands of new friends.

Instead of merely a handful of patrons daily, like other optical shops, the customers came so fast that every available chair was occupied and many times there was hardly standing room.

This is not exaggeration! We have built up the largest optical business in the Orient—we have added and are still adding new machinery and it required two shifts, working night and day to turn out our prescriptions.

And most wonderful of all, our business is building daily, which proves that we are satisfying the majority of our patrons.

The sound principles upon which this business is being built are the liberial standard guarantees we offer:—

(1)—O. I. C. Glasses.—regardless of who fitted them are absolutely guaranteed. If either the lenses or frame are in any way unsatisfactory, please call and we will make any adjustment gratis. Small repairs and similar service *free.*

(2)—O. I. C. Examination is guaranteed.—If unsatisfactory secure the prescription of any other oculist we will fill it with a new pair of glasses free of charge.

Additional Personnel!

We have acquired the services of a *Canadian Optometrist,* Registered by and graduate of both Canadian and American Authorities, who is now enroute.

We are also acquiring the services of an English Opthalmic Optician, (Fellow of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers and Freeman of the City of London.)

Additional Machinery!

In addition to the three surfacing machines added last month, we are *now installing* five more antomatic—surfacing, edging and cutting machines of the latest design and improvements.

Additional Equipment!

There will shortly arrive for our new premises, two complete refractive units, including the latest opthalmic chairs with complete modern examining equipment. These have never before been used in Shanghai. *Both Units* represents an investment in many cases greater than the entire examining equipment of other opticians.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE!

WE REPEAT ALL THREE OFFERS

They have made thousands of friends for the O.I.C. They Represent Values Unobtainable elsewhere

Toric Deep Curved Sir William Crookes' lenses ground to ANY Preceription FIVE DOLLARS

$5.00 TWIN-FOCALS TWO VISIONS DISTANCE and Reading in one pair of lenses. FIVE DOLLARS

$1.00 ANY Lens Repair ANY Prescription in Toric, Flat, White Crookes or Colour- ONE DOLLAR

These Offers Represent Regular $10 to $20.00 Values.

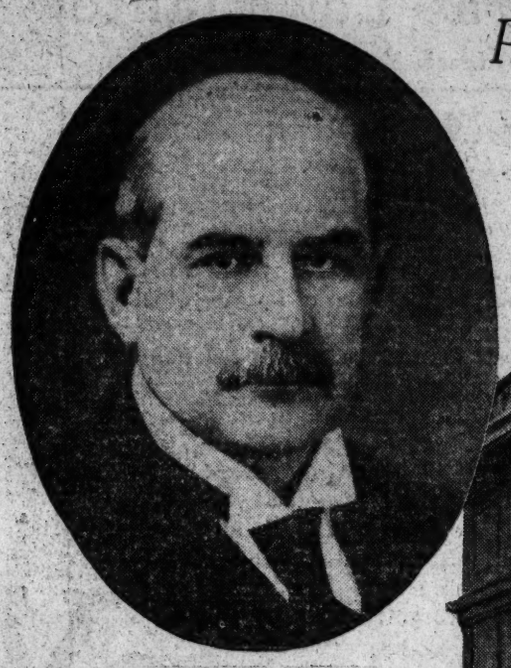
Oculists' Institute Co.

Oculists—Optometrists—Opticians

49a - 50 NANKING ROAD

World Wonders of the Morgan Collection

Secrets of the $8,500,000 Treasure House, Carefully Guarded for Years, Revealed for the First Time to the American Public



Most Recent Photograph of J. P. Morgan, Who Has Presented to the Public the Morgan Library, Instituted by His Father.

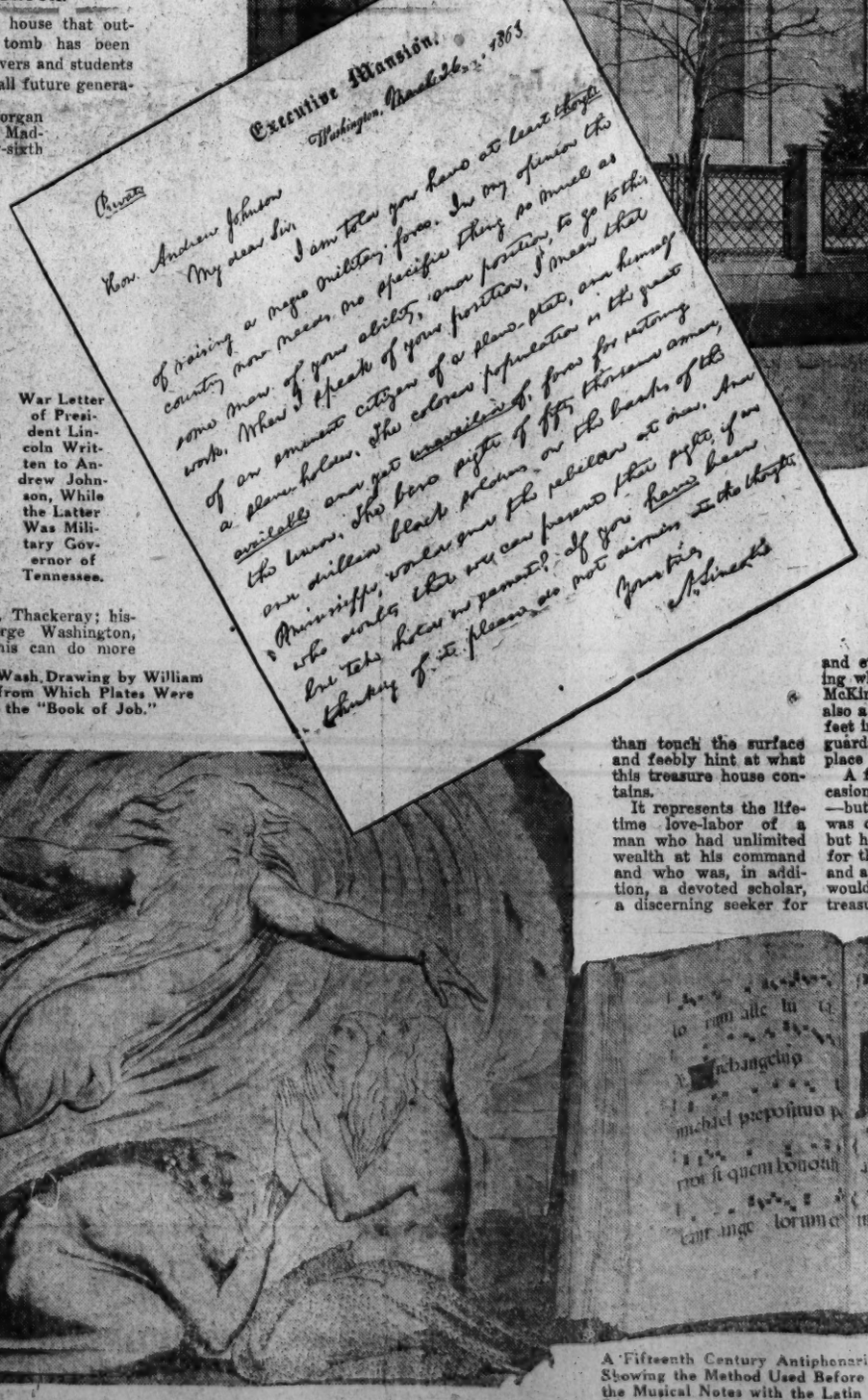
By W. B. SEABROOK.

A SECRET treasure house that outshines Pharaoh's tomb has been given to the art lovers and students of America for this and all future generations.

It is the famous Morgan Library, at the corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-sixth street, New York City, deeded as a free gift by the present J. Pierpont Morgan to a board of trustees who will administer it as a public trust.

It contains the greatest collection of rare manuscripts and books, illuminated parchments and vellums, etchings, drawings and objects of beauty ever gathered together by a private patron of the arts.

Jeweled volumes that once belonged to kings and queens and saints and popes and emperors; original drawings of Raphael, Titian, Rembrandt and the masters of the Renaissance; first folio Shakespeares; original manuscripts of poems and novels by Byron, Whitman, Poe, Dickens, Thackeray; historical letters of George Washington, Lincoln—no list like this can do more than touch the surface and feebly hint at what this treasure house contains.


Executive Mansion,
Washington, March 26, 1865
Hon. Andrew Johnson
My dear Sir
I am told you have at least thought
of raising a negro military force. In my opinion the
country now needs no specific thing so much as
some man of your ability, and position, to go to this
work. When I speak of your position, I mean that
of an eminent citizen of a slave state, and himself
a slave-holder. The colored population is the great
available and yet unavailed of, force for restoring
the Union. The bare sight of fifty thousand armed,
and drilled black soldiers on the heights of the
Mississippi, would end the rebellion at once. And
who could command them so well as you, who have
conquered the regular soldiery of the rebellion?
If you shall think the time and the undertaking
worthy of you, please do not suppose I am in the thought
Yours truly
A. Lincoln

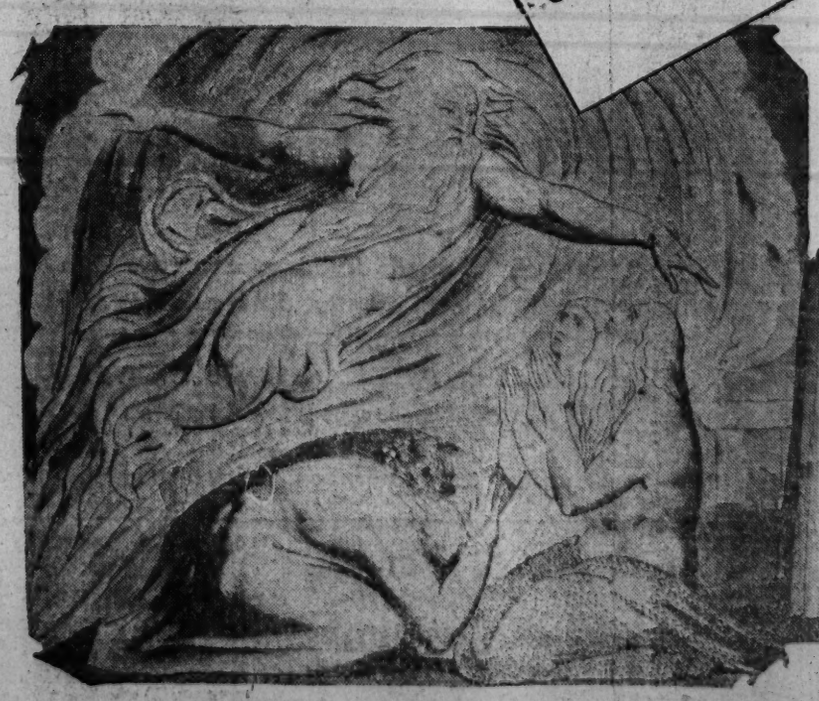
War Letter of President Lincoln Written to Andrew Johnson, While the Latter Was Military Governor of Tennessee.

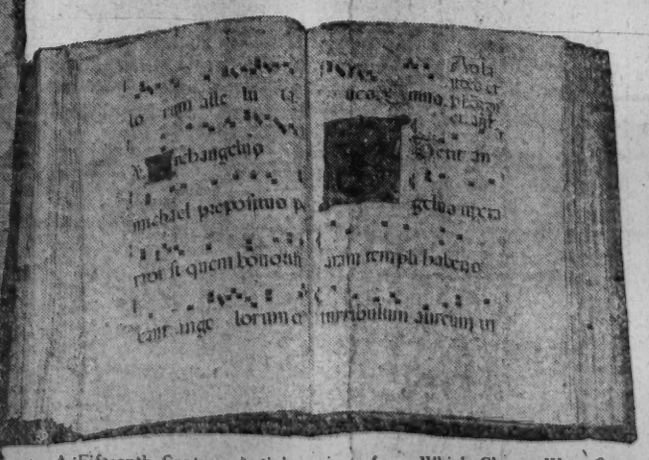
"Jehovah," an Original Wash Drawing by William Blake, English Artist, from Which Plates Were Made to Illustrate the "Book of Job."

It represents the lifetime love-labor of a man who had unlimited wealth at his command and who was, in addition, a devoted scholar, a discerning seeker for the beautiful and rare—the elder John Pierpont Morgan. It has been added to by his son.

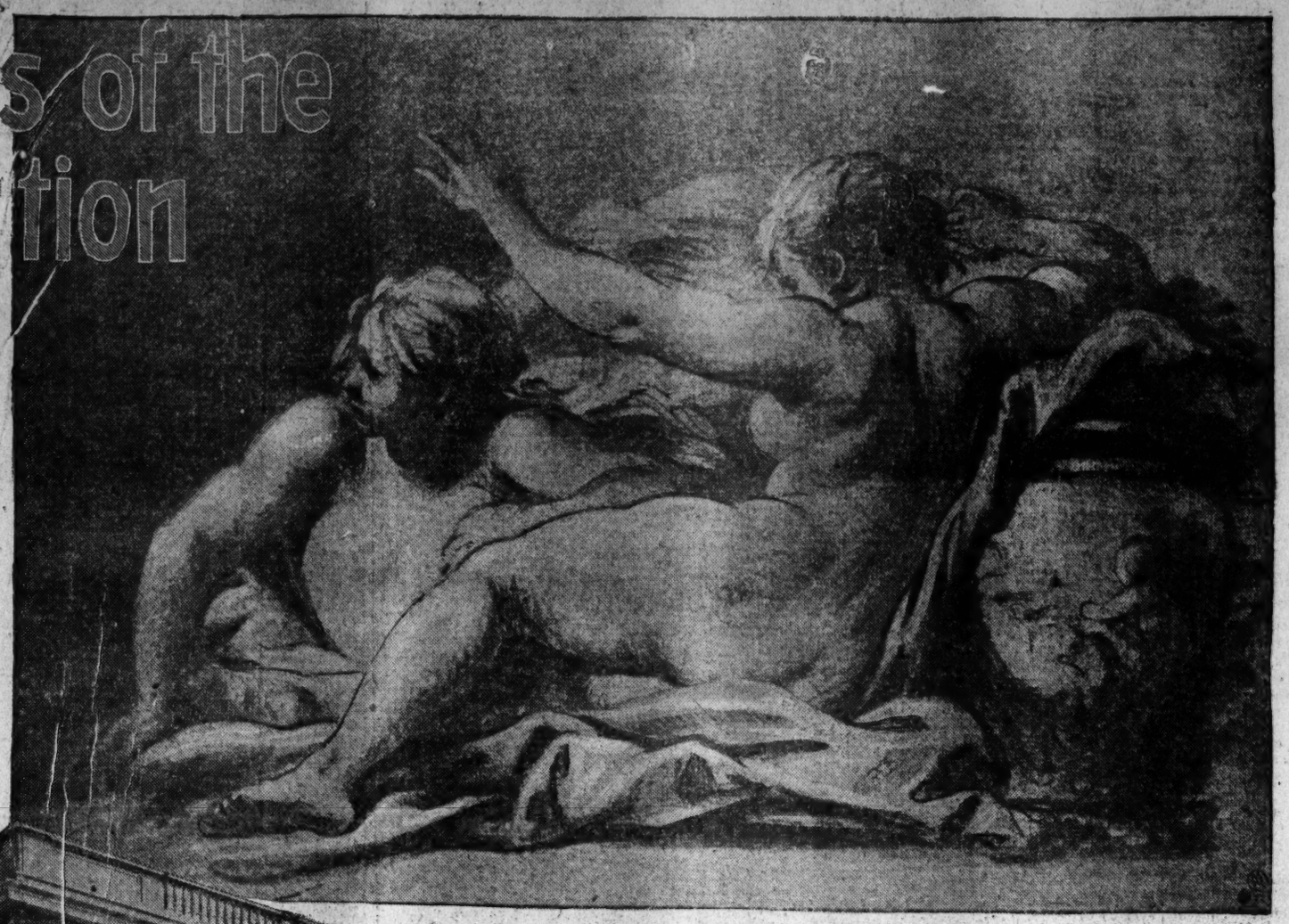
For many years the Morgan Library was as carefully guarded as the United States Mint—and even more inaccessible. The building which houses it, designed by Charles McKim, is a temple of beauty, but it was also a vault. Walls of solid marble many feet in thickness, heavy iron grills, armed guards and massive metal doors made it a place of mystery.

A few friends, a few scholars were occasionally admitted to the sacred precincts—but that was all. The elder Mr. Morgan was criticized for this in his lifetime—but he must have smiled at the criticism, for there can be no doubt that he knew and approved the magnificent gesture that would in due time bequeath these private treasures to the world.





A Fifteenth Century Antiphonarium, from Which Chants Were Sung, Showing the Method Used Before Printing Was Discovered of Scoring the Musical Notes with the Latin Text. It Was Made by Italian Monks.



(C) International Feature Service.

"Water Nymphs," by Francois Boucher, French Artist of the Eighteenth Century, Famous for His Nudes. An Original in the Morgan Library.

The Morgan Library Building Adjoining the Morgan Mansion on Madison avenue, New York City, Given with Its Contents to the Public. It Was Designed by Charles F. McKim.

The Morgan Library will never be thrown open unrestrictedly to the curiosity-seeking public. The nature of its contents makes this impossible. There are things in it that a single careless touch would irrevocably destroy. But henceforth and forever its great bronze doors will swing open in welcome to all who have a real reason for viewing or studying its treasures.

The deed of gift includes the building in which the Library is housed, and a fund of $1,500,000 for its maintenance in perpetuity. When Mr. Morgan was asked for an estimate of the value of the contents of the library covered by the deed he suggested $8,500,000. Experts believe the actual value may be almost double that figure. The restrictions surrounding the gift are only such as will best preserve it for this and future generations.

To most people the word "library" suggests only printed books. These are here by thousands, the rarest in the world, beginning with the famous Gutenberg Bible, first printed book of all. But there were books before there was printing, and no printing can equal the beauty of some of the old hand-made manuscripts done on parchment and vellum by the monks and artists of the Middle Ages.

One of the most interesting of these treasures is a fifteenth century antiphonarium, or choir book. It is very large, more than a yard across when open, with the written characters almost an inch nigh. It still has its original magnificent leather binding, and bears the coat-of-arms of an unknown Italian Bishop of the period. Close by are books once owned by mighty personages, and of which the history is known—the Bible of Charles V. of Spain, the Ptolemy Geography owned by Mary Queen of Scots, the Prayer Book of Pope Gregory VIII.—but the exact history of this big choir book can never be known. It was made in an Italian monastery, before Columbus discovered America, by monks who perhaps spent their entire lives in beautifying it. The text of the chant is in black gothic Latin characters, with capitals and decoration in colors and gold.

All these treasures are housed amid surroundings of perfect beauty. The hall which one first enters is of white marble and mosaic, the color being chiefly confined to the ceiling, which is painted by Siddons Mowbray. The most conspicuous object is a bronze bust of the Marquis de Pescara, wearing the Golden Fleece, and attributed to Benvenuto Cellini.

Beyond the beautiful library rooms on which this hall opens, gorgeous with rich tapestries and rare bindings, there is, at last, an inner shrine or final treasure chamber. This room is not only burglar-proof and fire-proof, it is actually a safe.

One enters by a thick steel door fitted with a combination lock, and the walls of the room are solid steel. To describe its contents would require volumes. One example must suffice—the famous "Golden Gospels" given to Henry VIII. of England by Pope Leo X., about the time the title "Defender of the Faith" was conferred on the king. The pages are of purple vellum, with the lettering in burnished gold.

The Beautiful Rotunda of the Morgan Library Building.

AROUND THE CINEMA HOUSES OF SHANGHAI

Two Features Booked For The Victoria

The management of the Victoria Theater announces for the coming week two feature attractions, "The Leavenworth Case", a thrilling mystery story, and "The Broken Wing", a comedy drama.

"The Leavenworth Case", which starts its run at the Victoria tomorrow is from the absorbing novel of the same name by Anna Katherine Greene. The story has been transferred to the screen with unusual fidelity by Charles Giblyn as a Whitman Bennett Production.

Almost at the first flash you find yourself face to face with a seemingly unsolvable mystery and from then on your interest is held tensely until the final and thoroughly satisfactory solution. The tremendous suspense of the original story has been even increased in the screen version, with the result that you find yourself continually on the alert, watching the unfolding of the story and waiting intently for the explanation of how and by whom the mysterious murder was committed. Few will be able to guess with any degree of certainty the indentity of the guilty party. Here is absorbing and exciting entertainment for all who like a good detective-crime-mystery story—and who does not?

"The Broken Wing", which will be shown at the Victoria on Thursday, is one of those rare films in which the entertainment is as sustained as in any stage production. Miriam Cooper and Kenneth Harlan play the leads. The real hit of "The Broken Wing", however is Walter Long. We all known Walter Long as a deep-dyed villain, but here he shows that he has considerable comedy talent. He plays his role for laughs and gets them.

The story of the film concerns Philip Marvin, who is crossing Mexico via airplane. The aviator is caught in a storm and crashes on top of a house, dropping through the roof and into the home. Inez, foster daughter of the owner of the ranch home, has been praying for a husband. Marvin's appearance is an answer to her prayer, she thinks. But Santos is also in love with Inez, and plans to hold Marvin for Ransom. A secret service man and woman, however, spoil Santos' scheme. Inez keeps the man who marries her.

The film has many sensational aviation scenes, the chief thriller being when the airplane falls through the roof of the ranch house.

AT THE THEATERS

APOLLO THEATER

Today, tomorrow and Tuesday, Laura La Plante in "The Dangerous Blonde"; International News No. 33; Screen Review; "Tired Businessmen," a two-part Century Follies Girls comedy.

Starting Wednesday, "Alimony," a gripping, domestic drama; Pathe News No. 32; "Bubbles," an out-of-the-inkwell comedy; "West is West," a Cameo comedy.

CARLTON THEATER

Starting today and continuing for one week, "The Sheik," George Melford's great production starring Rodolph Valentino, Lucien Littlefield, George Waggner, Ruth Miller and Walter Long.

OLYMPIC THEATER

Starting tomorrow, "The Beloved Cheater," a Robertson-Cole release starring Lew Cody.

VICTORIA THEATER

Tomorrow, "The Leavenworth Case," an absorbing mystery drama by Anna Katherine Greene. Starting Thursday, "The Broken Wing."

Apollo Has Good Program This Week

"The Dangerous Blonde" and "Alimony" will be the feature attractions at the Apollo Theater this week. News reels and two excellent short comedies supplement the feature attractions and the ensemble promises excellent entertainment to Apollo patrons.

In "The Dangerous Blonde", Laura La Plante takes the title role. The story has as its central figures a father, his pleasurehating, club-lecturing wife, "the dangerous blonde", who is the daughter of the family, her sweetheart, and a bold, bad vampire. The whole plot is filled with humorous situations well played by a cast of popular players and smoothly directed by Robert F. Hill. Opposite Miss La Plante is Edward Hearn in the role of a star college football player. Arthur Hoyt, Margaret Campbell, Eve Southern, Philo McCullough, Frederick Cole, Dick Sutherland, Rolfe Sedan and other players have the remaining roles.

"The Dangerous Blonde", starts at the Apollo today and will continue through Tuesday. Supplementing the feature attraction are International News Reel No. 33, the Screen Review and "Tired Businessmen", a two-part Century Follies Girls comedy.

"Alimony", which comes to the Apollo Theater on Wednesday, is a gripping domestic drama by A. T. Locke which depends on the complexities of character of the wife for its plot for the most part. Grace Darmond fills this difficult role. Her handsome but erring husband is played by Warner Baxter, and Gloria Dubois, the other woman in the case, is enacted by Ruby Miller, famous in Europe as a leading Shakespearean actress with Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree.

Others who appear in the cast Clyde Fillmore in the role of Granville, the husband's scheming employer, William A. Carroll, Jackie Saunders, Alton Brown and Hershall Mayall.

In addition to the feature picture the Apollo program for the latter half of the week will include Pathe News Reel No. 32, "Bubbles", a delightful out-of-the-inkwell comedy, and "West is West", a Cameo comedy.

COMING TO THE APOLLO

'Beloved Cheater' At The Olympic

The Olympic Theater, starting tomorrow, will show "The Beloved Cheater", a Robertson-Cole release which stars Lew Cody. The story opens in the home of Bruce Sands, a notorious heartbreaker. He is so accomplished that he devotes an alcove in his reception hall to "trophies", an endless array of photographs of women whom he has won. Among his older friends is Mrs. Thorndyke Fleming, whose niece, Eulalie Morgan, is an attractive girl but an ardent member of the "Anti-Kiss Cult". Her devoted swain, Kingdon Challoner, tries to combat her unsociable creed, and although she consents to their engagement, it is on condition that he stand by the letter of her law. After a number of thrilling scenes, matters are finally cleared up. Kingdon learns enough "cave man stuff" to win his suit and Bruce is left alone with his memories and a few more "trophies".

Spectacular Film Booked For Carlton

Among the many impressive features of "The Sheik," George Melford's latest production which starts on a week's run at the Carlton Theater beginning with today's matinee at 3 p.m. are the many magnificent and spectacular settings in which the various scenes are enacted. They include:

A remarkable conception of a public section of the ancient City of Carthage under Roman rule; a birdseye shot of the City of Biskra, the Monte Carlo of the Algerian Sahara, taken from a minaret with an Arab praying in the foreground; fifteen actual shots about the City of Biskra, especially made for the picture by a representative of Paramount's London Studio; a picturesque African oasis, especially constructed on a desert site near Hollywood; a complete Arabian village—the stronghold of the bandit chieftain Omair; and beautiful, exotic interiors, such as the interior of the Sheik's tent, and the desert palace of Omair.

In the Carthage episode in the picture a very unusual effect is presented. Agnes Ayres, playing the princial feminine role, is shown as the haughty queen who rules the city under Roman domination. When the scene first opens, it shows the proud English girl, later to be captured by the Sheik, encamped at night among the ruins of Roman splendor in the ancient city. There are broken pillars and crumbling ruins.

Then the girl becomes a Carthaginian queen, the architecture restored and scenes of splendor, peopled with the royal court, flower girls, harp girls, slaves, centurions and Roman soldiers follow. The vision establishes the haughty, dominant character of the girl who insists upon taking a journey into the desert despite her brother's objections.

The role of the Sheik is played by Rodolph Valentino, the popular "Julio" of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" The cast further includes Lucien Littlefield, Adolphe Menjou, George Waggner, Ruth Miller, Walter Long and F. R. Butler.

Empire Theatre

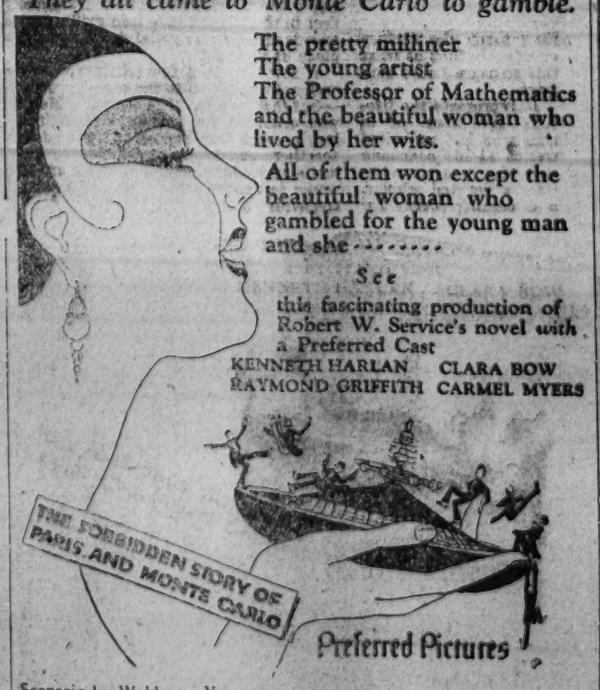
Tonight at 7.30 p.m. & 9.15 p.m.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
The Most Sensational Picture on the Screen
"The Treasure of Loney Island"
IN 6 REELS IN 6 REELS
"Folish Son-In-Law"
It's a Chinese Most Amusing Comedy ever you saw.
COME AND SEE IT'

COMMENCING on FRIDAY, JUNE 27th
The Best Serial of the Thrills
"SANTA FE TRAIL"
IN 30 PARTS

MATINEE
Today at 3.15 p.m.
"The TREASURE of LONEY ISLAND"

At The Victoria Theatre

To-night! To-night!
The Splendid, Superb, Screen's Masterpiece
B. P. Schulberg *presents* a GASNIER production
Poisoned Paradise
They all came to Monte Carlo to gamble.



The pretty milliner
The young artist
The Professor of Mathematics
and the beautiful woman who lived by her wits.

All of them won except the beautiful woman who gambled for the young man and she.....

See
this fascinating production of Robert W. Service's novel with a Preferred Cast
KENNETH HARLAN CLARA BOW
RAYMOND GRIFFITH CARMEL MYERS

Scenario by Waldemar Young.
Admission: $1.50 and $1.00 Coupons Accepted

Matinee: Today, at 3.15 p.m.
"Poisoned Paradise"

ISIS THEATRE

Commencing Monday, June 23rd to 26th, 1924
Presents
The International Comedy Favorite
MAX LINDER
in
"THE THREE MUST THERES"

Famous characters in history and dramaburlesqued by an equally famous screen comedian.

"The Three Must Theres" in Twentieth century comedy form.

A smile in every flicker of the film and action in every scene with thrills enough for all. Forget all your worries with Dart-in-Again Walrus Octopus Porpoise.

Usual Price

APOLLO CINEMA

Tonight, Monday and Tuesday, at 9.15 p.m.

She's Here!

Something New!
Something Happy!
Something Fresh!
Something Funny and Clean!
—the dimpling, winking little "dangerous blonde" of the screen,
Laura La Plante.

"The Dangerous Blonde"
Starring
Laura La Plante
Will Steal Your Heart Away!

Starting Wednesday, June 25

Husbands who break their most sacred vows with a laugh—wives who know not the meaning of faith—sirens who ply their sinister trade with wicked charms—all parasites who prey on unsuspecting victims—all shrieking, crying, laughing, struggling, fighting, conniving, helping, praying, hoping, plunging through a steaming welter of life—the fast life—the loose life—the very life that sapped the life-blood of ancient Rome and sent it crashing into the dust of forgotten ages!

"Alimony"

A staggeringly dramatic indictment of the lives of to-day—with a brilliantly distinguished cast including GRACE DARMOND, WARNER BAXTER, RUBY MILLER, JACKIE SAUNDERS, VOLA VALE and other well-known artists

Booking At Robinson Piano Co.

Today at 3 p.m.
Rudolph Valentino and Gloria Swanson in **"Beyond The Rocks"**

This Week's Attractions That'll Pull and Will Please!

The Mystery Story That Hypnotized Millions!

Victoria Theatre

Presents

On Mon. to Wed., June 23rd to 25th at 9.15 p.m.

Seena Owin and Martha Mansfield

in

"The Leavenworth Case"

The screen version of the first and still the greatest mystery novel ever written.

"The Leavenworth Case" as A FILM MASTERPIECE has surely broke its long record of suceess as a novel and stage-play.

Mystery! Thrills! Suspense!

That will hold spectators breathless with excitement from the introductory reel right up to the finish with its unexpected climax and denouement.

Special Music

Admission: $1.50 and $1.00 Coupons Accepted

On Thursday to Sunday, June 26th to 29th at 9.15 p.m.

Miriam Cooper and Renneth Harlan

in

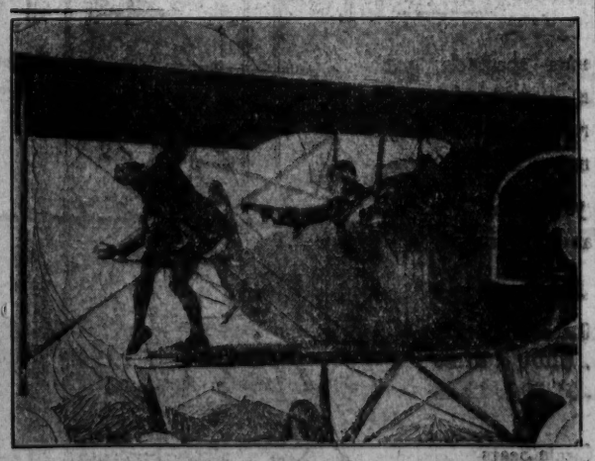
Their Latest Spirited Comedy-Drama

"The Broken Wing"

The Broken Wing

has

Everything—Thrills, Suspense
Love, Comedy, Big sets



Admission $1.50 and $1.00
Coupons Accepted

Seldom is a motion picture put over with the spirit of the cast and the direction of "THE BROKEN WING" A happy combination of factors seem to have conspired to make this faithfully screened play ONE of THE MOST entertaining of the season's pictures.

Special Music by
The New and Augmented Orchestra

Olympic Theatre

On Monday and Tuesday, June 23rd and 24th at 9.15 p.m.

Gasnier presents

"The Beloved Cheater"

A Robert on-Cole special

starring

Lew Cody

"The Man of a Thousand Loves"

A comedy-drama with Hilarious Mirth Galloping from the time you read the first title to when it says "End"

On Wednesday to Sunday, June 25th to 29th at 9.15 p.m.

Mary Pickford

IN

"Mary Ain't Guilty"

A SEVEN-REELER COMEDY WITH MORE FUN THAN ONE THOUSAND MONKEYS.

Many comedies you saw but you bet, this is the best.

An explosive, but will cause no harm, simply, laughter convulsion.

Right here! A comedy with a "Kick"

Yes, no bananas in it, but laughs plenty.

Miss all, but not this one!

A provoking comedy, packed with laughter.

Remember! it will be screened in the coolest theatre in town.

You've got to bring the children and grown-ups alike, it's good for all.

Night—Shows
Admission: $1.50-$1.00

Mary with
Her Divine Smile
They say it's Mary's most peppery comedy, We can't say yes or not, better see and you judge after.

Matinees
Sat. & Sun., June 28 & 29 at 3.15 p.m.
Admission: $0.80, $0.60, $0.40 & $0.30.

"Judgment of the Storm" | *Showing on Mon. to Sun., July 7th to 13th* | **It's A Phenomenal Photo-play**

READ THIS

"JUDGMENT OF THE STORM"

"An amazing story that lays bare the folly and tragedy of a man's vices—that plumbs the depths of mother love and man's love for woman—a compelling story that is rooted in the fertile soil of everyday life! Greater than "Way Down East" with a smashing climax, tremendously dramatic, actually filmed in the blizzards and snowstorms of the high Sierras."

"INDIANAPOLIS NEWS"

You haven't seen anything yet!

Wait until you see

"JUDGMENT OF THE STORM"

"Without disenting voice; critics of authority have placed, "Judgment of the Storm" above such plays as "Way Down East." It is not merely a good drama—it is life, and the pen that draw its characters knew life. Heart beats are in this picture; pulsating, living throbe that go out in irresistible appeal to find a welcome response in the minds of its observers."

"THE CONNECTICUT HERALD"

Seeing Things At Night

By Heywood Broun

New York, May 10.—Two fine plays with a healthy purpose in common met a dramatically contrasting fate last week. "Catskill Dutch" by Roscoe W. Brink was closed by public indifference after a little less than a full week's run, and "Hell Bent For Heaven" by Hatcher Hughes, which had survived the ordeal by special matinee and had grown to full estate in a regular run at the Frazee Theatre, was awarded the Pulitzer Prize.

We cannot complain that these desperate rewards were ill-considered. "Hell Bent Fer Heaven" was not merely a good play, but it was also an interesting one, sympathetically put on and gorgeously acted. "Catskill Dutch" was a good play interesting only in moments, and it seemed to us, not very well cast. And there was one other difference between them, which we will get to a little later, which would not sway us personally from Mr. Brink to Mr. Hughes, but which, we imagine, does account for the fact that the public was more ready for the satire from the Blue Ridge than it was for the one from the Catskills.

But the two plays were much more remarkable for their similarity than for their difference, because the two of them taken together did bring into the theater a tendency that we are wholly in favor of. We mean that tendency to houseclean the question of religious behavior.

It is an old question with the satirists. A few stout rebels here and there—with Anatole France and his "Thais" at their head—have been lone voices in the wilderness crying for a long time that much that passed for piety was anything but.

Those lone voices have been increasing lately. If they are now lifted in the theatre nobody could ask for a surer sign that they are a mighty chorus outside of it. Before "Thais" was let into the theatre it was twisted about so that it said precisely what M. Briand did not mean.

But these two plays of the American mountains were not twisted by anybody. They made a frank attack on spurious religiosity and nobody could mistake them. They said, in effect, that it was time we all refused to be taken in by the delusions of orthodoxy, however sincere they might be. They said further that however perilous a thing it might be to assail the thing which had the look and the name of religious fervor they would do it and take the consequences.

The consequences for Hatcher Hughes were much better, probably, than he expected. Those for Mr. Brink were certainly worse.

But, then "Hell-Bent for Heaven" was far the better play of the two. And the approach it made to its contention was along a better trodden path. Mr Hughes said, in effect, that when a scared, marred, underfed young man invented an overweening God for himself it was just as well for all those around him to look out for themselves. He spoke to a world which remembered that it was a withered arm in Potsdam which first was lifted to the chant of "Meinself und Gott." And he spoke to those who were as restive as he was that lately in our public life the most aggressive pieties had come from those who could make the least show of a true religion.

Where Mr. Brink ran too far ahead of his time was in bringing in the family for a bit of a scrubbing. There was, in fact, one small scene in his play which put the good, oldfashioned family life in such a scarifying flare that we will not be surprised to discover it soon on the banners of the Woman's Party.

"Catskill Dutch" made its broadest attack on the evils that could lie covered under unventilated community religion. But the incidental volley on behalf of the subjugated wife was its great point of difference with "Hell-Bent fer Heaven." Mr. Hughes let the family alone. Perhaps he is saving it up.

Incidentally, we hope Mr. Brink will save up his little feminist scene from "Catskill Dutch" and use it again. One week in public—and not much public at that—cannot have worn it out.

We hope, too, that if he does use it again, he will not mar it by the cheaply comic finish it had in "Catskill Dutch." A wife who for twenty years had been all this community expected her to be—obedient, servile and silent until spoken to—who had done what "her man" told her to, because the community steam roller would have nothing else from her, and who was required to be beaten by her man if she would not obey, was one day stirred to a rebellion. She wouldn't obey. Her man, instructed by the elders to beat her to submission, got as far as lifting his arm.

She dared him to strike her, and somehow he couldn't quite do it—he had a good deal on his conscience at the time, and he knew that she knew it. "Very well," she said, "you did a good day's work for yourself that time. You could 'a hit me, because I'm your woman, but for that same reason you'd 'a had to take me home with you. And let me tell you, you'd never 'a had another peaceful hour. The sound o' my tongue would 'a followed you down to the fields when you was plowin,' and in your bed all night."

We quote from memory, but we believe it is pretty accurate. We heard for the first time the crack of the woman whip, and we aren't likely to forget it. We understood, better than we ever have from any argument, why the subjugation of woman was too expensive an experiment to be attempted any longer.

We were, therefore, the less able to forgive Mr. Brink for winding up this epic moment by having this gallant wife demand a new stove and a Brussels carpet as the first fruits of her new victory. We look rather to the day when he writes a play around this scene, for a woman who wants something more than furniture for the pin feathers of her white plumes.

The Stage In New York

By Percy Hammond

New York, May 10.—Such astute judges of comic verse as George Jean Nathan, "F. P. A.," O. O. McIntyre and Don Marquis perceive that in "Sitting Pretty" the lost art of humorous rhyming has been rediscovered. They say that Messrs. Bolton and Wodehouse, visiting Englishmen, have surpassed in that libretto achievements of Irving Berlin and all the other American lyricists. While they do not hallooe! the songs of "Sitting Pretty" as a renascence of Gilbert's golden days, these experts yet acclaim them as not unworthy of the minor Savoyard traditions.

At least two of the "numbers" in "Sitting Pretty" are laughing examples of ironic word-juggling. Requested, as I was, to make them more familiar to the public, I asked Messrs. Comstock and Gest, the producers, to permit me to give them circulation. This the Messrs. Comstock and Gest were reluctant to do. Messrs. Bolton and Wodehouse likewise demurred. They were disposed to keep their precious wares exclusive, and they looked upon my petition with fishy eyes, as mother seals jealously guarding their young. The publishers also were unwilling to oblige me, even to the point of indocility. You have never asked a haughty N. Y. music publisher to do you a favor? Neither shall I in future.

However, through the interceding of several culturous philanthropists and a noted pipe organ player, I am now allowed to broadcast two of the lyric gems of "Sitting Pretty". One of them is entitled "Bongo on the Congo," the other "Tulip Time in Sing Sing." Both of them are especially recommended by the snobb'sh critics who sniff at the helpful poetry of Edgar A. Guest and Henry W. Longfellow.

* * *

"Tulip Time in Sing Sing" is sung by Mr. Frank McIntyre and one or two others and is a frivolous sneer at advanced penology. It runs as follows:

Up the river there's a college
Which authorities acknowledge
Is a cosy sort of place to go and dwell:
And with joy each student chortles
As he passes through its portals—
And the faculty conduct him to his cell:
"How I wish that there I'd waited,
Wish I'd never graduated,
For the mem'ry of those days still stirs me so.
And the birdies every Spring Sing
'Aren't you coming back to Sing Sing,
Where you used to be so happy long ago!'"
Oh, I'd give a lot to go there;
Life was never dull or slow there:
Every night there was a concert or a hop,
Or I'd sit discussing Coue
With my old pal, Bat-Eared Louie,
Quite the nicest man that ever slugged a cop.
We were just a band of brothers,
Each as good as all the others.
As the humblest sort of sneak-thief you might rank:
But when you'd been there a week, well,
You were treated as an equal
By the high and mighty swells who'd robbed a bank.

* * *

"Bongo on the Congo" is a less important satire, spoofing as it does, the advcntures of Mr. Frederick O'Brien and other explorers in the tropical precincts. It is not as long as "The Cruise of the Kawa," but it gives you the idea. Thus:

Beneath the silver Afric moon,
A few miles south of Kameroon,
There lies the haven which you ought to seek;
Where cassowaries take their ease
Up in the coca-cola trees,
While crocodiles sit crocking in the creek,
Though on some nearby barren height
The heat's two hundred Fahrenheit,
Down in the valley it is nice and cool.
And yet—I don't know why it is—
The girls of all varieties
Wear little but a freckle, as a rule.
The girls in that vicinity
Are pearls of femininity,
And, mark you, all as friendly as can be:
If one thing's sure, old pal, it is
I'm tired of formalities,
So Bongo sounds the very place for me.
What's more, in this connection, it
Just makes them more affectionate
If some one comes along whose face is white:
And something seems to urge a man
To seek the local clergyman
And start to marry everything in sight.

Day and Night

Still Working Two Shifts, Day & Night Making Sir Wm. Crookes

O.I.C.

C 2240
UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr.

This Label
Palm Beach
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
THE GENUINE CLOTH
MFD. ONLY BY GOODALL WORSTED CO.
in your
PALM BEACH SUIT
means satisfaction. Insist on it.
At all good tailors

DAWALU YEAST MAKES
BETTER BREAD

The HIP SENG Co.
The Lace & Emby House of China
21 NANKING Rd
Wholesale & Retail

ISIS THEATRE
Today the last 3 Performances
at 2:30, 5,30 & 9:15 p.m.
The Brilliant and Charming Star
NORMA TALMADGE
In the triumph of her artistic career
"De Luxe Annie"
With Eugene O'Brien and Frank Mills,
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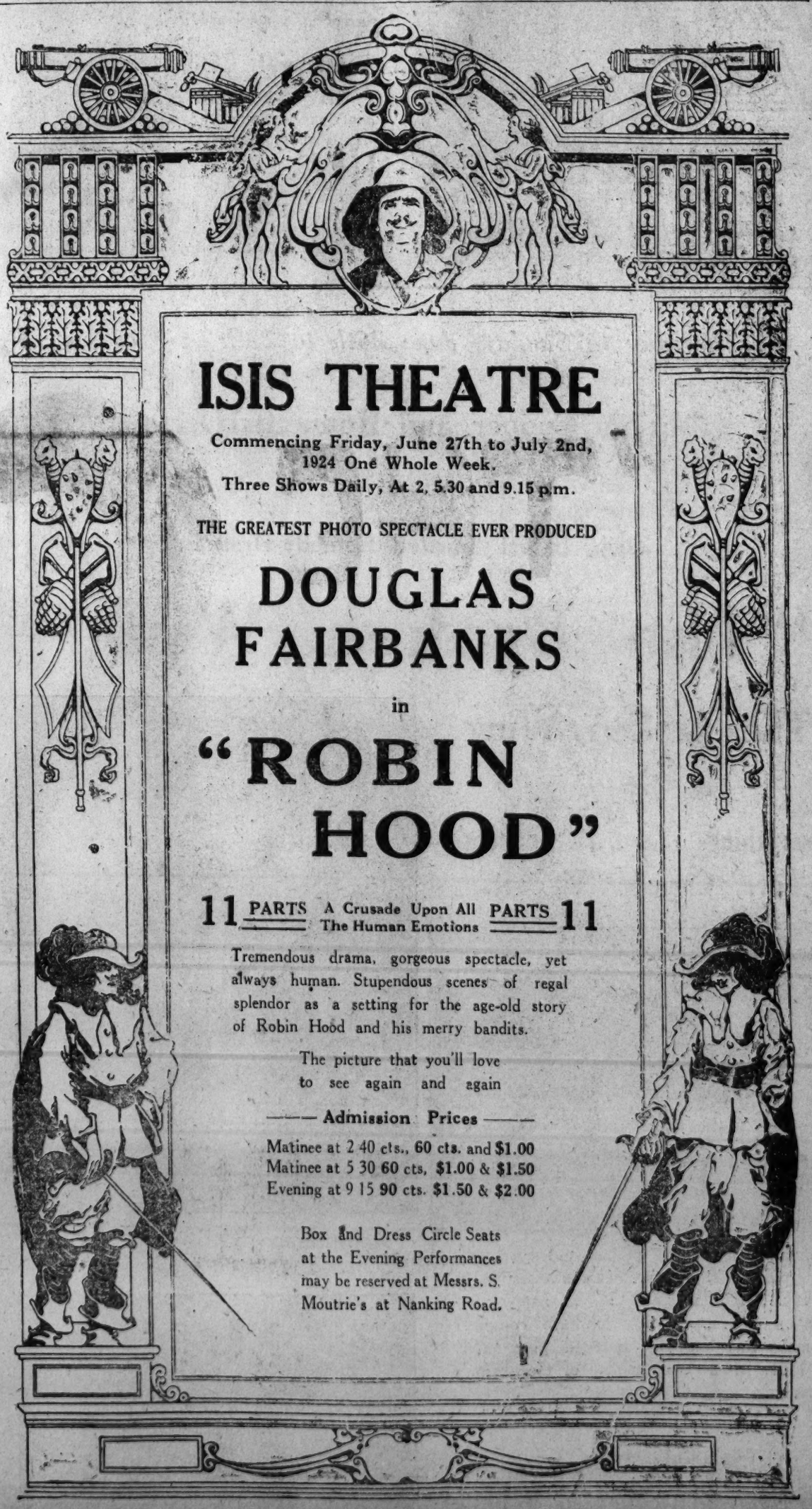

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Movies Are Outdistancing Spoken Drama In Britain

By Clare Sheridan

London, May 10.—One might almost suspect Londoners are surreptitiously being Americanised. Slowly the insidious cinema is winning its way. It is gaining, has gained in fact, in its contest with the theater. This is entirely accomplished through merit. As the theatrical productions increasingly deteriorate, the movie becomes better in quality.

There are in London today only two plays worth seeing. Bernard Shaw's "St. Joan," and a merry, jippant animated piece devoid of dullness and filled with humor that comes to us from America, with all the full force of American flavor, called "Polly Preferred." But what are two plays among so many?

I am one of a considerable crowd who deliberately refuses a dinner invitation if it entails going to the theater, on account of the undurable dulness that is a foregone certainty.

It is not that one is blase, it is simply that one cannot endure dullness.

MOVIE KILLS BOREDOM

If, as sometimes happens, I am asked, "Would you rather do a play or a movie?" I unhesitatingly choose the movie. Even supposing that one may unfortunately hit upon a dull movie, it is neither as boring nor as irritating as a dull play. The ever moving scenes keep one anticipating that in about three minutes something worth while may evolve. Moreover, the seats in a movie theater are more comfortable and there is always pleasant music, which is soothing. A movie, even at its worst, is a relaxation. But what about the movie at its best?

London has had some pictures that have made even the intellectual snobs talk. We have been entertained by "A Woman of Paris," directed by Charlie Chaplin; and every one knows that whatever emanates from Charlie is never banal. We have seen Jackie Coogan in "God Save the King."

GERMAN FILMS DIFFERENT

But the two films that have aroused comment are German. One is "Destiny" and the other the "Cabinet of Dr. Caligari." There is besides the technique of the German film an intensity, an imagination, an intellectual complex, that is different to any other.

Most films come to us from America and from the American film the English public learns all it knows of the American mind. In an American film one almost instinctively knows how it is going to unravel, one knows its heights, its depths, its limitations, its argument and its moral.

The German mind, with its other type of sentimentality, its almost gruesome profundity, keeps us guessing, wondering and amazed. We are not sure if we like it or hate it, but it arouses something in us that is unexpected; we are surprised. The reason is that we do not understand the German mentality.

There is, however, a type of film in which America alone excels and that up to the present seems to be without rivalry, and that is the historic. None other but an American will or can spend the money that it entails. We have seen several in the last few years, but there is one that dominates London at this moment. It is "The Ten Commandments."

A POWERFUL PICTURE

It is extremely annoying to have to admit or to be unable to hide that one is profoundly moved. The human intelligence is especially indignant, ashamed and conscious of the absurdity of being moved by a movie. I came out of "The Ten Commandments" very angry at myself for my contemptible emotionalism, but I went again the very next night.

With all due praise (and intensely high praise) for this production I am going to admit right away that I could not sit twice through the modern American story that follows the prologue. But as the prologue lasts fifty-three minutes it is worth going to for itself alone. I could sit through it a hundred times.

It is powerful, convincing, picturesque; a triumph of achievement. It arouses in one a new historic interest in the Scriptures. I returned home and devored the Old Testament until the small hours of the morning.

I thought all sorts of new things about God. My mind was ablaze with questioning and wondering—what a stir-up for one's spiritual lethargy! And to think that a film should be able to accomplish this tempest in one, that a film should be able to make Moses convincing, that a film should be able to accomplish the miracle of the Red Sea passage. And what was the real truth of that miracle?

A GREAT WEAPON

And if God did that for the Israelites, why does He not come to the rescue of—let us say a martyred people such as the Russians? or indeed of anguished Europe as a whole? Or is Europe so Godless, so corrupt, so lost in soul that God is chastising and destroying its people?

How stupid to think about these things so intensely, just because one has been to a movie!

There is no use disguising the fact that the cinema is a great weapon with a great future. It can be, if intelligently manipulated, a most formidable power for propaganda and for education. I believe it may be regarded as still in its infancy.

What the future holds no one can tell; but it can no longer be regarded as negligible because it is neglected. Its horizon is infinitely wider than that of the theatrical performance, its possibilities are indeed almost without limit. The cinema is growing; it is a sign of modernism. The theater is stagnating. It belongs to the Greek era. London is accepting and absorbing the new modernism.

In The U. S. Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, June 23, 1924, Commencing at 10 a.m.

Cause No. 2411, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. Motion for dismissal. Fessenden, Holcomb and Snyder; Chalaire and Franklin.

HEARINGS:

June 11, 1924, Cause No. 2327, J. P. Fonseca v. Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd; testimony taken of plaintiff, J. M. Hykes, D. W. Duguid; submitted.

June 12, 1924, Cause Ni. 2440, U. S. v. John Craig; testimony taken of J. P. Davis, Dr. T. B. Dunn; submitted.

June 13, 1924, Cause No. 2360, V. Richter v. T. Tapia; testimony taken of V. Richter, T. Tapia; M. C. Tapia, Y. Tapia, A. Grubel; submitted.

June 13, 1924, Cause No. 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; testimony taken of plaintiff; J. W. Brown; continued to June 16th.

June 16, 1924, Cause No. 2399, M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld, et al.; on motion to set; assigned.

June 16, 1924, Cause No. 1686, In re Stewart-Crane Co., Inc., in liquidation; on receiver's request for authority to pay receivership fees and expenses.

June 16, 1924, Cause No. 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; testimony taken of Wm. Luk, W. Smith, plaintiff; submitted.

June 16, 1924, Cause No. 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press Inc.; argument of counsel; continued.

June 16, 1924, Cause No. 2435, Tong Chong Liang et al. v. American Express Company; on demurrer; submitted.

June 17, 1924, Cause No. 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press Inc.; argument of counsel; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

June 14, 1924, Crim. No. 620, U. S. v. H. S. Carey; testimony taken of C.P.C. 512, W. R. Kinipple, defendant; submitted.

June 14, 1924, Crim. No. 621, U. S. v. Cal. S. Hirsh; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

June 14, 1924, Crim. Ni. 622, U. S. v. H. B. Lane; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

June 14, 1924, Civil No. 161, Virginia Thomas v. James L. Gardiner; testimony taken of plaintiff; submitted.

JUDGMENTS & ORDERS:

June 11, 1924, Cause No. 2327, J. P. Fonseca v. Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd.; judgment for plaintiff.

June 11, 1924, Cause No. 890, In re John Isadore Sanger's estate; order for investment of certain assets and appointing guardian.

June 12, 1924, Cause No. 2440, U. S. v. John Craig; sentence.

June 13, 1924, Cause No. 2360, V. Richter v. T. Tapia; judgment for defendant.

June 13, 1924, Cause No. 1686, In re Stewart-Crane Co., Inc. in liquidation; order appointing new receiver.

June 13, 1924, Cause No. 2381, Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. v. J. C. Crevling; order vacating default.

June 16, 1924, Cause No. 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; judgment for defendant.

June 16, 1924, Cause No. 2088, Cheng Tse Fong et al. v. C. Berthel & Co.; judgment for plaintiff.

June 16, 1924, Cause No. 1686, In re Stewart-Crane Co., Inc. in liquidation; order denying application for payment of receiver's fees.

June 16, 1924, Cause No. 2435, Tong Chong Liang et al. v. American Express Co.; order overruling demurrer.

(By the Commissioner)

June 14, 1924, Crim. No. 620, U. S. v. H. S. Carey; defendant warned.

June 14, 1924, Crim. No. 621, U. S. v. Cal. S. Hirsh; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

June 14, 1924, Crim. No. 622, U. S. v. H. B. Lane; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

June 14, 1924, Civil No. 161, Virginia Thomas v. James L. Gardiner; judgment for plaintiff.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING:

Sept. 9, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Sept. 16, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2399, M. David v. A. B. Risenfeld, et al.

Sept. 24, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS:

June 10, 1924, Corpn. No. 10, J E. Hayes Engineering Corpn.; certificate of proceedings for increase of capital stock.

June 11, 1924, Cause No. 890, In re John Isadore Sanger's estate; petition.

June 11, 1924, Cause No. 2444, E. Gerecke v. Asia Banking Corpn.; complaint; summons issued.

June 12, 1924, Cause No. 2437, Long & Co. v. Asia Banking Corpn.; answer.

June 12, 1924, Cause No. 2445, In re Galen Clapp Blethen's will; petition; deposition.

June 12, 1924, Cause No. 2203, Brandt & Rodgers v. C. Berthel & Co., Inc.; stipulation.

June 12, 1924, Cause No. 2435, Tong Chong Liang et al. v. American Express Co.; demurrer.

June 13, 1924, Cause No. 2399, M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al.; motion to set; answer.

June 13, 1924, Cause No. 1686, In re Stewart-Crane Co., Inc.; in liquidation; receiver's request for authority to pay fees and expenses; motion; notice of motion.

June 13, 1924, Cause No. 2360, V. Richter v. T. Tapia; replication.

June 13, 1924, Cause No. 1719, H. Harrs v. A. G. Fuller; stipulation

June 14, 1924, Cause No. 2410, A. I. Gromov Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; motion to dismiss; notice of motion.

June 16, 1924, Cause No. 2442, T. T. Li v. Andersen Meyer & Co., Ltd.; marshal's return if summons.

June 16, 1924, Cause No. 2443, H. S. Li v. Andersen Meyer & Co., Ltd.; marshal's return if summons.

June 16, 1924, Cause No. 2444, E. Gerecke v. Asia Banking Corpn. marshal's return of summons.

June 16, 1924, Cause No. 2367, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; notice of withdrawal of counsel for defendant.

June 16, 1924, Cause No. 2445, In re Galen Clapp Blethen's will; deposition.

June 17, 1924, Cause No. 2446, China Motors Federal Inc. U. S. A. v. W. R. Hayes; complaint in replevin; undertaking; bond; summons, and writ of replevin issued.

June 17, 1924, Cause No. 2022, In re Frank P. Long's will; deposition.

June 17, 1924 Cause No. 244 China Motors Federal Inc. U. S. A. v. W. R. Hayes; marshal's return of summons.

June 17, 1924, Corpn. No. 167, Chinjap Company Inc.; articles of incorporation.

(By the Commissioner)

June 12, 1924, Crim. No. 620, U. S. v. H. S. Carey; complaint.

June 12, 1924, Crim. No. 621, U. S. v. Cal. S. Hirsh; complaint.

June 12, 1924, Crim. No. 622. U. S. v. H. B. Lane; complaint.

June 16, 1924, Civil No. 168, Harold Kliene v. Paul N. Wilkins; complaint; summons issued.

June 16, 1924, Civil No. 169, Hillian Grant v. H. V. Bernard; complaint; summons issued.

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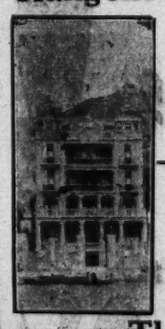

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BY CLAIR PRICE

To identify the Athenaeum as a London club would lift one immediately on to the horns of a dilemma. On the one hand, those to whom the name conveys nothing will hardly be interested in the fact that the Athenaeum is observing its centenary year. And, on the other hand, to attempt to identify it would be a sorry affront to those who know that in all the world there is only one Athenaeum. It is a particularly uncomfortable dilemma and possibly the best way to escape it is to proceed on the tenable or untenable theory that everybody knows:

There's the first Athenaeum Club
so wise there's not a man of it
That has not sense enough for six
—in fact, that is the plan of it;
The very waiters answer you with
eloquence Socratical,
And always place the knives and
forks in order mathematical.

Verse, even doggerel verse of this jingly sort, is sometimes dangerous stuff to tamper with, and this particular jingle is the more so in that it refers to "the Athenaeum Club," a thing which no man who is addicted to clubs would ever dream of doing. The name of the Athenaeum is the Athenaeum. Only that and nothing more. Otherwise this jingle may be allowed to stand.

London is now the home of 152 clubs of recognised standing, whose birth dates vary from 1697 to 1919. In the last three centuries it has been London which has devised and developed the modern club, and London is still the spiritual home of all clubmen (a word which no member of a club has ever been known to use: I think it is one of the handy inventions of the picture papers). But among London's clubs, or, for that matter, among the world's clubs, the Athenaeum is still the Athenaeum. The great traditions which encrust it still distinguish it from any one of its great neighbors in Pall Mall.

STORIES AND STORIES

There is a story of a Midland Bishop who once came in London and, after spending all night in the train, repaired to his club for breakfast, but losing his way entered the wrong doorway in Pall Mall and, inquiring for something to eat, was advised by the waiter that "suppers are not permitted to be served after 6 A. M." There is another story of a member who dropped a five-pound note in the smokeroom of his club and hurrying back to recover it, found that the waiter had picked it up. "Lucky one of the members didn't see it, sir," said the waiter, restoring it to him. There is still another story of a London club, half of whose members wound up a convivial evening by formally expelling the other half from membership and thereafter carried on the club quite nicely by themselves. None of these three stories, it seems safe to state, has anything to do with the Athenaeum.

On the other hand, the famous definition of a London club as a ducal mansion with the Duke lying dead upstairs," was originally applied to the Carlton Club, which stands a few doors down Pall Mall from the Athenaeum.

DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

Undoubtedly one trait which sets off the Athenaeum from most of London's clubs is the distinguished standing of its membership. In its century of life every British Prime Minister except Gladstone has been a member of the Athenaeum. It was in the Athenaeum that Mr. Baldwin last December told Mr. Asquith of his intention to meet Parliament before resigning. Every Lord Chancellor has been a member of the Athenaeum. Nearly all the Archbishops and nearly all the Judges have been Athenians. One hundred and forty-three of its members during the last century are represented by individual portraits (exclusive of those who appear in groups) in the National Portrait Gallery. Sixty-nine of its members have been buried in Westminster Abbey or have memorials there. Thirty-two of its members have been buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

There are of course various sorts of distinction. In distinction of lineage, the Marlborough Club easily stands first in London. Minor royalties and Princes fairly tread on each other's toes at the Marlborough. Among the clubs of England, the Royal Yacht Squadron and the Jockey Club, while not marked with the distinction of lineage which marks the Marlborough, are even more exclusive. It is common knowledge that even such a distinguished yachtman as Sir Thomas Lipton is not a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

STRINGENT REGULATIONS

All clubs have their regulations respecting non-members or "strangers," as they are called in London. (There is possible a memory of the days when the House of Commons was "the most exclusive club in London" in the reference today to visitors as "strangers.") The Royal Yacht Squadron and the Jockey, Guards and Beefsteak Clubs are the most stringent in their regulations, for "strangers" are not permitted to cross the threshold of any of them. At the Carlton Club "strangers" may cross the threshold, but may not go beyond the great hall. At the Athenaeum, a small chamber is provided just inside the door, in which members may see "strangers," although members are permitted to entertain as many as twelve guests, who may include "strangers," at formal dinners in the morning room. But the Royal Yacht Squadron and the Jockey Club carry their exclusiveness into their membership requirements as well. They remind one of Lord Palmerston's famous saying of the Garter that "there's no damned merit about it," in which respect they differ most widely from the Athenaeum.

Merit is the Athenaeum's outstanding requirement for membership. There is popularly supposed to be no problem confronting the human race which cannot be solved by somebody who may be found between 4 and 6 o'clock any afternoon at the Athenaeum. The Athenaeum has been defined as "the highest development of the national intelligence." A century ago its first prospectus defined its purposes as follows: "This club has been instituted for the association of individuals known for their scientific or literary attainments, artists of eminence in any class of the fine arts, and noblemen and gentlemen distinguished as liberal patrons of science, literature or the arts." There is still a letter extant from the Lord Lansdowne of the time consenting to join the club after reading its prospectus. "If Croker will keep it select and not permit it to be overrun with pretenders, than whom there is nowhere a more odious race."

ELECTION BY BALLOT

Election to the club is still made by ballot, but the membership committee may elect without ballot royal Princes, Cabinet Ministers, Bishops, the Speaker of the House of Commons and certain Judges. The committee has in addition the right to elect annually nine persons "of distinguished eminence in science, literature of the arts, or for public services." Intelligence is, in fact, the sole distinction of the Athenaeum.

Those who know London's clubs sometimes say that the Savile Club, which occupies Lord Rosebery's old house opposite the Green Park, has the most distinguished membership in the West End. This observation may arise from two sources. First, the Athenaeum may be set aside as occupying an Olympian eminence of its own. Second, the Savile Club really has a very distinguished membership. Robert Louis Stevenson, Herbert Spencer, Rudyard Kipling, Rider Haggard, Edmund Gosse, W. E. Henley, Thomas Hardy, Earl Balfour and others of equal distinction are and have been Savilians. But two broad differences exist between the Athenaeum and the Savile Club. The latter requires its members to be friendly to each other, and in token of their friendliness it requires them to dine at long tables, two of which fill its dining room. This is a state of things which would only shock them at the Athenaeum. The other difference between the Athenaeum and the Savile Club is Bishops.

AN ENGLISH HOME

The Carlton Club's building, not far from the Athenaeum in Pall Mall, is a copy of Sansovino's Library of St. Mark's in Venice. (Just now its exterior is a mass of scaffolding; the Caen stone with which it was built has worn away under the acidity of the London atmosphere and it is being refaced with Portland stone.) The Reform Club has taken its architecture from the Farnese Palace in Rome and the Army and Navy Club from the Palazzo Rezzonico in Venice. But the Athenaeum's home is as English as the Athenaeum's membership. It stands at the corner of Waterloo Place and Pall Mall and the front it presents to Waterloo Place is a beautiful and original piece of work, although on classical lines, by Decimus Burton, an English architect. Over its entrance is a statue of Athena which once prompted an irreverent "stranger" to ask:

All ye who pass by just stop
and behold.
And say, Don't you think it
a sin
That Athena herself is left out
in the cold
While her owls are all
gorging within?

Within the entrance, beyond the porter's lobby, is the great hall which is a source of considerable pride at the Athenaeum. Eight pillars on bronzed bases, with gilded capitals copied from the Temple of the Winds at Athens, support its roof, which is faced with sixty panels of Pompeiian compositions in original designs. It was in this hall, at the foot of the staircase, that Dickens and Thackeray composed their quarrel. Thackeray had been standing with Sir Theodore Martin when "he left me abruptly to hurry after Dickens. After they parted Thackeray returned to me and repeated what had passed. It was eminently characteristic of his affectionate nature. When next I saw Dickens he was standing at the foot of the open grave in which Thackeray had just been laid."

THE MORNING ROOM

To the right of the hall is the morning room, its ceiling the work of Sir E. J. Poynter, P. R. A., its walls lined with racks of maps and newspapers. Here Browning used to spend his Saturday afternoons when he was in London and here the names of candidates for membership are posted before they are balloted on. Members are accustomed to sign or initial them and before balloting day arrives it is not unusual to see candidates' names all but buried beneath the signatures of approving members. The writing room opens off the morning room. Those who read The London Times with its large proportion of letters addressed from the Athenaeum will find the writing room particularly impressive.

On the opposite side of the great hall is the dining room, usually known in all London clubs as the "coffee room," a name which commemorates the origin of London clubs. Almost every table in the dining room has its memories. Over in the left hand corner is the round table at which Theodore Hook used to preside and where he used to call for his "toast and water," which in reality was brandy and water. At the other end is the table where Turner used to order the candles removed and under cover of darkness consume a whole bottle of port. Here Salisbury, when Prime Minister, used to come for luncheon, securing his solitude by hiding himself behind a newspaper placed upside down.

A GREAT LIBRARY

At the top of the grand staircase is the drawing room, which is one of the finest in London, measuring 100 feet in length by 30 feet in width and 27 feet in height. A list of those who have crowded into the Athenaeum's drawing room for tea at 5 p.m. would include most of the great men whom the British Isles have produced in the last century. I have a list of the greatest of them, which is far to long to quote here, but it may be added that they vary from Cardinal Manning and Thomas Carlyle to Sir Richard Burton and Disraeli.

Next to the drawing room is the library. This is the Athenaeum's glory. It contains from 70,000 to 80,000 volumes and is particularly rich in books of reference, history, antiquities, the sciences, the fine arts and a number of collections of pamphlets. The most famous corner of the library is known as Macaulay's corner, where the historian's favorite chair stands close to the English history section. Hallam has also occupied that corner, and when the late Lord Morley had put The Pall Mall Gazette to bed he, too, was accustomed to inurn himself in Macaulay's corner. Dickens, Bulwer Lytton and Thackeray did much of their writing in the Athenaeum's library, and it is an idle day in the library when the rustle of proofsheets and manuscript may not be heard. But notable as are the men who have belonged to the Athenaeum, it would be just to observe that the place is now equally noted for its books, its chairs and its tea.

HOW IT WAS FORMED

The story of its origin a century ago may be quickly told. John Wilson Croker, editor of Boswell's Johnson and Secretary to the Admiralty, on Nov. 23, 1823, wrote to Sir Humphrey Davy, President of the Royal Society, suggesting the organisation of a club to be called the Society Club. On Feb. 16, 1824, the club was duly organised at the Royal Society's quarters (some of the Athenaeum's plate today bears its original name, "Society"). By the end of April, 1824, 380 of its stipulated 400 members had been chosen and 12 Waterloo Place had been taken as its home. Its housewarming dinner was held on May 26, the number of its members was increased to 500, and its name changed to the Athenaeum. Its first list of members was published on June 22; there were then 506 of them, including the then Prime Minister and seven others who later became Prime Ministers. By 1827 it had outgrown its quarters and its present building was begun. Considerable debate ensued before the building was finished. Some of its members wanted the new home to be equipped with an icehouse, while others preferred to spend the remainder of the building fund in placing a frieze, copied from the Parthenon, around the building. Croker was one of the latter, and his frieze still graces the Athenaeum's home:

I'm John Wilson Croker,
I do as I please:
They ask for an icehouse,
I'll give 'em a frieze.

The building was opened with a dinner on Feb. 6, 1830. By 1834 the number of members had increased to 1,200. Today the number is usually in the vicinity of 1,340.

An anniversary dinner is the only preparation the Athenaeum has made toward marking the passage of its centenary. A conversazione to which ladies will be admitted will be held in June.

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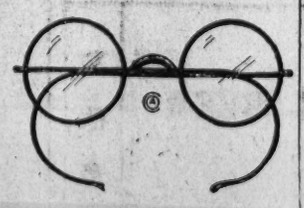

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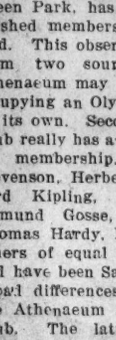

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No Need For Calcutta To Keep Cool

London.—The Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine has developed a system of "central cooling" which it is claimed will reduce interior temperatures from 20 to 30 degrees below the heat prevailing outside. The principle involved is to force a supply of cool air, which has been passed over pipes of a refrigerating plant into a room the walls of which are insulated with cork.

Lieutenant Colonel Megaw, director of the Calcutta school, advises the new system has been used experimentally for two years and has proved entirely successful. The central cooling, according to the Calcutta correspondent of "The Morning Post," is too expensive for general use, but can be utilised by officials and business men, who can afford it, with a 20 per cent saving of efficiency.

"The Morning Post" waxes editorially indignant over the innovation, however.

"What would men who have defeated the swarthy hordes, crossing plains and rivers, scaling mountains and founding empires, think of highly paid officials who must have central cooling?"

The paper further inquires whether England can hold India only in a temperature around 65 degrees. In the days when industry was booming and the imperial heritage increasing, there were no "hot water bottle and no central cooling station, no doles and only a modest Labor party," the editorial concludes.

King George Takes Hand At Engine Driving

London, May 3.—King George out-Roosevelted the late Theodore Roosevelt this week when he ran the engine of the royal train a mile on the way back to Windsor, after inspecting the Great Western Railway shops at Swindon.

Furthermore, the Queen, in her dainty and easily soiled costume, insisted on accompanying him in the engine cab during his first lesson as a locomotive engineer. After the royal couple's visit to the railway shops Monday, they returned to the royal train, which was ready on a siding to take them back to Windsor. Railway officials accompanying them suggested that the King might like to drive his own train for a bit, to which the King heartily assented.

Then, much to the astonishment and embarrassment of all present, the Queen asserted she was going to see the fun, too, and, with the King, climbed up into the cab of the express took her place beside her husband.

The embarrassed engine crew were terribly worried about the danger she ran of ruining her clothes, and finally persuaded her to hold a piece of new cotton waste in each hand to protect her gloves. She laughingly agreed and, placing her umbrella carefully in a corner of the cab, took her stand in the stoker's place next to the lookout window, while the King, beside the control levers, had a brief lesson in engine driving.

Old Bas-Relief Found At Naples

Naples.—A very interesting bas-relief has been discovered in the Castel Nuovo (the Angevine Castle) at Naples.

This bas-relief is on a doorway leading from the castle's baronial hall to the apartments, and it consists of beautiful ornamental friezes, one of which represents the triumphal entrance of King Alphonso I into the City of Naples. (The entry of King Alphonso I, into Naples was made in the year 1442.)

The King, who is shown seated in a quadriga or chariot, drawn by four horses abreast, is preceded by trumpeters, six knights riding beside him, and he is followed by a crowd of people, among them a woman with a child in her arms.

The frieze on the opposite side of the doorway is a representation of the site of the Castle Nuovo and the harbor, with many vessels anchored there. A party of horsemen is seen riding toward the Triumphal Arch of Alphonso, which is shown incomplete as it must have been at the time.

Lumbago

This is rheumatism of the muscles of the back. It comes on suddenly and is very painful. Every movement aggravates the disease. Go to bed, keep quiet and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm and a quick recovery may be expected. Sold everywhere.

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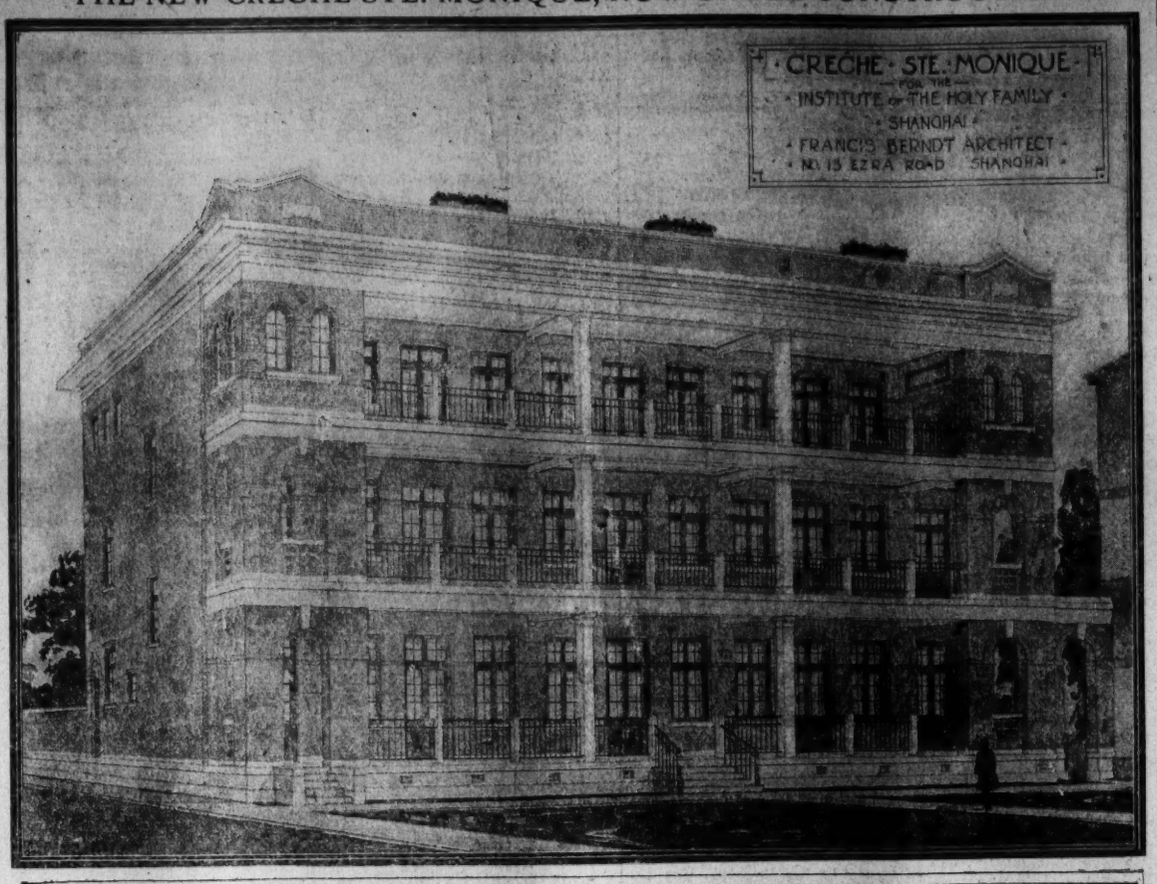

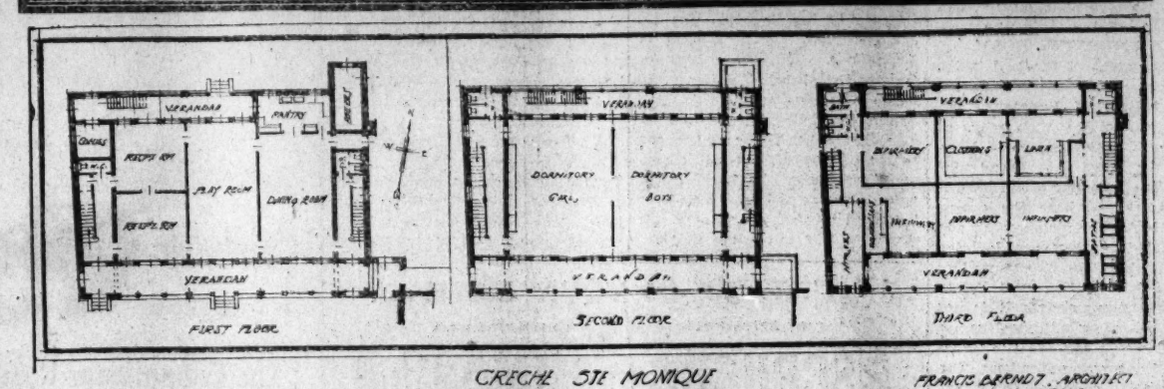

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for THE INSTITUTE of the HOLY FAMILY
No. 20 NORTH HONAN ROAD
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FRANCIS BERNDT, ARCHITECT
NO. 5 FOOCHOW ROAD

"Creche Ste. Monique", a home for destitute foreign children during infancy and on to the age of six years, is now being erected within the compound of the Institute of the Holy Family at No. 20 North Honan Road, from the designs and under the supervision of Mr. Francis Berndt, architect, No. 5 Foochow Road.

As indicated by the above plans, it will be noted that every possible want of the children has been cared for and every possible convenience provided.

The kitchen and bakery of the institution are in an adjoining building at the East, thus eliminating any odors and noises due to culinary operations.

To provide outdoor playing accomodations during such times when the grounds are not in suitable condition, a roof-garden has been arranged for, where outdoor games may be enjoyed.

Every up-to-the-minute method of construction has been employed in order to make the building sanitary and healthy. All lavatories, bathrooms and toilet rooms aer fitted with modern fixtures, all of which are vented and back-vented. All supply, waste and soil piping has been laid out in accordance with the latest rules and regulations as laid down by the best authorities. Hot water will be supplied to all baths, basins, etc., by an auxiliary boiler, which is connected to a circulating system of piping. The building will be heated by a low-pressure overhead supply, two-pipe system of hot-water circulation, radiators being placed in all rooms and halls.

All wiring for electric lighting is run in metal conduits. Direct-indirect lighting fixtures will be installed, as well as ceiling fans controlled by flush switches.

The construction is of reinforced concrete and brick. The exterior walls are laid up in local machine-made salmon colored brick with one-half inch thick raked out joints, giving a tapestry wall effect. All band-courses, columns, main cornice, etc., are of concrete, tooled by hand to produce a cut-stone texture. Architecturally, the design recalls that of the later American institutions, with details adapted from the Italian renaissances of the fifteenth century.

Too much credit cannot be given to the Rev. Mother St. Clement, Superior, for her untiring devotion to this cause and her never flagging zeal, without which this most worthy and necessary institution would still be a dream of the distant future.

The general contractors of the building are Sing Chong and Co., 582 Sinza Road. The consulting engineers for foundations and structural concrete work are the Truscon Steel Company, Robert Dollar building.

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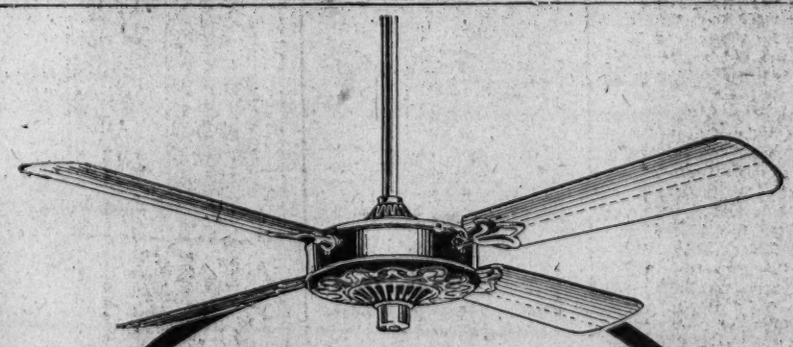
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Special Notice to Mariners
No. 705
China
Shanghai District—Yangtze River
Marine Department Chart No. 3
New Edition

A new edition of the following Marine Department Chart is now on sale at the Coast Inspector's Office:—

No. 2.—Yangtze River (Sheet 2): Plover Point to Kiushan Point. New edition, 10th May, 1924. Price $2.

The following recently published Marine Department Charts are also on sale:—

No. 1.—North and South Channel Entrances to the Yangtze River and their approaches. New edition, 1st November, 1923. Price $2.

No. 2.—Yangtze River (Sheet 1): Woosung to Plover Point, including the Tsungming Crossing. New edition, 1st April, 1924. Price $2.

T. J. ELDRIDGE,
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Marine Department,
Shanghai, 21st June, 1924.
68719 J 22

Lost

Demand Draft No. 2852 for U. S. G.$100 on Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company, New York, in favor of Warren Chen dated March 31, 1924 has been lost.

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68732 J 22

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The Houseboat Sans Souci, was won by raffle ticket No. 66, June 12th. This is the second and last notification. 68733 J 22

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By Order,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.
68691 J 25

S.S. "President Hayes"
Voy. No. 2-W.
from New York

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of Ship's damaged cargo ex the S.S. "President Hayes" V-No. 2-W. will be held at Dollar Pai Lien Chien Wharf on Monday, June 23rd, at 9.00 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Marine and Cargo Surveyors will be in attendance. Our ferry launch "A. B. Dollar" leaves Custom's Jetty at 8.30 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
68673 J 22

S.S. "M. S. Dollar"
Voy. No. 10-W.
from New York

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S.S. "President Grant"
Voy. No. 65-W.
from Seattle

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of Ship's damaged cargo ex the S.S. "President Grant" V-No. 65-W. will be held at China Merchants, Central Wharf on Tuesday, June 24th, at 9.30 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Marine and Cargo Surveyors will be in attendance.

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68690 J 24

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H. BERTHELOT,
Secretary.
68709 J 24

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No tender will be entertained unless presented in accordance with Regulations governing this tender invitation and within the time specified.

The Railway does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to award the tender to one or several tenderers.

For Regulations and other informations, apply to the Materials Department, Kiaochow Tsinan Railway, Tsingtau.
68458 J 24

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FINANCIAL AND TRADE ARTICLE

BIG EXPORTS OF SILVER TO INDIA, DUE TO FINE PROFITS

Incoming Shipments To Be Diverted At Once, Belief

MONEY MARKET

Interesting Comment On Tendencies Shown During Week

The profits to be made on silver exported to India has resulted in large stocks of bar silver and sycee continuing to leave this port, and it is not at all unlikely that some shipments will be made to London. The announcement that the President Cleveland, due in Shanghai July 1, is bringing one million ounces of the white metal has had the tendency to make Chinese speculators buyers rather than sellers. Undoubtedly most of this shipment will be redirected to India.

The week opened with silver 34⅛, and after reaching 35 and 67¼ during the week, reacted to 34⅛ in London, while private wires gave the New York quotation on Friday's closing at 67⅜. The last wire reported that China had sold small amounts in London, with a firm tendency in New York.

MARKET DULL

The week's money market has been exceedingly dull and lifeless. 3/3⅞ was the highest interbank reported on sterling (Monday). Most of the week the general offering was 3/3⅛ and 3/3⅜ with very good buyers for near delivery.

Gold dollars have been offered as high as 71¾ largely on the strength of sterling in New York, where as high as 4.34 was reached during the week. There also were buyers in this currency for near delivery. As high as ⅛ in sterling and ⅜ in U.S. gold dollars have been paid by banks short of funds in New York and London to cross June-July and well forward.

Francs have been rather uncertain most of the week. London and New York continue to report francs as steady, and fair buyers have been found locally with banks selling only against paper in hand. As low as 12.95 was reached on news of firmness in New York, but 13.30-13.35 generally found good buyers the latter part of the week.

Yen were quoted as high as 57⅞ also on news of firmness in New York. Chinese speculators were fairly active operators in this currency, but their net position is rather difficult to ascertain, although authoritative reports put it at approximately Y.2,000,000 oversold. Their position in sterling is not considered large, but, if anything, oversold.

DOLLAR RATE LOWER

Money continues very easy and the dollar rate is again lower (70.825). What few dollars left for up-country several weeks ago seem to be finding their way back to Shanghai, and higher rates are hardly looked for for some time.

The gold dollar rates on Friday were ⅛ and ⅛ higher than the previous day, owing to the rise in the cross rate. Sterling remained practically unchanged, and both currencies were on the easy side most of the day, with more buyers than sellers at 71⅛ and 3/3⅛.

Yen were quoted at 57⅝ at the opening on Friday. The Chinese were inclined to buy in small amounts, and it is reported that business was done at this rate for a short time. It later dropped to 57⅝, sellers, and 57½, buyers.

Francs were a shade better in New York and London on Friday, and the market was reported as steady there. There were good buyers at 13.30, near, and 13.35, forward, with sellers only appearing when export paper was available. Gold dollar and sterling cover for June and July was the only business eagerly sought by most banks, and most of those who were short for these months paid ⅛ in sterling and ⅛ in gold dollars to obtain their requirements for June and July and sell forward.

Commercial News

Money Exchange

Shanghai, June 21, 1924

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for

£1 at 3/3⅛ = Tls. 6.07 at 7065 $8.53

G.$100 at 71½ = Tls. 139.86 7065 = $197.96

Mex. Dollars market rate	70.825
Native Interest	11
Copper Cash	275,000
Shanghai Gold Bar	280.30
Bar Silver	34⅛
Bank rate of Discount	4%
Paris on London	79.88
New York on London	433⅜
London:	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/3½
Demand	3/3⅝
New York:	
Telegraphic Transfer	71¼
Demand	71½

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CLOSING RATES

Selling Demand Draft

U.S. G.$100.00 = S'hai $198.52
Stg. 1.0.0 = S'hai $8.62
Fcs. 100.00 = S'hai $10.80
Yen. 100.00 = S'hai $82.21

Buying Demand Draft

U.S. G.$100.00 = S'hai $195.34
Stg. 1.0.0 = S'hai $8.44
Fcs. 100.00 = S'hai $10.34
Yen. 100.00 = S'hai $80.35

International Banking Corporation

CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America 71
Demand buying on America 71
Demand selling on London 3/3½
Demand buying on London 3/4

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK

BANK'S SELLING RATES

1 Chervonetz = G.$5.30

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Bank's Selling Rates for:

It. Lire 16.50 = 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 4.03 = 1 Tael
It. Lire 9.55 = 1 Yen

CHINESE GOVERNMENT BONDS

(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd Year 6%	97.00	97.00
5th Year 6%	80.00	80.50
7th Year 6%	75.00	75.00
9th Year 6%	89.70	89.50
6% Consolidated	79.40	79.20
7% Consolidated	82.00	82.00
11th Year 8%	99.00	99.00
96 Millions 8%	34.40	34.05

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, June 21, 1924

OFFICIAL

Bukits Tls. 0.75

UNOFFICIAL

Langkats (Comb.) Tls. 19.50
Shanghai Lands Tls. 118.00
Shanghai Loans Tls. 5.00
Karans Tls. 2.50
Padangs Tls. 2.50
Semambus Tls. 0.65

Hongkong Stocks

Messrs. Ellis & Co. have received the following quotations from Hongkong:

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn. $1,145 buyers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co. $108½ buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton $228 sellers.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharves $173 buyers.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. $142 sellers.

Green Island Cement Co. (old) $20 sellers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new) $6¼ buyers.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (old) $18 sellers.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (new) $11 sellers.

China Sugar Refinery Co. $241 sellers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. $565 buyers.

Hongkong Tramway Co. $37.30 buyers.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closing Quotations

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. & S. Banks	H.$1,150 S.
Chartered	£19¾ B.
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$680
North China	Tls. 138
Union of Canton	H.$229 Sa.
Yangtsze	H.$28 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	—. 22
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$150 B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$565 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$115
Indo-China Perf.	H.$38 B.
"Shell"	87/- B.
Tug Ord.	Tls. 82 B.
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 51¼
H.C.&M.S.B.Co.Ltd	H.$34¼ B.
Star Ferry	H.$83 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 20½ B.
Oriental Cons.	13/-
Raub	H.$5 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$143½ B.
Shanghai Docs	Tls. 91½ B.
New, Eng. Works	Tls. 6 B.
" Pref.	Tls. 4.95
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.	Tls. 192½ B.
Hongkong Wharf.	H.$172½ B
Lands and Hotels	Tls. 50
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref	Tls. 115½
A.-French Land	Tls. 117 B.
Shanghai Land	H.$109 B.
Hongkong Lands	Tls. 22¼ B.
Humphreys Estate	Tls. 53
Carlton Ltd.	NewH.$12 S.
H. & S. Hotel	OldH.$18½S.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 11.10 B.
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 105
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 6 B.
Oriental	Tls. 4.20
	Old 53 B.
Shanghai Cotton	New 30 B.
Industrials	
Bulter Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	H.$243 B.
	NewH.$6¼ B
Green Island	OldH.$21 S.
Langkats (Comb.)	Tls. 19 B.
Langkats (Single)	Tls. 5¾ B.
Loans	Tls. 5 B.
Explorations	Tls. 8 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 90 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	$5½ B.
Llewelyn	Tls. 35
Lane Crawford	Tls. 98 B.
Moutrie	$55 B.
Watson	H.$28¾ B.
Weeks	$11
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 3½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.10
Anglo-Java	Tls. 4 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 1.60 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.65
Bute	Tls. 0.50 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0 60 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 4½
Cheng	Tls. 1
Consolidated	Tls. 1.40 B.
Dominion	Tls. 1¼ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7¼ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 8 B.
Kali Glideks	Tls. 5¼ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 9.40
Karan	Tls. 2½ B.
Kedah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Kota Bahros	Tls. 0.30 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 9 B.
Padang	Tls. 2½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 0.75 S.
Permata	Tls. 2.30
Repah	Tls. 0.55 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.60
Seekees	Tls. 0.45 B.
Semamba	Tls. 0.60 B.
Senawang	Tls. 0.50 B.
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.25 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 1½ B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 9
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.75
Sungala	Tls. 0.67½
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 2.65
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.25 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.45 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.45 B.
Tebong	Tls. 0.75 B.
Ziangbee	Tls. 2 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 11
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 18
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 40 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50 B.
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephones	Tls. 74 S.
S'hai Waterwork.	Tls. 147½ B
China Providents	Old H. $14
	NewH.$4¼ B.
H'kong Electrics	H.$34½ B.
H'kong Tramways	H.$37 B.
Dairy Farm	H.$25.10B.
	OldH.$19.90
Hongkong Ropes.	NewH.$6.90
	OldH.$14½
China Lights	NewH.$9B.

B. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

A Franco-German Steel Trust?

(By Our Own Correspondent)

Bremen, ———, 12.—Did the framers of the Versailles Treaty contemplate the possibility of France and Germany forming a huge steel combine which should dominate Europe? One can hardly think so, yet such a development seems likely to be the outcome of the economic changes wrought in Europe as a result of the War.

Such at least is the opinion of Professor Herkner of the University of Berlin in a recent article contributed to a Bremen paper.

Before the War, Professor Herkner tells us, France's heavy industry was not a serious competitor in the world market. She had not even troubled to develop a big chemical industry for the utilization of the by-products of coal. Though her own coal is suitable for coke, she preferred importing coke, which she did largely from Westphalia. Up to 1915, a large section of French industry was against the idea of annexing German Lorraine, fearing the increased competition of its highly developed smelting works. It was only after the destruction of so many French concerns by the Germans during the War that France conceived the idea of indemnifying herself by the appropriation of German concerns. Here the Versailles Treaty came to her aid. The object of its framers was to weaken Germany. Hence the cession of Upper Silesia to Poland, which deprived her of half of her coal deposits. By the cession of Lorraine to France, she lost a good deal of her iron ore. But the gift to France of a magnificently developed heavy industry without a coke basis of its own and without a market capable of absorbing it was a doubtful advantage. The first of these disabilities would have been removed if France had been allowed to annex the Saar. Presumably because such a possession would have made her the first coal and iron Power in Europe, the Allies prevented it. But they provided a substitute. They decreed that Germany should deliver coke to France as reparation. To provide a market for a potential output of 10,000,000 tons of steel, of which the French market could only absorb ¾ million tons, they further decreed that for five years French products from the re-annexed territory should enter Germany duty free. This period lapses next year and France is faced with disquieting contingencies.

WHAT GERMANY WANTS

In the first place, Germany intends to replace French minette by Swedish ore, which is richer in iron and, therefore, less coke-consuming, economy of coke being forced on her by the coke deliveries she has to make to France. Germany is further trying to make herself independent of the products of Lorraine.

German opinion has never wavered in ascribing to France the design of ruining her industries or of so weakening them as to make them innocuous to herself. For Germany the invasion of the Ruhr was not so much a political action as a means of putting pressure on the German industrialists. As France could not force them to grant her the 60 percent share in their concerns which she had acquired in the Saar district, the Ruhr was invaded. The M.I.C.U.M. contracts are a witness, Professor Herkner declares, to the efficacy of French policy.

"With the subjection of the German steel industry," he writes, "the Comite des Forges, which already controls Czecho-Slovakia and Poland, will now dominate the German sphere of influence in Austria and Hungary. As the industries of Belgium and Luxemburg are intimately associated with that of France, we already see the outlines of a gigantic European steel trust, second only to that of America. A new continental blockade is in sight, not directed, as in 1806, against British colonial goods and textiles, but against British iron and steel, industries which employ 1½ million men and the exports of which amounted in 1913 to 110 million pounds."

POSIBLE POLITICAL EFFECT ON EUROPE

Such a development might react profoundly on European politics. Great Britain is more likely to join such a combine than to stand aloof, though the author does not seem to contemplate this possibility. The alternative would be to find an equivalent in her Empire. The pooling of European coal and iron and of their production would do away with one great source of rivalry among the European Powers—a rivalry which has been shifted but not extinguished by the War. This step taken, a new vista opens; one seems to see the possibility of those "United States" of Europe which many regard as a vain dream of visionaries.

Political passions tend to obscure the underlying facts of the European situation. The sheer force of economic conditions may yet force nations to unite whom political beliefs and aims might forever keep asunder.

A QUESTION OF RAW MATERIAL

This idea gets striking support from a small work recently published by a young economist, Dr. Adolf Reichwein—"Die Rohstoffe der Erde" ("The Raw Materials of the Earth.)"

The overwhelming economic resources of the U.S. to which—if the Pan-American idea gains ground—may be added one day those of Canada, Brazil and the Argentine—will, in the author's opinion, force the European nations, in sheer self-preservation, to combine. The only other country in the world with self-sufficing resources on a similar scale to America is Russia. Germany's role as the leading industrial Power in Europe is played out. Her economic basis is too narrow. Union with France is dictated by the necessity of utilizing the coal and iron of the two countries. Economic union with Russia will be the next step. But when Europe has got so far, her "United States" will be practically achieved.

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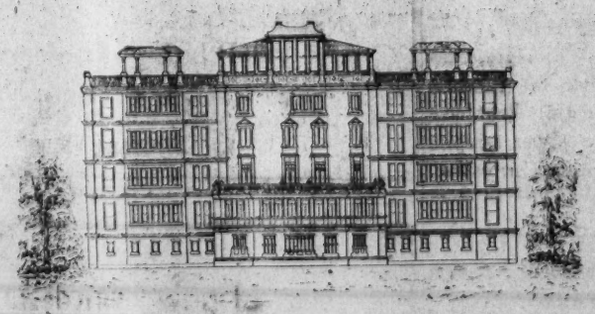

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Shen Chu Han, Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
H. T. Yuang, Sub-Manager.
C. V. Tsen, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued & fully paid-up..$20,000,000

Reserve Fund—
Sterling .....£ 4,500,000
Silver $25,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
H. P. White, Esq.
B. D. F. Belth, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
A. O. Lang, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
J. P. Warren, Esq.
N. L. Watson, Esq.
G. M. Young, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Penang
Bangkok	Hoilo	Rangoon
Batavia	Ipoh	Saigon
Bombay	Johore	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	London	Sungei-Patani
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Malacca	Tientsin
Foochow	Manila	Tsingtao
Haiphong	Nagasaki	Vdvostock
Hamburg	New York	Yokohama
Hankow	Peking	

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
H. H. STITT,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bordreau
London Office:
65 Old Broad Street, M. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
L. Jezierski,
P. Petithuguenin.
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1920

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,083,345.41

Head Office: Peking
Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Peking	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

etc., etc., etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 The Bund
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.
SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Commercial News

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money. OFFICE HOURS, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday 10 a.m. to noon.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital ..$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital .....$ 7,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:

PEKING	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	HARBIN
TSINAN	SHIHKIACHWANG
TIENTSIN	

Correspondents throughout the World including the Interior of China.
SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road.
C. 8641-2-3-4.
Telegraphic Address:
"Sinambank" Shanghai
Codes Used:
Bentley's Complete Phrase
Western Union Code
Whitelaw's 401 Millions Code

Transacting a General Banking Business, Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic Transfers, Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange. Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit, Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts and Savings Accounts.

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

Sino-Italian Bank

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800.000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital .. Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver $150,000
Head Office: Shanghai,
Branches:
Shanghai and Tientsin.
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italiunne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de la Bale, Leu and Co.'s Bank.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies, Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091
Managers' Office Central 5094.
C. MARMONT,
General Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office; Shanghai

Subscribed Capital 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 percent per annum on daily balance, On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.
H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on June 17, 1924.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	16-30
Mutton	,,	16-30
Pork	,,	30-40
Veal	,,	24-36
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	25-30
Cod	,,	15-20
Mandarin	per lb.	50-60
Mackerel	,,	20-25
Pomfret	,,	18-20
Salmon	,,	none
Samli	,,	40-45
Soles	,,	30-40
Whitebait	,,	30-35
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	20-25
Fowl	per lb.	35-40
Hare	each	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Geese	,,	90-$1.10
Plover	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	20-25
Quail	,,	30-35
Snipe	,,	18-20
Teal	,,	20-25
Turkey	per lb.	55-60
Woodcock	each	none
Wild Duck	,,	none
Duck	,,	80-$1.00
Wild Pigeon	,,	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	16-20
Apples	,,	30-40
Bananas	,,	10-12
Chestnuts	,,	none
Cherries	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Coconuts	each	18-20
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lemons	,,	8-10
Oranges	per doz.	$1.20-$1.50
Mangoes	each	none
Peaches	,,	10-12
Melons	,,	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	50
Persimmons	per lb.	none
Pears	,,	16-20
Peeboes	,,	10-12
Plums	,,	10-14
Pumeloes	each	30-40
Pineapples	,,	10-15
Strawberries	per l b.	none
Walnuts	,,	15-18
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	30-40
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	12-14
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Broad Beans	per lb.	none
Cabbages	each	5-8
Celery	per bunch	none
Cucumber	,,	4-5
Carrots	,,	4-5
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	10-12
French Beans	,,	5-3
Green Corn	,,	none
Peas	,,	8-10
Mushrooms	,,	none
Leeks	per bunch	4-5
Parsnips	,,	4-5
Potatoes	per picul	$2.00-$2.50
Onions	per lb.	3-4
Spinach	,,	4-5
Tomatoes	,,	10-12
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	50 lbs.	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	,,	$2.65
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Barley	,,	$4.00
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$11.80
Milk		
Chinese dairies per bottle		$0.20
Foreign dairies	,,	$0.25
Fuel		
Fire Wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.70
House Coal	,,	15.70

E. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

Passengers Arrived

Per P.M. s.s. President Lincoln from Hongkong and Manila which arrive at daylight June 21: Miss Louise D. Gardner, Mr. Alex W. Graham-Brown, Mr. George M. Ivory, Miss Elena Lerez, Master David England, Mr. Emanuel La Roche, Mrs. Lee Ah Ho, Mr. Loo Pow Sing Mr. Lui Mark Van, Miss Katherine Mendenhall, Mrs. Chan Fok Shee, Miss Chan Lai Chen, Miss Chan Chau Fun, Miss Chan Lai Sim, Mr. James Y. Choye, Mrs. Rose Cowler, Mr. Henry S. De Vault, Mr. Charles Khinger, Miss Sylvia M. Flathers, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Forde, Mr. Ng Yue Yee, Miss Florence F. Pike, Miss Ada M. Pitts, Mr. and Mrs. John Roberston, Master George Robertson, Mr. Jonas Safier, Mr. Soo Tat Ting Miss Vera H. Southby, Mr. Theodore H. Walker, Mr. Oliver D. Wells.

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
June 23	12 noon	P. Jefferson		Seattle
June 26	8 p.m.	Arizona Maru		

TO SOUTHERN PORTS INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
June 24	2 p.m.	Morea	London	
June 27	8 p.m.	Suwa Maru	London	

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	9 p.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	3 p.m.	via Chita
Chefoo & Tientsin	Today	11 a.m.	Liemhsing
Tsingtau & Dairen	Today	12 noon	Saikio M.
Tsingtau	June 23	10 a.m.	Hsinwah
Chefoo & Tientsin	June 23	12 m.n.	Nanchang
Chefoo & Newchwang	June 23	12 m.n.	Kungping
Chefoo and Newchwang	June 24	1 p.m.	Ningpo
Tsingtau	June 24	11 p.m.	Yatshing
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	June 25	8 a.m.	Fengtien
Tientsin	June 25	12 m.n.	Chungking
Chefoo & Tientsin	June 25	11 p.m.	Kingsing
Antung	June 25	12 m. n.	Pakhoi

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Foochow	June 23	12 m. n.	Kaho
Hongkong & Canton	June 23	11.30 a.m.	Iyo Maru
Hongkong & Canton	June 23	8 p.m.	Lycaon
Hongkong & Canton	June 23	3 p.m.	Silvio Pellico
Swatow	June 23	12 m.n.	Szechuen
Hongkong & Canton	June 24	2 p.m.	Morea
Swatow	June 24	12 m.n.	Chusan
Swatow	June 24	11 p.m.	Kwongsang
Amoy	June 25	12 m. n.	Liangchow
Swatow	June 27	12 m. n.	Sunning

MISCELLANEOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	June 22	8.30 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	June 24	2 p.m.	Morea
Japan ports	June 24	8 p.m.	Kumano Maru
Japan ports	June 26	8 p.m.	Nagasaki M.
Germany via ports	June 26	8 p.m.	Preussen
Japan ports	June 27	8 p.m.	Omi Maru
Formosa via Keelung	June 27	8 p.m.	Fukuken M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	June 27	8 p.m.	Suwa Maru

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
Pootung	Apr. 19	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
I C	May 8	Saga	Jap. Gun-boat
J N B	May 27	Toba	Jap. Gun-boat
F.N.B.	May 30	Jules Ferry	Fr. Cruiser
J.N.B.	May 30	Hira	Jap. Destroyer
J N B	June 3	Fushimi	Jap. Des.
U S N B	June 4	Elcano	Am. Gun-boat
B N B	June 16	Despetch	Br. Gun-boat
U S'N B	June 16	Ajax	Am. Tender
J N B	June 17	Hoza	Jap. Gun-boat
B N B	June 17	Teal	Br. Gun-boat

Piece Goods Market

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., state in their piece goods market report dated June 20:

The hope expressed last week of a change for the better in the state of the market has not so far materialised and business remains extremely dull for no particular reason that can be indicated beyond the gradual extinction of the country's trade under the weight of misgovernment and militarism; furthermore cultivation of the ground is actively in progress throughout the Valley so that the people have little time for the purchase of imports.

It was thought that Szechuen would come to the rescue of the market as mentioned by us last week but this is not the case so far, and matters there will not be improved by the news of the murder of Messrs. Arnhold's foreign representative in the George, an incident which goes to show that conditions there are still anything but settled.

Cotton in New York has been fairly steady throughout the week at just under thirty cents for "Spot" and manufacturers in America and Lancashire continue to quote prices which are producing only very little new business for them.

Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs.—A somewhat easier feeling has been in evidence during the past week and in many instances last week's auction prices were not maintained. Details of private sales recorded are as follows:—Black Joss at Tls. 6.30, Palace at Tls. 6.10, Red Joss at Tls. 5.75.

9-11 lbs. We hear of business in Rabbit and Moon at Tls. 8.60, Red Cock at Tls. 7.50, Palace at Tls. 7.25. Auction market barely steady.

12 lbs, 36 in. Sales are recorded in:—Red Cock and Soldier D.D.D. at Tls. 10.50, Soldier No. 1 A.A. at Tls. 10.50. Auction values slightly easier.

White Shirtings.—Market quiet with a few sales reported for the River ports, at prices slightly lower than last week. The following details are available:—Small Red Dog at Tls. 11.40, Five Gold Bats at Tls. 11.25, Mountain Flower No. 1 at Tls. 10.60, Nine Gold Tai at Tls. 10.50, Fire Works at Tls. 6.65.

American Flannels.—Sales have been brought to our notice in Tremont G. E. (36 in.) at Tls. 13.00, Tremont G. E. (32 in.) at Tls. 11.75, and India Head at Tls. 8.25.

Local Sheetings.—Our market continues dull with no sales made public.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—There has been little demand and prices at the auctions were irregular but on the whole slightly easier.

Cotton.—Apart from speculative operations on the local Exchange the week has been an extremely dull one with mills buying only from hand to mouth at unchanged prices, which may be quoted as follows:—Tungchow Tls. 49.00/45.00, Shensi Tls. 46.00/48.00 and Tientsin Tls. 45.50.

It is reported that a greatly increased acreage has been planted in the Tungchow districts and that the young plants there and elsewhere have made a very good start under favorable conditions.

Local Yarn.—Demand has been very slack and the following is the only business reported:

No. 10's—200 Bales Two Goats at Tls. 149.00, 300 Bales Cock and Hen at Tls. 149.00, 100 Bales Three Joss at Tls. 150.50.

No. 20's—100 Bales Two Phoenix at Tls. 185.00.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 13,769,181 (about £1,647,432).
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheriben	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.
M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Manager.

行銀亞東
The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Cable Address: "EASTABANK"
Shanghai Branch
No. 1c Kiukiang Road.
Authorised Capital ..$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund 750,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
London Bankers
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
R. CHENG, Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital .. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) 69,500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann
Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mentze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.
L. ARDAYN,
Manager.

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS U. S. $10,000,000.00
Owned by the National City Bank of New York
HEAD OFFICE: 60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE: 36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.
BRANCHES

Barcelona	Cebu	Rangoon	Hankow	Singapore
Batavia	Colon	San Francisco	Harbin	Sperabaya
Bombay	Manila	Santo Domingo	Hongkong	Tientsin
Calcutta	Panama	Shanghai	Kobe	Tokio
Canton	Peking	Dairen	Madrid	Yokohama

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.
We are also able to offer our Customers the service of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America and in the West Indies.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Chung Foo Union Bank

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 290,000.00
SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers .. C. 1929 Manager's Office, C. 6468) General Office, C. 6469) C. 6470) C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tainkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
ANTUNG	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
CANTON	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
CHANGCHUN	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cubu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Y. B. Sun, Manger,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Established 1915
(Member of the Shanghai Banker's Association)
Paid Up Capital—$2,500,000.00 Reserve Funds—$500,000.00
Head Office: 9 Ningpo Rd. Sub-Branches: 15 Szechuen Rd. 206 Boundary Rd. Travel Dept. 97 Szechuen Rd.
Branches and Agencies in the principal cities throughout China. Correspondents at the principal places abroad.
Bankin g Department | Savings Department, Foreign Exchange Dept. | Trust Department
Travel Department | Godown Department, Safe Deposit Boxes | Credit Department
Telephone to all Branches and departments Central 8050
K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

行銀業興江新
The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP $2,500,000.00
RESERVE FUND $990,000.00
Head Office—Shanghai: Peking and Kiangse Roads.
BRANCHES: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Pounds Sterling, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVING ACCOUNTS business transacted.
Every description of banking—4% per annum.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

The Bank of Canton, Ltd.

Capital Authorised $1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up $1,078,530-0-0
Reserve Fund ..... H.K. $700,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Des Voeux Road Central. Hongkong
BRANCHES: Shanghai, New York, Canton, Hankow And Bangkok
SHANGHAI BRANCH No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road
Every description of banking and Exchange business transacted
Telephone
Manager's Office: C-1778
Banking Dept: C-1778
Exchange Dept: C-1617
W. P. Cheung, Manager. Shanghai Branch.

THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS, Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Overcast weather with intermittent rain and drizzle Cyclonic circulation around the Loochoos and over our coasts, because of a new depresson over Kiangsi travelling ENE-wards Easterly winds over the Yellow Sea.

The East Window

CHINATOWN in New York City, the district which includes Pell, Mott and Doyers Streets and which houses most of the Chinese population in the American metropolis, has again elected Johnny Keyes "mayor," according to a recent news report in the New York *Herald-Tribune*. Keyes is of Italian descent and had as his political rival this year a Chinese named Lee Chung-wai, but when the votes were counted, Keyes had most of them. Lee used as a campaign slogan, "A Chinese Mayor for Chinatown," but the patriotic appeal apparently did not carry sufficient weight to defeat Keyes, whose political qualification consisted chiefly in the fact that he is a professional bondsman for those in Chinatown who run afoul of the law.

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That China is in danger of losing her position as the chief source of supply for wood oil is indicated in a recent report of Professor G. W. Groff, of the Ling Nan Agricultural College of Canton, who states that sixty of the leading varnish manufacturers of the United States have combined to raise funds for the production of wood-oil trees in the United States. They have purchased two large tracts of land in Florida which will be used for experimenting in the culture of the genus Aleurites of the family Euphorbiaceae, which is the technical name for the wood-oil tree of China. According to Mr. Groff, this tree has been raised in China for many years, but because China has not paid sufficient attention to the planting of new trees to keep up with increasing demand, the prevalence of banditry in the areas where the trees are produced, and the further fact that Chinese producers and dealers adulterate the oil by mixing inferior with the better grades, it has been necessary for American dealers to look about for a supply upon which they can depend. Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, in commenting on this recently, said, "I am of the opinion that if China can develop a larger and better source of supply of wood oil, it need not fear the competition of the industry in the United States, but, if on the other hand, the next ten years do not witness decided improvements in quality and quantity of China wood oil, then I am of the opinion that the industry in the United States will develop to very large proportions."

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One of the attorneys in a recent action in the United States Court for China stated during the course of a trial that a large proportion of the cases coming before the American Court here had to do with the relations of employer and employe, which led someone present in the Court at the time to remark. "Yes, and there are entirely too many of them." The above statement is interesting in view of statistics recently published by the *Chicago Tribune* regarding the kinds of cases which are referred to the "Legal Friend of the People," a department of the paper presided over by an attorney who is a member of the staff. According to the lawyer who has charge of the department, an average of 600 appeals for legal advice are received monthly, and of these appeals half relate to divorce or to the law of landlord and tenant. As an example of a large class of letters which he received, Mr. Bebb cited the following: "My wife has beautiful long hair, which I admire, and it is one of the reasons I married her. She wants now to have her hair bobbed and I object. If she goes and has it bobbed without my consent, can I get a divorce on such grounds?" The reply to this was, "No, you cannot!"

★ ★ ★

Now that the Republican National Convention is a matter of history and the Republican Party is basing its hopes for success in the coming election in the United States this fall upon a ticket headed by Coolidge and Dawes, interest now turns to the Democratic National Convention which will assemble in New York City on June 24, or day after tomorrow. A diligent search of all of the political forecasts appearing in the American newspapers and magazines fails to disclose anyone who is able to say with any conviction who will emerge as the standard-bearer of the Democratic Party. According to one forecast appearing in the *New York Times*, the first balloting will show McAdoo with a strength of 530 votes, Governor Smith of New York 400, Senator Underwood 75, Senator Ralston of Indiana 30, Mr. Davis of New York 16, Senator Robinson 18 and former Governor Cox of Ohio 48. Since the number of delegates attending the Democratic Convention will be 1,094 and under the two-thirds rule any candidate to win must have 729 1-3 votes, it will be seen that there is likely to result a deadlock lasting for several days before a nomination is possible. Mr. McAdoo, the son-in-law of former President Wilson, has been in the leading position all along but Governor Smith recently has developed much strength, and, according to report, may be able to control the large delegations from New York, New Jersey and possibly Illinois. Some think the cleavage between Smith and McAdoo will be on the wet and dry issue, Governor Smith recently announcing himself as favoring a relaxation in prohibition enforcement and a return to "light wines and beer." McAdoo favors continued strict enforcement of the prohibition legislation, and has the support of organised labor due to his policies during the war as a member of the Wilson Cabinet. Some forecasters believe that Smith and McAdoo will completely deadlock the Convention, in which event the choice may go to Senator Underwood, a conservative from Alabama who was a member of the American delegation to the Washington Disarmament Conference.

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At a recent meeting held in Shanghai under the auspices of the Institute of Industrial Education, a campaign against the use of cigarettes in China was announced by one of the speakers on the grounds that 90 per cent. of the money spent on tobacco in China went into the pockets of foreigners and largely for this reason everybody should preach the benefits of non-smoking. Although we have no figures available regarding the division of profits resulting from the tobacco industry in China, we imagine the statement made by the speaker quoted above would not stand up under analysis. Although the largest percentage of cigarettes consumed in China are imported chiefly from America, the ultimate selling is all done by Chinese. While there are a considerable number of foreigners employed by the various companies, their numbers in relation to the Chinese engaged in the business probably would be in the ratio of one to ten thousand. The foreigner does, of course, make a profit on the tobacco sold, but this we imagine is infinitesimal compared to the profits of the thousands of Chinese dealers and peddlers scattered all over the length and breadth of the land who do the ultimate selling. And also it must not be overlooked that Shantung produces more than 30,000,000 pounds of tobacco annually, all of which is handled by Chinese farmers and, in addition to Shantung, there are many other places in China such as Chekiang and Szechuen provinces which had well-developed tobacco industries centuries before the foreign cigarette ever entered the land. It is not our purpose to enter into the question whether the tobacco business is a good thing for China, for in order to discuss it intelligently and impartially we would have to include America, Great Britain, France, Germany, Netherlands, Turkey, Russia and the rest of the world, civilised and uncivilised. But the fact that most of the cigarettes consumed in China come from abroad does not mean that the business is bad for China. If the foreign companies did not give a good product for the money, the Chinese customers would not patronise the foreign brands: they would go across the street to a dealer who sells the brands produced by the large native company. Whether money expended for cigarettes *is wasted* or whether money not spent for cigarettes *is saved* is a question which we will have to refer to the learned professors of economics, along with the question as to whether the enormous amounts of money which are expended in China for "joss paper" which is burned on the graves of the dead is really *wasted money*.

★ ★ ★

Here is an illustration of the difference in attitude in respect to the construction of new roads which exists in two widely separated parts of the earth's surface, Kiangsu Province of China and the State of North Carolina of America. Kiangsu Province of China has an area of about 37,000 square miles and a population of about 30,000,000 people. The density of population in Kiangsu Province is about 875 to the square mile. Then we turn to the State of North Carolina, which has an area of about 52,000 square miles and a population of approximately 2,500,000 or some 52 to the square mile. Both areas lie on the sea coast and climatically are quite similar. So much for the general description: Now for the road building program. According to the *Manufacturers' Record* for May 22, North Carolina three years ago floated a bond issue of G.$65,000,000 to be used exclusively in the construction of a modern system of highways for the entire State, and this, added to amounts which have been contributed by the various counties and the National Government, brings the total amount expended in this one State in the three year period up to G.$76,000,000, or, to express it in Chinese currency, the total would be about Mex. $150,000,000, or, to express it in still another way, the amount is just a little larger than the reported annual deficit of the Chinese Central Government. Up to the last few years, North Carolina was seriously handicapped by the lack of modern roads. Many parts of the State are mountainous, and before the inauguration of the road building program were practically isolated, but the Governor of the State, who appears to be a far-sighted man, went ahead and organised a State Highway Commission composed of experts. Then he "imported" into the State an engineer from another State, a citizen of Delaware, and placed him in charge of the job. The entire road system of the State comprising about 6,000 miles of roads linking every county seat was merged into one system. The complete story is too long for reproduction here but a few details will be of interest. The State Highway Commission has bought 3,682 miles of road, 1,448 miles being paving and 2,234 of other kinds, including bridges which cost G.$2,711,996. Materials purchased include 6,880 carloads of crushed stone, 44,784 carloads of sand and 21,720 carloads of cement, of altogether approximately 5,818,160 tons of road-building materials.

The next question is; Have the roads already constructed paid? According to the State Highway Commissioner, there are 226,000 motor cars and 21,000 motor trucks in the State. The saving in gasoline cost alone in the three-year period has been sufficient to pay the interest and the sinking fund on the bonded indebtedness. The State is now said to be the most prosperous in the American Union, and, to quote the eloquence of the Commissioner, North Carolina now has higher mountains, longer rivers, wider bays, bigger tobacco fields, bigger tobacco factories, bigger cotton factories, bigger furniture factories, bigger peach orchards, bigger and newer school houses, more school trucks, and several other bigger things than it ever had before. We have built roads over and under and around and through all of them, mountains, rivers, tobacco fields, peach orchards, and, in one instance, we had to float a road three miles long over one of the sounds. . . . The highway fund has met every obligation imposed by the initial statute, and, for good measure, added G.$1,000,000 to the sinking fund last year."

So much for the commonwealth of North Carolina: Out here in Kiangsu Province, an area, which has been inhabited by the Chinese people for a period of time stretching back into the mythical past, has practically no roads at all except those which have been built by enterprising foreigners in Shanghai—and for fear the foreigners might build more roads into the surrounding countryside, a National Road Constructions Assocation has been formed with offices on Avenue Joffre in the French Concession, the avowed purpose of which is to prevent the further construction of modern roads by foreigners in this part of China.

The Uncertain Status Of Bessarabia

THE speeches just made by the Rumanian Premier and Foreign Minister in reply to an interpellation on the Government's policy towards Russia indicate that Rumania is anxious to resume normal relations with the Soviet but it is at the same time emphasised that recognition hinges on Russia acknowledging Rumania's rights over Bessarabia. In recent cable dispatches from Europe the subject of the status of Bessarabia, the land on the Black Sea between the rivers Pruth and Dniester, has occupied a prominent place, and this it is likely to continue to do for some time to come. It is one of the most complicated and difficult subjects on the map today. No country has a clear title to this region, and the proposal of the Russians, to let the inhabitants decide, has been rejected by the Rumanians, who occupy the province. Ultimately some form of arbitration will be necessary. If the new diplomacy is any better than the old, here is its chance to prove it.

For the past century Bessarabia has been a football between the Powers. From 1812 to 1856 it was a part of Russia, Rumania being then still a part of the Turkish domain in Europe. After the Crimean War a part of Bessarabia along the Black Sea was restored to Rumania, which, during the new war between Russia and Turkey in 1877, proclaimed its independence. At the peace congress in Berlin in 1878 this claim was confirmed, but all of Bessarabia was restored to Russia. Since that time the province has been a *terra irredenta* for Rumania. Its retention by Russia was one of the principal reasons why Rumania delayed so long her entry into the World War. When the Russian Revolution broke out, the Bessarabian peasants, like their Russian neighbors, took over all the land and set up a local government.

It was during the Paris Peace Conference itself that the Rumanian forces occupied Bessarabia by permission of the Allied Powers, just as the Polish forces were allowed to occupy Eastern Galicia, where also a local government was claiming independence. Both occupations were covered by the plea of a defense against Bolshevism, the maintenance of the famous *cordon sanitaire*. Since then the Rumanians have ruled Bessarabia, just as their allies, the Poles, have ruled Eastern Galicia, with a rod of iron.

The temporary occupation of Bessarabia by the Rumanians was permanently sanctioned by a treaty, not with Russia, the former holder, but with the Allied Powers. Thus Russia, which went to war to gain Constantinople from an enemy, ended by losing Bessarabia to an ally, an outcome that could not be satisfactory to the great empire. This treaty giving Bessarabia to Rumania has been ratified by Great Britain and recently by France, but thus far neither by Italy nor by Japan. The United States has never been a party to it, holding that the Russians should be consulted first. The Russians repudiate its force entirely.

For several months the Russians and the Rumanians have been holding conferences, trying to settle their various differences by direct negotiations. In April they met in Vienna to discuss the status of Bessarabia. The Soviet delegates did not lay absolute claim to Bessarabia as a historic right, advancing only that Russia liberated it from the Turks in 1812, but neither did they admit that Rumania was holding it by virtue either of voluntary cession or popular self-determination. As a way out, therefore, they suggested a plebiscite. This proposal the Rumanians rejected, however, whereupon the conference broke up.

Since then the Rumanians have gone to Paris, asking for aid. Behind the thesis advanced by M. Poincare that the Paris treaties must be observed at all costs, they wish to take refuge. Historically, their rights to Bessarabia are better than the Russian, and it is a sign of an uneasy conscience that they should refuse to hold a plebiscite. The population of 2,700,000 is composed of over 1,000,000 Rumanians, 900,000 Ukrainians and 300,000 Jews, besides scattered elements of Germans. Against the Jews there have been in Rumania since the War a number of shocking outbreaks and in Bessarabia they hold the balance of voting strength. Evidently the Rumanian Government is not sure of the popularity of its rule during the last six years, hence its apparent resolve to cling at all costs to Bessarabia though it is obviously anxious to resume normal relations with the Soviet. It is truly a curious situation.

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Johns Lead List Of U. S. Army Officers

New York, May 10.—No less than 320 Johns appear among the 13 751 officers listed in the latest Army Register. Simon Newton of the United States Engineer Office at Detroit, whose count of the first names in the list recently appeared in the Army and Navy Journal, performed a notable task. His tabulation tells not only what given names appear oftenest in the list of officers, but also which ones are presumably attached to the greatest number of our citizens as a whole.

The little boys who received the names now standing on that list were christened long before their mothers had any clear idea of their future careers. Some boys, to be sure, are destined to the service from birth, but by far the greater number without doubt took time to make up their minds. Since this country has no great military caste, it is safe to say that, as these thirteen thousand or so are named, so the general run of American male grownups are named. There must run a strong streak of conservatism in a country that bestows on every fourteenth boy baby the name of John.

But John has rivals. It may surprise the average casual observer of these things to know that William pushes him pretty closely. William scores 907 on the list, only thirteen less than John. William the Conqueror and William of Orange gave the name a military flavor, while William Penn took the superfluity of fight out of its connotation, and still William Penn was a soldier before his conversion to Quakerism. John on the other hand owes its popularity chiefly to the men of that name in the New Testament. Its continued prevalence suggests one strong motive that continues to govern that difficult selection which precedes every christening.

CHARLES, JAMES AND GEORGE

James, the only other New Testament name scoring half as many as the leader, comes fourth. It has 550 bearers, and Charles, with 633, precedes it. Add George, the fifth most frequent name, with its 540, and you have more than one-fourth of the whole number of men counted. If the bearers of these five commonest names could unite as nearly in their views on public questions as their parents united in their baptismal tastes, they and their wives would form the strongest bloc in our electorate.

Out of forty signers of the Constitution, only three were Johns. It would appear from this that the name has retained just about the frequency that it had in the year 1787. No less than six of the signers of that document answered to the name of William. But quite probably in so small a number of men as forty, this prevalence of Williams was due to chance. George and James each occur three times among the forty, and so attain rather more than the frequency among leading names that they now possess. Jonathan, Jared, Jacob, David, Benjamin, Daniel, Dan and Nathaniel, each found once, offer one point in which the naming habits of the eighteenth century seem to have differed from ours.

These Old Testament names, making up just one-fifth of all the first names of signers, testify to the strong Puritan tastes than prevailing. Joseph, the most common name of this description in the present list, has 268 bearers. It and the seven other names from the Old Testament that occur each as often as twenty times total only 706 men in all, filling about one-twentieth of the entire roll. It is noticeable that Abraham, the given name of the nation's most popular hero, does not appear among the lot.

NEW AMERICAN NAMES

We have now a type of names that did not exist in the early days of the Republic. Franklin, the first name of twenty-four on the officers' list, and Lee, that of twenty-one, evidently owe some of their frequency to the renown of Benjamin Franklin and of Robert E. Lee, the Confederate commander. It is one of the odd mysteries of the list, however, that neither Washington nor Lincoln nor Hamilton nor Grant or Columbus has been adopted often enough by baptism to score as high as twenty possessors among nearly 14,000 men.

Mr. Newton's count of the names follows:

John 920, William 907, Charles 633, James 550, George 540, Robert 374, Thomas 306, Frank 284, Henry 275, Joseph 268, Edward 259, Harry 249, Walter 189, Arthur 181, Paul 150, Frederick 145, Harold 144, Richard 139, Francis 137, Albert 136, Samuel 121, Edwin 117, Ralph 104, Clarence 99, Herbert 97, Louis 96, David 95, Fred 80, Howard, Raymond 76 each, Alfred 75, Alexander, Benjamin 73 each, Ernest 71, Donald 68, Daniel, Hugh 67 each, Eugene 66, Carl, Roy 65 each, Philip 64, Lewis 61, Edgar, Lawrence 57 each, Oscar 55, Earl 48, Theodore 43, Edmund 39, Clyde, Lloyd Russell 38 each, Guy, Oliver 37 each, Claude, Clifford, Kenneth 36 each, Leonard 34, Elmer, Horace, Jesse 33 each, Allen, Harvey, Ray 32 each, Chester, Lesile 31 each, Andrew, Lester 30 each, Peter, Stanley 29 each, Norman, Willis 28 each, Michael 27, Jacob 26, Bernard, Leon, Stephen, Wallace 25 each; Douglas, Franklin, Frederic, Herman, Patrick, Percy 24 each, Everett, Ira, Leo, Martin, Sidney 23 each Floyd, Gordon, Otto, Victor 22 each, Lee 21, Homer, Maurice, Wilbur 20 each.

Mahatma Gandhi Tells Of His Present Aims

London, May 3.—Mahatma Gandhi has recently expressed, in a letter written to an English friend, what his present activities are. The statement is so concisely worded that I have asked his permission to use it, as an explanation of what he himself holds the non-co-operation movement to be today. He has written as follows:

"Here is a brief statement of my activities:

1. Removal of the curse of untouchability among the Hindus.

2. The spread of hand-spinning and sand-weaving and the advocacy of the use of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth, to the exclusion of all foreign cloth and even cloth woven in Indian mills.

3. Advocacy of simple life and, therefore, the avoidance of intoxicating drinks and drugs.

4. The establishment of unaided national schools, both for the purpose of weaning students from Government institutions as a part of the non-co-operation struggle, and of introducing education, including industrial training, in keeping with the national problems.

5. Promotion of unity among Hindus, Mussulmans, Christians, Parsees, Jews, &c.

"I carry on these activities through two institutions. The first is a college near Ahmedabad established in 1916, where all those who desire to work out these ideals are invited to join. Its expenses are defrayed from private contributions, made by moneyed friends who are interested in the activities named. It has at the present moment nearly 100 inmates, both male and female, including several families from the so-called 'untouchable' class. There is a carding, spinning and weaving school, and an ordinary literary school attached to the college. Simple agricultural work also is done there, and an attempt is being made to grow our own cotton.

SEEK PEACEFUL FREEDOM

"The second institution is the National Congress, which is a vast political organisation with a very simple but, in my opinion, perfect constitution. This has adopted practically the whole of the foregoing program. It has branches in every part of India and has thousands of members, who elect representatives annually. Payment of four annas (fourpence) and acceptance of the Congress creed entitle an adult, male or female, to the membership of the Congress and to vote for the election of delegates.

"The Congress naturally has a larger program of work than the activities above named, and, being a representative body, has no permanent program, but can change it from year to year. Its aim is the attainment of Swarajya, that is, self-government, by peaceful and legitimate means. For the last four years it has sought to attain its end by non-violent non-co-operation with the Government.

INDIAN VERSUS WESTERN CULTURE

"My own motive is to put forth all my energy in an attempt to save Indian (that is, ancient) culture from impending destruction through modern (Western) culture being imposed upon India. The essence of ancient culture is based upon the practice of the utmost non-violence. Its motto is the good of all, including every living thing; whereas Western culture is frankly based upon violence. It, therefore, does not respect all life, and in its progress onward it has not hesitated to resort to wholesale destruction even of human life. Its motto is 'Might Is Right,' and it is essentially individualistic.

"This does not mean that there is nothing for India to learn from the West, for in spite of the acceptance by the West of the doctrine of 'Might Is Right,' the human touch has not altogether disappeared in the West. The relentless pursuit of a false idol conceived as truth has opened the eyes of numerous men in the West to the falsity of that ideal.

WANTS TRUTH SOUGHT

"I would like India to copy that spirit of search for the truth in the place of being satisfied with tradition without question. But India can safely copy nothing before she has come to her own and realised that her culture has a very important place in the universe and it must be defended at all costs. The importation of Western culture by the British in India has meant exploitation of her resources for the supposed benefit of Great Britain. It has brought millions of people to the verge of starvation and it has almost emasculated a whole nation.

"The foregoing program is an attempt to prevent the impending ruin, not by Western methods, but by Indian methods—namely, by internal reform and self-purification from the very bottom. To remove the curse of untouchability is to do penance for the sin committed by the Hindus of degrading a fifth of their own religionists. To remove the curse of intoxicating drinks and drugs not only purifies the nation but also deprives an immoral system of Government of an immoral source of revenue to the extent of nearly twenty-five crores of rupees.

THE ECONOMIC AIM

"To revive hand-spinning and hand-weaving brings back to millions of cottages of India their supplementary industry, revives the old Indian art, removes the degrading pauperism and provides an automatic insurance against famine. At the same time it deprives Great Britain of the strongest incentive for Indian exploitation. For if India can clothe herself without importing foreign cloth and foreign machinery the relations between Great Britain and India become natural and almost idealistic.

"They take the form, then, of a voluntary partnership resulting in mutual benefit and probably benefit to mankind in general. Unity between the different religionists of India prevents Great Britain from pursuing the immoral policy of divide and rule. The practice of non-violence in resisting exploitation and degradation, if it becomes successful, is likely to serve as an example for the whole world to copy.

'In following out this program mistakes and miscalculations have undoubtedly been made. Regrettable incidents have also taken place. But I make bold to say that no movement in which millions of people have taken part has yet taken place with so little bloodshed or interruption of the ordinary activities of the people."

FIRST STATEMENT OF AIMS

This is, I believe, the first concise statement of his aims, made by Mahatma Gandhi himself, that will have appeared in the English press. It will come with a surprise to most people, because of its economic rather than political character. The truth is not yet realised in England, that what is being aimed at by Mr. Gandhi is a revolution far more radical than any mere refusal to enter the Reformed Councils. It is true that he has consistently boycotted those Councils as foreign affairs which only hamper true national progress. He has also taken the attitude that the Councils should be boycotted, as a protest against the "two wrongs" (Amritsar and the Treaty of Sevres), until a change of heart is witnessed in the Viceroy and his officials. That change of heart, as Mr. H. W. Nevinson has shown us, is long overdue in India.

But the strange thing to me is that, in England, this political question of the Councils seems to have overshadowed all others. It appears to have hidden from view the far deeper and more penetrating change of social and economic life which is making India a new country, a country that will not merely be a dreary repetition of the dullness and drabness of the West.

Our Literary Column

EXCERPTS FROM GREAT WRITERS

By Mathy

THE MARCH OF THE SHADOWS

I went to see my friend in the hospital. He had been there a month, with a bad foot. His only locomotion was being lifted from his chair to his bed and back.

When I called I found him sitting in the twilight looking out of the west window.

"Why in the dark? he said. "Come and sit down. I am tired of reading. I have been now five hours in this chair.

"I am watching the March of the Shadows.

"Look! They are filling the street, crawling all over the houses, rubbing out the sharp outlines of the picture everywhere.

"Men are attacking with street-lamps, but it is useless. They only make stronger shadows.

"The dark is oozing over the sky. It has faded all the red and yellow clouds into a dull lead.

"Shadows! The unconquerable shadows! Before them the roaring city becomes still. The streets empty. Men fice, take refuge a little while under artificial light, then surrender and—sleep. Darkness at last has its way with us.

"All the human race, all but a thin edge, inhabit Shadow land. Only about a billion are alive. Billions and billions have disappeared into oblivion. The mighty Past is all Shadow.

"Think of it! Kings and bishops and conquerors, poets and lovers and adventurers, all so eternally quiet now, in that soundless land. The Magnificent Ones—great Caesar, Timour and Rameses, Napoleon and French Louis—are but dim shapes against the dimmer background of unremembered myriads.

"See! The Shadows invade my room. They are under the bed, behind the wardrobe, and huddle in every corner.

"As the rim of night creeps over the earth, so the rim of oblivion creeps over history. This fringe of light, the Present, continually drops off into the twilight Past. All that exists is steadily being precipitated into the non-existent.

"Shadows invade the mind. We forget. Ah! we forget! Loves, hopes, work, beauty, pain, all drop and flutter down, like leaves, into the indistinguishable mold.

"The Shadows swallow the creeds. What men once fought over they now smile at or forget.

"The Shadows invade our bodies. The teeth go, eyes dim, legs weaken—we are on our way back to dust. Pilgrims of the Night!

"The Shadows! They are so silent and so inevitable."

"Not a very cheerful mood you're in," I said.

"Come, come," he answered, "do not intrude your cheap optimism of health upon the exquisite melancholy of sickness. There are moods when tears are far sweeter than laughter.

"The March of the Shadows is not without a certain imperial Beauty. And tenderness, too. Is not forgetful Death like a great mothering bird gathering her troubled fledglings to her soft-feathered bosom?

"There is a beautiful passage in Landor's 'AEsop and Rhodope' that I recall:

"'There are no fields of amaranth on this side of the grave; there are no voices, O Rhodope, that are not soon mute, however tuneful; there is no name, with whatever emphasis of passionate love repeated, of which the echo is not faint at last.'"

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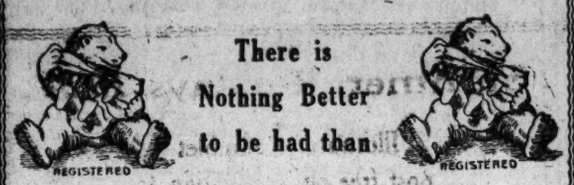

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For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s s.s. PRESIDENT LINCOLN, Capt. H. L. Jones, will be despatched for above named ports on Saturday, June 22, at daylight. For freight or passage apply to Pacific Mail Steamship Co., Managing Agents, U. S. Shipping Board, No. 10 Nanking Road, (Tel. C. 5056, 5057 and 5059).

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGHSIN, Capt. Kornfeldt, will leave on Sunday, June 22, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGWAH, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Monday, June 23, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. ESANG, 1,762 Tons, Captain Thompson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, June 23, at about midnight. For Freight, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, June 24, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYUNG, Capt. Smith, will leave on Wednesday, June 25, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, June 26, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, June 27, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, June, 30, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, July 1, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. KAHO, Captain Soden, will leave on Tuesday morning, June 24. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Str. HSINWAH, Captain Murphy, will leave on Monday noon, June 23. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The Str. KUNGPING, Captain Hansen, will leave on Tuesday, June 24. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin: Mrs. H. C. Pearce, Mrs. Picca, Mrs. Peter Taylor, Mrs. Laughlin, Mrs. R. B. Crichton and infant, Mrs. Host, Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. Goodale's Nurse and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gilmer, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Goodale, Mrs. H. E. Muriel & 2 children, Mrs. Stark, Dr. Bonsfield, Mr. Jepson, Mrs. T. J. Fisher and child, Mrs. F. H. Wells, Mr. E. F. Casey, Mr. Sluzky.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Mr. R. McAnliffe.

Weather Reports

June 20.—The anticyclone is central over Nippon and the Bonin. The Kiangsi depression has extended over our regions and over the Formosa Strait. Southerly or SEly winds along the coast, north of the Saddles. S. Westerly winds over the China Sea. overcast or rainy weather at most stations in China.

June 21.—Overcast weather with intermittent rain or drizzle. The wind is slowly backing to the ENE. The pressure is below the average and yet unsteady.

-:- Shipping Items -:-

YANGTSZE PORTS

The I. C. s.s. Tuckwo is due to arrive in Shanghai from Hankow via ports on the morning of June 22.

The I.C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow and other river ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on the morning of June 25.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi from Hankow and other river ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai at 11 a.m. June 22.

The I. C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow and river ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai in the morning of June 26.

The I.C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow via other river ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on the morning of June 28.

The I.C. s.s. Luenho from Yangtse ports is due to arrive in Shanghai at 11 a.m. June 29.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu from River ports is expected to reach Shanghai at 11 a.m. June 23.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The I. C. s.s. Yatshing is due to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on June 22.

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen from Hongkong and Amoy is due to arrive in Shanghai at 8 a.m. June 22.

The I-C. s.s. Fooshing from Hongkong and Swatow is expected to arrive in Shanghai in the afternoon of June 26.

The C.N. s.s. Ningpo direct from Hongkong is expected to arrive in Shanghai at eight o'clock in the morning of June 23.

The C.N. s.s. Pakhoi direct from Hongkong is due to arrive in Shanghai at 4 p.m. June 22.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi which left Foochow in the morning of June 21 is due to arrive in Shanghai June 23.

The C.N. s.s. Liangchow from Hongkong and Swatow is expected to arrive in Shanghai at 8 a.m. June 23.

The I. C. s.s. Waishing from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday June 29.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I. C. s.s. Kwongsang direct from Tsingtau is expected in Shanghai on the morning of June 23.

The I. C. s.s. Kingsing from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihawei is due here at noon of June 23.

The C.N. s.s. Chusan from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei is expected to arrive in Shanghai at 4 p.m. June 23.

The C.M. s.s. Kaho left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo at noon June 19 and is expected to arrive here June 22.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei is expected to arrive in Shanghai at 2 p.m. June 22.

The I-C. s.s. Fausang from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei is expected to arrive in Shanghai June 27.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Moji which arrived in Shanghai from Moji June 20 will return to Moji June 22.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru which arrived in Shanghai June 21 is scheduled to sail for Nagasaki tomorrow June 23.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru is due to arrive in Shanghai from Moji today, June 22 and will return to Moji in June 25.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Rokko Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai June 23 and is due to sail for Nagoya June 25.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru is due to arrive in Shanghai from Nagasaki and is scheduled to sail for Hongkong June 23.

EUROPEAN LINES

The L. T. S. N. s.s. Rosandra sailed from Trieste on May 20 and left Colombo enroute to Shanghai June 15. The liner is due to arrive here about July 6.

The N.D.L. s.s. Saarbrucken from European ports for Shanghai via Suez gunded near Sabang, 8 and is expected to arrive here beginning of July.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Titan [illegible] 17 left Singapore enroute to Shanghai June 20. The liner is due to arrive here June 30.

The L.T.S.N. s.s. Gerania which left Singapore June 15 enroute to Shanghai from European ports is due to arrive in Shanghai about July 2.

The L.T.S.N. s.s. Brenta sailed from Trieste for China and Japan ports June 5 afternoon is expected to arrive in Shanghai July 28.

The P. & O. s.s Jeypore enroute to Shanghai from London left Colombo June 17 for Shanghai via Hongkong.

The P. & O. s.s. Devanha left London June 6 at four o'clock in the afternoon for Shanghai via Suez and straits.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos which sailed from Marseilles May 22 for Shanghai and Japan ports is expected to arrive here June 26.

The M.M. s.s. Amazone sailed for Shanghai and Japan ports on June 5 and is expected to arrive here about July 10.

The Ben s.s. Benlomond from London via Suez was due at Penang June 16 and should arrive in Shanghai July 8.

The H.C.T. s.s. Oldekerk from Holland is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Suez and ports about July 8.

The H.C.T. s.s. Boeton from Antwerp via Suez and ports is due to reach Shanghai about August 5.

The E. A. Co s.s. Annam from Copenhagen via Suez is expected to arrive in Shanghai July 3.

The G.L.E.A. s.s. Glentara from London via U. K. ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai about July 6.

The N.A. and A Line s.s. Yara from Christianna and ports left Immingham enroute for Shanghai and is due here about August 1.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Eplenor from Liverpool left Suez enroute to Shanghai June 4 and is expected to reach here about July 1.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Telamon from Liverpool left Suez enroute for Shanghai June 11 and is due to arrive here about July 11.

The G.L.E.A. s.s. Glenbeg from European ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Suez and ports on July 16.

The N.D.L. s.s. Schlesien which left Genoa enroute to Shanghai June 16 is expected to arrive here July 26.

AMERICAN LINES

The Dollar Line s.s. President Adams is due to sail from San Francisco on her second round the world cruise June 21. The liner is due to arrive in Shanghai July 11.

The Dollar liner Robert Dollar left San Francisco June 10 for Shanghai and is due here July 8.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison sailed from Seattle for Shanghai and Far Eastern ports June 13. The liner is due here June 30.

The Dodwell s.s. Jesaric from New York is expected to arrive in Shangh ' about June 30.

The Dodwell s.s. Kendal Castle is expected to arrive in Shanghai from New York on August 5.

The Dodwell s.s. Wray Castle is expected to arrive in Shanghai about August 31.

The Dollar Liner M.S. Dollar from San Francisco May 24 arrived in Shanghai June 17 and is scheduled to sail for Manila June 22.

The Dollar liner President Garfield sailed from New York for the Orient via San Francisco June 12 and is due to leave San Francisco July 5. The Liner is due here July 29.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson is due to arrive in Shanghai June 22 and will sail for Seattle on June 23.

The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln from Manila and Hongkong is expected to arrive in Shanghai June 21 at daylight and leave for San Francisco via Japan ports at daylight June 22. The liner will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf.

The Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.'s s.s. West Nomentom from Portland Ore. U. S. A. is expected to arrive in Shanghai June 27.

The Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.'s s.s. West O'Rowa is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Portland Ore. U. S. A. about July 1.

The Isthmian Steamship Line s.s. Memphis City which sailed from Baltimore May 23 for Shanghai and Japan ports via Panama is expected to arrive here about July 20.

The R.M. s.s. President Cleveland is expected to arrive in Shanghai from San Francisco via Japan ports on July 1. The liner will probably dock at the China Merchants' Lower wharf and sail for Hongkong and Manila the following day.

S.M.R. Co. May Build Two Big Passenger Steamers Shortly

Railroad Expects To Reopen Direct Service Through Siberia

A plan for building two large passenger steamers to be placed on the regular Dairen-Shanghai service has been drafted by the South Manchuria Railway Company, looking forward to the prospective restoration of the passenger traffic of the Trans-Siberian Railway in connection with the possible conclusion of the Russo-Japanese negotiations that have been going on between Mr. Yoshizawa and M. Karahan in Peking.

Two modernly-equipped passenger steamers, each of 4,000 tons, are to be built according to the plan, and negotiations will be opened by the South Manchurian Company with the Mitsubishi shipbuilding yard, in Nagasaki, for the construction. Baron Kinmochi Okura, a director of the railway, arrived in Nagasaki last week from Dairen in connection with the mission.

The South Manchurian had maintained since its establishment 20 years ago a regular Dairen-Shanghai passenger service which was formerly the only quick connecting traffic link between the Far East and Russia and other European countries but the discontinuation of the trans-Siberian traffic following the great war caused the steamship service to become insignificant. Heavy losses were shouldered by the firm for the maintenance of the service by means of the Sakaki Maru and Saikio Maru during many years.

The service is now as a mere passenger route connecting Dairen with Tsingtao and Shanghai, but with the prospective traffic restoration in Siberia, which is possible with the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese negotiations, this steamship service bids fair to rise into a prominent position again.

Mr. T. Kawamura, president of the Company, during his recent visit to Peking, interviewed M. Leon Karakhan, Soviet envoy for the Far East, and obtained his understanding in connection with the resumption of the through railway and steamship service by means of the Dairen-Shanghai service, South Manchuria Railway, Chinese Eastern Railway and Trans-Siberian Railway. The construction of two passenger ships for the Dairen-Shanghai service is an outcome of this understanding obtained between the Japanese railway firm and the Russian Government authorities, it is reported.

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S.S. "Emil Kirdorf" on or about the 2nd August.
•S.S. "Scheer" on or about the 24th August.
S.S. "Albert Voegler" on or about the end of Sep.
S.S. "Carl Legien" on or about the end of Oct.
x This boat has only a limited number of berths.
• This boat has no cabin accommodation.

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S.S. "SCHLESIEN"	July 26
S.S. "AACHEN"	August 23
•S.S. "TRIER"	September 15

Homeward Bound	From Shanghai
S.S. "PFALZ"	July 4
S.S. "HOLTSEIN"	July 4
•S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	end of July
S.S. "SCHLESIEN"	September 3
S.S. "AACHEN"	October 5
•S.S. "TRIER"	October 12

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Malwa	July 22	Kaisar-I-Hind	" 16	Malwa	Nov. 11
Devanha	Aug. 5	Kashmir	Sept. 30	Karmala	Nov. 25

P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo.	Kidderpore	June 24	
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Aug.	18	Oct. 13 Dec. 8	Feb. 23	E. of Australia

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HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE
S.S. "SILVIO PELLICO"* ... sails about June 24.
S.S. "NIPPON" ..... sails about July 1.
S.S. "GERANIA"* ..... sails about end of July.
S.S. "ROSANDRA" ..... sails about August 2
S.S. "BRENTA"* ..... sails about end of August
S.S. "VENEZIA" ..... sails about September 2
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General Agents
10 Nanking Telephones C. 5056, 5057

The Kokusai Unso Kaisha, Ltd.

(International Express Co.)

Head office: TOKIO, (Yurakucho; Kojimachi Ku)
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Toyo Kisen Kaisha

T. K. K.

To California, via Japan Ports and the Hawaiian Islands

Along the Pathway of the Sun

For San Francisco, via Japan Ports and Hawaii

SHINYO MARU ..... June 30
SIBERIA MARU ..... July 15
TAIYO MARU ..... July 28
TENYO MARU ..... Aug. 11
KOREA MARU ..... Aug. 25
SHINYO MARU ..... Sept. 7

For Hongkong

SIBERIA MARU ..... July 2

Frequent sailings thereafter.

Representatives of American Railroads meet our steamers in San Francisco Bay and exchange Rail orders, make sleeping car reservations, transfer baggage, etc.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in the United States, Honolulu, Hilo, Mexico, Central America and the West Coast of South America.

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N.Y.K.

Proposed Sailings from Shanghai

FOR JAPAN
Yamashiro M. June 22
†Shanghai Maru June 23
Kumano Maru June 25
†Nagasaki Maru June 27
Omi Maru ....June 28
Nikko Maru ....July 2
Hakusan Maru ..July 5

FOR SEATTLE via VICTORIA, B.C.
Shidzuoka Maru July 23

FOR EUROPE
Suwa Maru .....June 28
*Genoa Maru ..July 4
*Dakar Maru ....July 5
Fushimi Maru ..July 12
Hakozaki M. ..July 28

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Yoshino Maru July 9 from Kobe July 11 from Nagasaki July 16 from Hongkong.

FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON via SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA
*Tatsuno Mar .....July 10

FOR HONGKONG.
Iyo Maru .....June 23

FOR BOMBAY
*Calcutta Maru ...June 24

FOR CALCUTTA
Sado Maru ....June 29 from Hongkong.

†Kobe-Nagasaki Shanghai Service. *For Cargo only.

Passenger Ticket and Enquiry Office located on ground floor (facing the Bund) of the Palace Hotel. Phone: C. 680.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha
'Phone North 1155 (Private Exchange) Telegraphic Address "Yuson Shanghai."

Direct Steamer to Korea (Cargo & Passenger)

For Tsingtao, Jinsen (Chemulpo), Chinnanpo, Kunsan, Moppo, and Fusan.

s.s. "Fusan Maru" sails hence July 5th

Apply to Nippon Yusen Kaiska, Shanghai,
Agents for Chosen Yusen Kaisha.

N. Y. K.

Summer Excursion
between
Shanghai and Japans
June 15th—September 14th

SPECIAL RATE:—FIRST CLASS ONLY

Shanghai to Nagasaki and return .....B $ 75, C $ 60
Shanghai to Moji and return .....$ 90
Shanghai to Kobe and return .....B $120, C $105
Shanghai to Yokohama and return $135

Available for 3 months, including the date of issue to the date of re-embarkation, stop-over will be allowed at any port of call.

For particulars, apply to

Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Phone: North 1155. Passenger Dept. Extension. 7, 9 & 10
Phone: Central 680. Passenger Ticket and Enquiry Office

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS M.

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe and Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles	
ANGERS	8th May		3rd July	1924
PORTHOS	22nd May	4th July	17th July	
AMAZONE	5th June	18th July	31st July	
ANGKOR	19th June	1st August	14th Augt	
AZAY LE RIDEAU	3rd July	15th August	28th Augt	
PAUL LECAT	17th July	29th August	11th Sept.	

NEW REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE
(Including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)

	1st CLASS		2nd CLASS	
Marseilles	A. £ 95	B. £ 83	A. £ 68	B. £ 60
London	A. £ 103:50	B. £ 91:10	A. £ 74:10	B. £ 66

Through tickets to Paris and leading towns of Europe.
Re-booking abatements of 25% and 15% for return within 12 or 24 months. Special reductions to families and missionaries.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats)
MIN expected Shanghai about 1st July.
Tel. 3260 Shipping Dept. Tel. 987 Passenger Dept.
Offices: 5 French Bund.

CONSIGNATION TRANSIT REPRESENTATION

O. S. K.

Proposed Sailings from Shanghai

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam.
S.S. "ATLAS MARU" ..... July 6
FOR NEW YORK, via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.
S.S. "HAVRE MARU" ..... July 12
FOR SEATTLE and TACOMA, via JAPAN PORTS, AND VICTORIA.
S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" ..... June 27
S.S. ARABIA MARU" ..... July 13
FOR HONGKONG
S.S. "HAVRE MARU" ..... June 24
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tsingtao, Tientsin, and Dairen.
S.S. "KYODO MARU" ..... June 26
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... July 2
FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... June 21
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... June 28
FOR JAPAN VIA DAIREN.
S.S. "CELEBES MARU" ..... June 25

Osaka Shosen Kaisha
Shipping Office, 2 Canton Rd. Phone Central 4234
Wharf Office, 26 Yangtszepoo Rd. Phone E. 208 and 212.

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Regular four-weekly service between Japan, Vladivostock, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, and Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and North Continental Ports.

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S.S. "OUDERKERK" from Shanghai ..... June 22
S.S. "WESTERDYK" from Shanghai ..... July 16

Outward Bound:
S.S. "OLDEKERK" due at Shanghai ..... July 8
S.S. "BOETON" due at Shanghai ..... Aug. 5

All steamers have a limited accommodation for passengers.
For Freight, Passage and further particulars please apply to

Holland China Trading Company, Agents
43 Kiangse Road. Tel. C. 4754.

Round the World

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From Shanghai to Hongkong, Manila, Straits, Colombo, Suez, Italy, Marseilles, Boston and New York, Thence Havana, Panama, Los Angeles and San Francisco—To Kobe and Shanghai via Honolulu.

First Class Passenger Liners

PRESIDENT ADAMS ..... July 18
PRESIDENT GARFELD ..... Aug. 1
PRESIDENT POLK ..... Aug. 15
PRESIDENT MONROE ..... Aug. 29
PRESIDENT HARRISON ..... Sept. 12
PRESIDENT VANBUREN ..... Sept. 26
PRESIDENT HAYES ..... Oct. 10

Also Excellent Third Class Cabins
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Freight Department. Robert Dollar Building. 3 Canton Road. Central 6371-2

Passenger Department. Corner of Nanking and Kiangse Road. Central 6373

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TRANS-PACIFIC

Passenger and Freight Service
Fast—Frequent—Regular

Seattle—Victoria

via Kobe and Yokohama

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Seattle
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	June 23	July 9
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	July 5	July 21
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	July 17	Aug. 2
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	July 29	Aug. 14
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Aug. 10	Aug. 26

Thru Connections to Europe Across United States or Canada. Your Choice Atlantic Lines

Sailing to Hongkong and Manila

"PRESIDENT MADISON"	July 2
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	July 14
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	July 26
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Aug. 7
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Aug. 19

Admiral Oriental Line

Managing Agents, FREIGHT DEPT. ROBERT DOLLAR BLDNG. 3 Canton Road. Central 6371-2

U. S. Shipping Board PASSENGER DEPT. Corner of Nanking and Klangse Road. Central 6378

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

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For rates and particulars apply to

The Barber Steamship Lines, Inc.
Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board
ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, Agents
Canton Road. Tel. Central 6371-6372

North and South China Line

From Portland, Ore., U. S. A.
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NOMENTUM" ..... June 27
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... July 1

For Portland via Tsingtau, Takubar and Dairen:
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... July 3

For Portland, Via Hongkong and Manila:
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NOMENTUM" ..... July 3

Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston, and Boston in connection with fast Intercoastal Liners.

For information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to
C. L. Seitz, Attorney. L. R. Schinasi

Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.
(Operating United States Government Ships.)

The China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Tel. C. 1464, 1465 and 1466.
No. 8, Kinkiang Road, Shanghai. (5th Floor).

AUCTION SALES

Cables: "MOOREco" Shanghai — ESTABLISHED 1874 — Codes: A1, ABC 5th Ed. & Bentley's

L. MOORE & Co.
LIMITED

Auctioneers, Valuers Land Brokers
45 Kiangse Road Shanghai
42-44 Bristow Road Tientsin

Phone: Auction Dept. C. 153; Fire Loss Adjusting Dept. C. 6123; Chinese Dept. C. 6126

SUMMARY OF AUCTIONS

On Tuesday, June 24, at 10 a.m.
At No. 59 Range Road. Household Furniture and Sundries.

On Tuesday, June 24, at 10 a.m.
In Front Salesroom Superior Household Furniture and Sundries

On Wednesday, June 25, at 10 a.m.
In Front Salesroom New Superior Household Furniture and Office Furniture

On Wednesday, June 25, at 2.30 p.m.
In Cargo Room General Merchandise and Sundries

On Thursday, June 26, at 10 a.m.
In Middle Salesroom Useful Furniture Sundries Clothing

DETAILS OF AUCTIONS AS UNDER:—

AT NO. 59 RANGE ROAD
On Tuesday, June 24, at 10 a.m.
Superior Household Furniture & Sundries

COMPRISING:—

Contents of Ten Bed Rooms—Including oakstained and darkstained bevelled mirror door wardrobes, dressing chests and tables with bevelled mirrors, chest of drawers, marble top washstands, night tables, chairs, American cloth couch, arm chairs, plush seated teak settee, large overmantles, brass mounted double and single bedsteads, wooden single bedsteads, small roll top desk, flat top desk, round tables, rattan chairs, vases, porcelain jardiniere stands, carved blackwood side table, brass stair rods, coir matting, Tientsin carpets, mantel clock, mirror back hat stand, Lage and small stoves, I Teak Inlaid Bed Room Suite, toilet crockery treadle sewing machine, mirrors and sundries.

ALSO

1 Fine Tone Iron Framed Pianoby John Broadwood and Sons.
1 Enamelled Iron Bath and 1 Lavatory Basin.

On View Monday, June 23, 1924

IN FRONT SALESROOM
On Tuesday, June 24, 1924
Commencing at 10 a.m.
Excellent Household Furniture, Piano, and Sundries

COMPRISING:—

Suite teak mahogany stained tapestry covered drawing room furniture complete 8 pieces in all, writing desk with chest combined, washstand, overmantle, oak mirror back sideboard, oak round extension dining table with 3 leaves, oak dining chairs, iron double and single bedstead with wire and other mattresses, **teak wood white tile lined ice chest**, pantry cupboard, kitchen cupboard, kitchen tables, kitchen scale, cooking utensils, **blue & white dinner set**, tea set, glass ware, double spring arm chairs, rattan furniture, heating stoves, Japanese mattings, black wood flower stand, brass ware, "Ozone" fan 110 volts, electric table fan 200 & 110 volts, **electric ceiling fan with 4 blades 200 volts & 110 volts**, new leather suit cases **Chinese bronze & porcelain curios, chinese lacquered ware, Japanese prints, Japanese water colour, 6 "Cries of old London"** pictures, books and sundries etc

Also

1 Fine toned upright piano by Moutrie and Co
Brass double bedstead with wire and other mattress
"For" Car in good running order

IN FRONT SALESROOM
On Wednesday, June 25, at 10 a.m.
New and Excellent Household Furniture, Carved Blackwood Furniture, New Muslin and Lace Curtains, Peking Cloisonne and Carved Lacquered Ware and Sundries

COMPRISING:—

Dark stained bevelled mirror back hat stand, hall table, settee, oak roll top filing cabinet, oak flat top desk, revolving desk chairs, sliding door bookcase, **Tapestry upholstered double spring Chesterfield Couch and arm chairs Chinese carved blackwood Side table, long table**, flower stands, low table and stools, **Teak mahogany stained silk tapestry seated drawing room suite**, centre table, teapoys, dumb waiter with tray, escritoire, **Teak mahogany stained Curio cabinet** with plush lining, **3-fold screen, mantle mirror**, jardiniere stands, Gilt and mahogany stained framed coloured printing, photogravure, **Peking cloisonne vases**, jardiniere, incense burner, powder boxes and carvedlacquered ware, Muslin and lace curtains, Chinese porcelain ware, **1 Suite manila hard wood rope design dining room furniture** comprising bevelled mirror back sideboard, dinner wagon oval extension table, leather seated chairs, silver ware cabinet and 3-fold screen to match, **American leather upholstered double spring Couch and arm chairs**, Fancy Crockery, **E. P. and Glass ware, table linen, 1 Suite Manila hardwood mahogany stained Bedroom furniture** comprising: Large oval bevelled mirror door wardrobe, dressing table with 3 oval bevelled mirrors, bevelled mirror back chest of drawers, pedestal, and chairs, **1 Suite small dark stained carved Manila hard wood Bedroom furniture, Cream enamelled brass mounted iron double bedstead**, wooden double bedstead, teapoys, cloth stand, new mosquito nets, etc., etc.

Also

NEW ALUMINIUM COOKING UTENSILS, ICE CREAM FREEZER. MINCING MACHINE
ONE LARGE ICE CHEST
ONE CANTEEN SET IN MAHOGANY STAINED CABINET
ONE FINE TONED IRON FRAMED PIANO BY MOUTRIE
ONE GRAMOPHONE WITH RECORD CABINET COMBINED
ONE FINE TONED UPRIGHT PIANO BY ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

on View Monday and Tuesday, 23rd and 24th, June

IN CARGO SALESROOM
On Wednesday, June 25, at 2.30 p.m.
General Merchandise and Sundries

COMPRISING:—

10 Cases Spanners 10" and 12," 319 Gross Round Head Wood Screws, 2 Cases Pipe Samples, 1 Shearing Machine, 1 Crossing Machine, Door Springs, High Water Tanks, Brass Couplings, Scale, 98 Sprayers, 5 Cases Gum Arabic, 12 Bags Shin Bones, 1 Case Tobacco Samples **2 Cases Fairy Brand Table Butter**, 3 Cases Sunshine Brand Table Butter, 12 Boxes Danysz Virns, Drawing Paper,

And

4 Bales M. G. Pure Sulphite Paper,
16 Bales Superior Gl. White Printing.
5 Reams Bleached Sulphite Paper,
1 "Peerless" 20 H. P. Marine Motor With Accessories,
1 "Evrinrude" 3 H. P. Motor

NOW ON VIEW

First-Class Motor Boat "Mermaid"
Length 28 ft., Beam 8 ft., Draft 18 inches; 2 Bunks
Engine 4 cylinder 15 H. P. "Kelvin" Speed 7 knots
Trial By Appointment
To be sold at an early date
Now on View opposite Rowing Club.

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road,
Head Office.

NOEL, MURRAY & CO.
LIMITED

Have been favoured with instructions from THE CONCERNED
Will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Premises

No. 11 Jinkee Road
(THIRD FLOOR)
MONDAY, the 23rd June, Commencing at 10 a.m.
The whole of the SUPERIOR and SUBSTANTIAL
Household Furniture and Effects

Comprising:—

HALL. — Axminster Carpet, Mahogany-stained Mirror-back Hat and Umbrella Stand, Carved Blackwood Marble Top Jardiniere Stands and Stools, Large Bevel-edged Mirror in Carved Wood Frame, Marble Top Console Table with Bevel-edged Mirror, Photogravures, Brass and Porcelain Ornaments, etc., etc., etc.

DRAWING ROOM. — Beveledged Mantel Mirror in Gilt Frame, French Brassmounted Marble Top Jardinere Stands, Marble Pedestals, Mirror Panel, 3-Fold Screen in Gilt Frame, Cane Seated Chairs in Gilt Frames, Carved Cherry Wood Dragon Decorated Drawing Room Suite, Carved Wood Round Centre Table, Bronze Statuettes, Silk Repp Curtains, etc.

DINING ROOM.—Glass Panel Fire Screen, Brass Jardinieres, Folding Card Table, Double Spring Easy Chairs, Japanese Lacquered Bone Inlaid 2-Fold Screen, Carved Teakwood Bevel-edged Mirror-back Sideboard, Mahogany-stained Glass Ware Cabinet, Electro-plated Ware, etc.

BEDROOM. — Double Spring Ottoman Couch, White Enamelled Wardrobe and Dressing Table White-painted Round Centre Table, etc., etc., etc.

also

1 Fine-toned Cottage Piano by "John Brinsmead & Sons"
1 Victrola with Record Cabinet and Records
1 Small White Enamelled Iron Safe by "Victor Safe and Lock Co."
2 Electric Ceiling Fans
1 Fancy Inlaid Walnutwood Curio Cabinet (Imported)
1 Queen Anne Mahogany Book Case with Desk Combined (Imported)
1 Queen Anne Mahogany Extension Dining Table and 8 Chairs (Imported)
8 Oil Paintings in Gilt Frames by "G. C. Forbes" and "Ferband"

On View on Saturday and Sunday, the 21st and 22nd inst.
Catalogues at the Premises.

NOEL, MURRAY & CO.
LIMITED.

Acting under instructions from A. McLure Esq. Liquidator of Mahriahs Limited.
Will sell by Public Auction at No. 6 Broadway.
On Wednesday, June 25, 1924
Commencing at 10 a.m.
The whole of stock in Trade Comprising:—
Afternoon and Evening Dressed, Hats, Stockings, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Belts, Sweaters, Odd Lengths Material, etc., etc., etc.
On view Tuesday, June 24.
When Catalogues, will be ready.

When you buy your Lace or Embroidery FROM HIP SENG
21 Nanking Road
You get Service and Value

W. FUNDER & CO.
40 A KIANGSE ROAD

Auctioneers, Assessors, Adjusters, Arbitrators, Appraisers and Valuators, Land and Property Brokers, Real Estate Agents and Coal Merchants
Telephone: Central 1153

Will sell by Public Auction in their Godown Salesroom
On Tuesday, the 24th June 1924.
At 2.30 p.m. (Afternoon)
General and Sundry Cargo. As follows:
20 Cases Sodium Benzoate
25 Cases white Bristol Board
70 Cases Bales Printing Paper
30 Cases Red dyed paper
2 Cases Analine Dyes
Provisions, etc.,
100 Cases Indian Creamery Butter, 5 Cases hams, 5 cases cherries, 8 Cases table butter, 4 cases Indian Condiments, 10 cases toilet soaps, etc.,
Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Liquors, etc.,
50 Cases Brandies, 150 cases Champagnes, 75 Cases Whiskies, (Scotch) A quantity of Mineral waters, etc.,
Other lots solicited
Now on view.

W. FUNDER & CO.
40 A KIANGSE ROAD

Auctioneers, Assessors, Adjusters, Arbitrators, Appraisers and Valuators, Land and Property Brokers, Real Estate Agents and Coal Merchants
Telephone: Central 1153
Will sell by Public Auction
At The Robert Dollar Wharf (Peh Lien Chen) Pootung
On Monday, the 23rd June 1924
At 2.30 p.m. (Afternoon)
417 Coils Galvanised Wire Gauges 6-16
(slightly damaged by sea water)
Ex S. S. "Virginia Dollar"

Now on view.

C 2240
UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr.

SEAMAN FINED

L. Prahl, German ships' officer from the steamer Harold, was fined $1 by Assessor Shimidzu and Magistrate Li in the Mixed Court yesterday for being drunk and disorderly on Broadway early yesterday morning. He was arrested while trying to force the door of the Hanbury Institute and told the Court that he had been drinking with friends and had no recollection of his actions.

EXTORTION CHARGE

Two Chinese appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with representing themselves to be police officers and attempting to extort sums of money from cotton mill workers in the Yangtszepoo district. The case was remanded one week by Assessor Ramondino and Magistrate Loh, one of the accused being ordered to put up $1,000 security and the other being detained in custody.

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DAWALU YEAST

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GENUINE BRANDIES
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FINE F. V. R.
(Fine Vieux Raspail)
At $16.00 per case
DIAMOND ★ ★ ★
(Very Old Brandy)
At $18.00 per case
Obtainable from
The TAI KONG & Co.—375 Avenue Joffre
(Opposite to Verdun Gardens.)
and from The LAZARD GODCHAUX Co. (Far East)
Sole Agents
3 Kiukiang Road —:— Telephone C. 3468

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

June 22 — San Francisco	P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
June 23 — Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 30 — San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
July 5 — Seattle	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
July 10 — New York	Tatsuno Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 12 — New York	Havre Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
July 15 — San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
June 17 — Seattle	P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
July 19 — San Francisco	P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
July 23 — New York	Shidzuoka M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 28 — San Francisco	Taiyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Aug. 2 — San Francisco	P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. C.
Aug. 11 — San francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 25 — San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 22 — Rotterdam	Ouderkerk	Dut. H. C. T. Co.
June 24 — Bombay	Mishima M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
June 24 — London	Morea	Br. P. & O. Co.
June 24 — Bombay	Calcutta Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
June 26 — London	Iycaon	Br. B. & S. Co.
June 27 — Liverpool	Demodocus	Br. B. & S. Co.
June 28 — London	Suwa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
June 30 — Trieste	Silvio Pellico	It. L.T.S.N. Co.
July 2 — London	Phemius	Br. B. & S. Co.
July 3 — Trieste	Nippon	It. L.T.S.N. Co.
July 3 — Marseilles	Angers	Fr. M. M. Co.
July 4 — London	Genoa	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 4 — London	Holtsein	Ger. Mel. Co.
July 5 — London	Dakar Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 6 — London	Atlas Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
July 6 — London	Pfalz	Ger. Mel. Co.
July 6 — London	Carmarthenshire	Br. G.L.E.A.
July 8 — London	Karmala	Br. P. & O.
July 9 — London	Anchises	Br. B. & S. Co.
July 9 — Naples	Hindenburg	Ger. H. S. Line
July 10 — Rotterdam	Wsterdyk	Dut. H.O.T. Co.
July 11 — Liverpool	Tyndareus	Br. B. & S. Co.
July 17 — Marseilles	Porthos	Fr. M. M. Co.
July 18 — Marseilles	Pres. Adams	Am. Dollar Line
July 19 — London	Carnarvonshire	Br. G.L.E.A.
July 20 — London	Saarbreucken	Ger. H. S. Line
July 22 — London	Malwa	Br. P. & O.
July 26 — London	Hakozaki M.	Jap. N.Y.K. Co.
July 27 — Liverpool	Telamon	Br. B. & S. Co.
July 30 — Trieste	Gerama	It. L.T.S.N. Co.
July 31 — Marseilles	Amazone	Fr. M. M. Co.
Aug. 1 — Marseilles	P. Garfield	Am. Dollar Line
Aug. 2 — Trieste	Rosandra	It. L.T.S.N. Co.
Aug. 2 — Naples	Emil Kirdorf	Ger. H. S. Line
Aug. 2 — London	Glentara	Br. G. L. E. A. Co.
Aug. 5 — London	Devanha	Br. P. & O.
Aug. 14 — Marseilles	Angkor	Fr. M. M. Co.
Aug. 14 — Liverpool	Ixion	Br. B. & S. Co.
Aug. 15 — Marseilles	Pres. Polk	Am. Dollar Co.
Aug. 19 — London	Mantau	Br. P. & O.
Aug. 28 — Marseilles	Azay Le Rideau	Fr. M. M. Co.
Aug. 29 — Marseilles	P. Monroe	Am. Dollar Co.
Aug. 29 — Trieste	Brenta	It. L.T.S.N. Co.
Aug. 30 — Naples	Scheer	Ger. H. S. Line

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 22 — Moji	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 23 — Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
June 25 — Moji	Kumano M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
June 25 — Nagoya	Rokko Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
June 27 — Nagasaki	Nagasaki M	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 28 — Moji	Omi Maru	It. L.T.S.N. Co.
July 2 — Kobe	Gerania	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 2 — Moji	Nikko Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 5 — Kobe	Hakusan M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 5 — obe	Brenta	It. L.T.S.N. Co.
Aug. 10 — Kobe	Venezia	It. L.T.S.N. Co.
Aug. 30 — Kobe	Laconia	It. L.T.S.N. Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA AND HONGKONG

June 25 — Hongkong	Iyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
June 27 — Hongkong, Manila	West Cajoot	Am. S. & S. Co.
July 2 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. C.
July 2 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
July 2 — Hongkong	Siberia M.	Jap. T. K. K.
July 14 — Hongkong, Manila	P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
July 16 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. C.
July 26 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
July 30 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. C.
Aug. 13 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. C.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 22 D.L. Amoy, Canton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
June 22 D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.
June 22 D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Tungshing	Br. J.M. & Co.
June 24 D.L. Swatow, Canton	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.
June 24 M. Foochow	Kabo	Chi C.M.S.N. Co.
June 26 D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Kwongsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
June 25 D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Chusan	Fr. B. & S.
June 26 D.L. Amoy, Canton	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
June 28 D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Fooshing	Br. J. M. & Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 22 2.00 Chefoo, Tientsin	Lienhsing	Br. J.M. & Co.
June 22 M. Tientsin	Hsinwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 22 2.00 Chefoo, Tientsin	Nanchang	Br. B. & S.
June 23 3.00 Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
June 24 D.L. Chefoo, N'chwang	Ningpo	Br. B. & S.
June 24 M. Chefoo, Newchwang	Kungping	Chi C.M.S.N. Co.
June 25 — Chinwangtao	Patriot	Br. K.M.A.
June 25 D.L. Tsingtao	Yatshing	Br. J.M. & Co.
June 26 9.00 *Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co.
June 26 D.L. Tientsin	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
June 29 10.00 *Chefoo, Tientsin	Fausang	Br. J. M. & Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 22 M.N. Hankow	Klanghsin	Chi C.M.S.N. Co.
June 23 M.N. Hankow	Wezchow	Br. B. & S.
June 23 M.N. Hankow	Esang	Br. J. M. & Co.
June 23 M.N. Hankow	Klangwah	Chi C.M.S.N. Co.
June 24 M.N. Hankow	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
June 24 M.N. Hankow	Lueny1	Br. B. & S.
June 25 M.N. Hankow	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.
June 25 M.N. Hankow	Klangyung	Chi C.M.S.N. Co.
June 26 M.N. Hankow	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
June 26 M.N. Hankow	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
June 27 M.N. Hankow	Loongwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
June 27 M.N. Hankow	Nganking	Br. B. & S.

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D. L.—DAYLIGHT. *MORRNING

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AUTOMOBILES

大陸報 The China Press 大陸報

"The Pulse of this Great City and of China"

FEATURES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1924

American Woman Gains Fame In Ancient Art

Mrs. Bertha Lum Of Peking Among Foremost Of World's Wood Block Color Print Artists

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, June 15—Unheralded and unsung, an American woman, the greatest color print artist in the world aside from two or three Japanese artists of the first rank who are carrying the essence of the old art of Japan into the new that has sprung up under the rennaisance, is now making wood block color prints in a reconstructed Chinese temple in Peking that are creating a sensation in the Western art world, as well as in Japan and China.

The woman, Mrs. Bertha Lum, a genius in color combination and symbolic inspiration, began her work, as a pioneer, several years ago in the United States, but soon transferred the scene of her artistic labors to Japan, the home of wood block color printing, as symbolised by Hiroshige, Japan's best known and greatest creative artist in colors.

In Japan Mrs. Lum found that wood block color printing had almost fallen into oblivion but was just then on the verge of the revivication that has since come, under the inspiration of Watanabe, fairy godfather to color print artists, and Ito Shinsui, Kawase Hasui, Yoshida Hiroshi and Kasamatsu Shiro, the greatest of the moderns who have succeeded to the magic bursh work of Hiroshige.

Mrs. Lum also discovered that there were few, very few, Japanese wood block carvers who were inspired by the genius that is necessary, and even fewer who combine workmanship and artistry to such an extent that they can print from the blocks once they are cut. In a short time the mediocre work that resulted from the charming originals she painted caused her to roll up her sleeves, go into the workshops, and cut her own blocks and make her own prints, while the Japanese artisans watched the Western woman who was teaching them the essence of their own old art.

COMES TO CHINA

Mrs. Lum's work met with extraordinary success in Japan and today she is counted as among the first ten outstanding wood block print artists in the world. She was silver medallist at the Panama exposition in 1915.

A little over a year ago, Mrs. Lum decided that as there were a number of first class Japanese engaging in the same work, she would come to China, a virgin field at that time, which boasted of even more color and symbolism and artistic mystery than Japan. She had not made an exhaustive study of wood block printing in China, but because of the wealth of material that existed here, she was certain that she would find Chinese artisans, geniuses in handling the little cutting tools, and geniuses in securing perfect reproductions by hand printing.

After a few weeks' work, however, she was completely disillusioned. The Chinese, she discovered, had for centuries made charming wood block prints in black and white, or in one other color, but they were unversed in making prints in which five or six or seven more colors were used, and which sometimes demanded that one print be printed ten or twelve times from as many blocks, each bringing out a different color or a detail in the work, before it could be described as a finished product of her art.

Eventually Mrs. Lum returned to Japan, obtained the services of several expert artisans there whom she had assisted in training, installed them in her studio in Peking, and now superintends all the work herself. Unlike a painter or a sculptor, her work is not finished when she puts the finishing touches to her original. It is, on the contrary, only beginning. When the original is completed, it is turned over to one of the three cutters Mrs. Lum brought from Japan, and under her watchful eye he makes seven, nine, ten, twelve, or as many blocks as are required to bring out all the colors and shades and minute details necessary. Each block is so cut that it contains in relief only the particular section of the printing which, for instance, calls for apple green. Another block will be cut for the red needed, still another for a lighter shade of blue, etc.

THE PRINTING PROCESS

When the necessary number of blocks have been cut, a work that often takes weeks, they are turned over to the master printer, likewise an artisan whom Mrs. Lum brought from Japan when she was unable to get a first class printer in China. Under her constant direction he takes fifty or one hundred sheets of paper, according to the number of prints of that particular subject Mrs. Lum has decided to make, and prints the first impression. Each block has a 'key' so that the impressions made by the different colors used do not overlap, and after carefully fitting the paper to the wood block, which has previously been washed with the color to be used, he presses the paper down, pats it on that section which is being printed and removes the print.

It is necessary to wash the block clean and put on a new touch of color for each print, all taking time, and after several days' work the result is—a number of pieces of paper each containing a mere outline, or a certain section printed only in one color.

The same process must be gone through with each color or shade of color that is needed so that before the finished print is ready for Mrs. Lum's final inspection it has been printed ten or twelve times. A little slip-up during any of the printing would spoil the print so that the greatest care must be used from beginning to end.

Mrs. Lum's work, because of her residence in Japan, naturally includes a large number of Japanese scenic and mythical subjects, but during her work in China she has done a number of splendid things in which Chinese subjects, scenes and myths form the motif, and all of her work at the present time is devoted to enlarging that field of presentation. Her prints find a ready market in Peking, where both foreigners and Chinese are close enough to the soul of China, as well as acquainted with many of the scenes she presents, to have a keen appreciation of the artistry of her work. They are also handled in the United States by the largest and best known print shop.

AN ANCIENT ART

In connection with her work here, Mrs. Lum, in conjunction with General Munthe, the head of the local police force, and a foreigner who has spent forty years of his life in China delving beneath the surface and making a special study of certain Chinese art expressions, has gone into the old records dealing with wood block printing in China.

General Munthe, in his study, began back when prints, impressions or rubbings were taken from stones and monuments dating from the Chou (1152-255 B. C.) and Han (206 B.C.)—220 A.D.) dynasties, precious reproductions that have since been copied although the originals have long since passed into dust. The oldest extant stoneprint that General Munthe has been able to find dates from the Tang Dynasty (A.D. 618-906).

Is the Sung Dynasty (A.D. 960-1260) the first reproductions were made from wood blocks, according to General Munthe, but they were examples of calligraphy and not printing. These prints of Chinese characters, dating from the Sung (960-1260) and Yuan (1260-1368) dynasties are among the most valuable extant relics of early Chinese art.

General Munthe, consequently, sets the beginnings of wood block printing somewhere in the Sung Dynasty although there is an alleged wood block print of Kwan Yin, the Goddess of Mercy, dating from 1331 in the Yuan Dynasty which is at present in a London collection. General Munthe con-

(Continued on Page 6)

OLD BILL

By Bairnsfather

Just a shave, please, and quick I've just got five minutes
VE
Did ye get round to the fight last night?
Yeh'
lend me something sharp and pointed please Miss
MANICUR
Bairnsfather
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Learn To Know China First

An Address Delivered By Julean Arnold, U.S. Commercial Attache Before The Graduating Class Of The Peking School Of Commerce

Picture for yourselves that greatest of crusades in the human history, that vast army of the hundreds of millions of the youth of China, who during the past thirteen hundred years, embarked upon that long and wearisome trail, leading to the final tests in that most remarkable of institutions, China's literary examinations. Then picture the still greater number of fond parents and relatives undergoing sufferings and privations and sacrificing personal gain and comfort while struggling to help sons, brothers, nephews, cousins or fellow clansmen over this tedious and tiresome path with but a faint chance of ever reaching the cherished goal, where they may perchance bask in the reflected goal, of one of their kin.

The light of European civilisation was burning low, when during one of the most resplendent periods in all of China's history, the great Emperor, T'ai Tsung, inaugurated what was subsequently to prove the greatest single factor in the perpetuation of the Chinese civilisation. Eight hundred years earlier, the courageous and Napoleonic Ch'in Shih Hwang Ti, self-styled "First Emperor," had ordered the burning of all the sacred books, and had caused the execution of thousands of famed scholars, in his bold but futile efforts to rid China of the conservatism of the past and of the hold upon the nation of the literati, who had opposed every innovation and ruthlessly attacked the Emperor for departing from the cult of the past. The civil service examination, as inaugurated in 630 A.D. was continued with but little change until the memorable year 1905, when by Imperial Edict, the Chinese classics, which had during all these thirteen centuries served as the basis of all tests under this system, were replaced by modern learning.

Considering the length of time it was in operation, the number of persons affected and its impress upon the intellect of the nation, are we not justified in the assertion that this literary examination was one of the most remarkable institutions in the whole of human history? As no official was permitted under its stipulations to hold official position in his native province, it safeguarded the nation against a reversion to the petty feudal states which characterised the dissentious times of the Chou dynasty. It made for a remarkable cohesion and homogeniety in the social life of the nation, which were aided by China's geographical seclusion. Under its all pervading influences, the foreign conquerors, the Mongols and later the Manchus, were absorbed into the Chinese body politic. It made for a democratic society, effectively preventing any ruler from establishing an absolute monarchy, enslaving the people or commandeering to his own selfish ends the fruits of their labors or industry. It represented an aristocracy of the literati rather than that of a proprietory land caste. It served as a safety valve for the ambition of the nation, for through that long and tedious journey, every member of China's society might aspire to enter that one and only door to honor, glory and power. The rigorous and severe mental training exacted by this highly competitive system of literary examinations, had most profound and far reaching effects upon the development of the mentality of the nation, diffused a most wholesome respect for letters among the people and lent a steady impetus to art and literature.

AN INELASTIC SYSTEM

While the importance of instructing the people generally was recognised among the Chinese, even before the time of Confucius, yet that system of individual instruction which grew up around the literary examinations, upon which the intellect of the nation was focused for upwards of a thousand years, became one of the most sterotyped and inselastic which the world has ever known. This system offered no incentive to a departure from beaten paths. One may picture these successive generations of aspiring scholars, following with untiring patience and perserverance in the footsteps of their ancestors, until the trail is worn down, much as the millions of carts and pedestrians over a period of several thousands of years have worn down the loess roads in Shansi Province into canyons fifty to a hundred feet in depth, making it impossible for the traveller along these roads to behold the country beyond. The intellect of the nation was cast in a mold. Is it any wonder that China has not through all the ages of her civilisation developed patent laws or other similar incentives to original research or independence of thought?

Another of its outstanding weaknesses was its individualistic nature. It developed a selfish disregard for the conditions of society. It killed rather than encouraged civic spirit. Almost from time immemorial, China has been visited by frequently recurring famines. The economic causes underlying these catastrophies, which have brought untold suffering and privations to the Chinese people have not formed the subject of these literary examinations. They were not the concern of the scholar.

TYPICAL SUBJECTS

During the nineteenth century, we find as typical of the subjects of these supreme intellectual tests the following, as quoted from a recognised authority. "In the Han Dynasty, there were three commentators on the Yih King whose explanations and divisions into chapters were all different. Can you give an account of them?" "Chin Yao has admirable abilities for historical writings. In his San Kwoh Chi, he has depreciated Chu-koh-liang and made very light of Yi and Yi, two other celebrated characters. What does he say of them?" "A man from his youth studies the eight principles, and when he arrives at manhood he wishes to reduce them to practice." "He who is sincere will be intelligent and the intelligent man will be faithful." As per practical texts these are quoted "Fire arms began with the use of rockets in the Chou dynasty: In what book do we first meet with the word for canon?" "When the Ming Emperors, in the reign of Yungloh,

(Continued on Page 6)

The Eastern Orthodox Church

Hard Hit By China's Agreement With The Soviet

By DR. GILBERT REID

(*Translated from the International Journal*)

In the preliminary agreement of the Chinese Foreign Office and Soviet Russia the latter secures recognition and the resumption of formal relations, and the former secures the abolition of extraterritorial jurisdiction so far as Russia is concerned and the establishment of Chinese administration over Russians living in China. Herein both China and Soviet Russia are to be congratulated. These two points are the oustanding principles on which a new treaty is now to be negotiated.

Thus it is that Germans, Austrians, Hungarians and Russians living in China along with the nationals of states formerly having no treaty with China all alike come under the jurisdiction of Chinese law. If now the Chinese Government in administering its laws can show that these peoples in their various occupations will gain rather than suffer, then there will be good reason for asking all Governments to relinquish their judicial functions in China.

Moreover, by another article doing away with past treaties, the matter of protecting Russians will not rest as heretofore on the treaties but on Chinese law and justice.

With reference to Russians in China there are first of all those who are political refugees who should be assisted to return home or migrate to some other country or, while remaining in China, should receive the full protection of the Chinese authorities. On this matter Dr. Greig of Kirin has made a complete report through Dr. Nansen to the League of Nations.

THE RUSSIAN CHURCH

A second matter is that of the Russian Orthodox Church, or known as the Eastern Church, which came to Peking at the beginning of the Manchu Dynasty. With regard to this question, there are three recognized principles which must lie at the basis of fair treatment by the Chinese Government. The first is that the Government of China makes no distinction between one religion and another, but all are treated alike, having the same protection, with full liberty and toleration, both as to the foreign teachers and the Chinese adherents. Thus what may be the attitude of China to the changing Russian Government is one thing, but the attitude to the Russian Church as established in China is quite another.

The second principle is that matters of State and matters of a particular religion should be kept separate. The business of a religion is to teach and practice righteousness and in itself does not propagate any particular form of government. The business of a State is to form whatever kind of government it pleases, and to accord rights to all its citizens whatever their religious ideas or practices. Thus as to the Russian Church, whatever may be the change from an Emperor to Soviet rule, this should not affect the Russian Church, at least so far as it carries on its work in China and as to the treatment it is to receive from the Chinese Government.

CHURCH PROPERTY

A third principle is that all churches in China, according to established laws and regulations, hold property (outside of Legation area and foreign settlements) not in the name of a foreign government or even the Chinese Government or even as private property, but in the name of the particular local church as "church public property". According to this rule, wherever the Russian Church or Eastern Orthodox Church holds property, outside of the prescribed areas, it is as a church alone and not that of a Government, whether Russian or Chinese, whether Czarist or Soviet. The church may have received help from a government, whether Czarist or Manchu, but the property is church property alone, distinct from government property.

Starting with these as fundamental principles, we can now examine the particular declaration as to the Russian Church which the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs presented to the Soviet delegate and which that delegate accepted. This declaration like the other four is outside the preliminary Articles of Principles and of course other than the treaty still to be made and which must be submitted to Parliament. The main part of the declaration agrees with principles and laws already recognized by China and will meet with approval. Other features are open to criticism and may cause others to suffer.

The form of declaration made by Dr. Koo is far better in principle than that previously drawn up by Dr. Wang, for it applies to the Russian Orthodox Church the same "internal laws and regulations as govern property-holding in the inland. The Mission is to hold property in its own name, and not to hand it over to any state or government.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION

Another clause refers to "buildings and property of the Russian Orthodox Mission belonging as it does to the Government of the U. S. S. R. at Peking and Patachu." Of course if there is property, for religious purposes or otherwise, that formerly belonged to the Czarist Government, as in the Legation quarter,

(Continued on Page 5)

Labor Rule Has Failed, Says H.G. Wells

Intelligenzia Disappointed By Inactivity Of MacDonald Cabinet

London, May 10.—At last a general election of the British Labor Party is supported with the most whole-hearted enthusiasm by a great cloud of artistic and intellectual workers. It had the Intelligenzia solidly for it. It had all the higher, better, theatrical and artistic workers on its side, such great literary names as Bernard Shaw, Bertrand Russell.

They supported it for a variety of very understandable reasons. They were revolted by the men, sterile dullness of two historical but disintegrating parties. They were bored to death by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Baldwin, Lord Birkenhead, their endless differences their essential resemblance. They were attracted by the brave hopefulness and constructive program of the new party. They were even allowed to dot the I's and cross the T's of its ample promises.

No doubt they helped the election, though heaven knows to what extent. They certainly brought in youth, ever in love with ideas, to canvass and toil for the party; they brought in clever journalists, able controversialists.

"TARNISHED BY OFFICE"

But all that was six months ago. Now that Labor has been tarnished by office, I doubt whether it will exercise the same compelling magic upon intellectually adventurous people. There is all the difference in the world between encouraging a Labor Party which promises everything and a glorious bolstering up of a Labor Government which does nothing amusing. I doubt if the Intelligenzia are likely to be very energetic when the next election comes.

It is not in the nature of the Intelligenzia to support a political party in office. Its function in a community is to criticize actuality, to startle, enlarge a people's aesthetic, scientific, political and social perceptions. It is always against the thing that is; it is always in advance of the thing that can practically be.

What it is saying of the Labor Government now is that it is just as dull, just as shifty, just as futile as a Left Liberal Government would have been. Mr. C. P. Trevelyan seems to have some meritorious intentions about education, there has been recognition of Russia—which the Liberals would have given us just as well. Apart from that, what have the Intelligenzia got for all their support of Labor?

UNFULFILLED PLEDGES

In Mr. Ramsay MacDonald we have one of the ablest living public speakers, a Prime Minister of unparalleled piety and gentility; but that is insufficient to console the Intelligenzia for their general disappointment. The more brightly the personality of Ramsay MacDonald shines the less visible are the creative ideas for which their advanced spirits followed him.

Instead of some genuine effort toward disarmament, there has been the most foolish treatment possible of the business of five cruisers. There has not even been a gesture toward the nationalisation of transport, mines, production of staple commodities. At least the Labor Ministers might have availed themselves of official files, of opportunities to prepare reports, digest facts, set inquiries afoot, that would open the way to future nationalisation. The capital levy has gone behind the screen. There has been a muddle over housing, a resort to Liberal assistance.

ORDINARY POLITICIANS

These Labor leaders, over whom the Intelligenzia waved its banners

(Continued on Page 5)

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY

By S. E. Kiser

Love has turned his head completely,
He has lost his former poise;
Just because a girl smiles sweetly
He is finding strange, new joys;
Love has sent his fancies flying
Into realms where castles loom;
There is gladness in his sighing,
And her vision haunts his room.

Men who hold to high ambitions
And have left romance behind,
Look upon him with suspicions,
Thinking love has wrecked his mind;
He is making blunders daily
Where he seldom erred before,
And he scribbles verses gayly
That are trash and nothing more.

He would risk his life to please her,
And be glad to have the chance;
Pleasure fills him when he sees her,
There is glory in her glance;
He is sure that she never
Had an equal anywhere,
And he thinks no man has ever
Cared as he has learned to care.

He has lately lost his senses,
And is laughed at by the wise;
She may merely make pretenses
When she lets him hear her sighs,
But no doubt disturbs his gladness,
He declines to hear advice,
And the joy that's in his madness
Would be cheap at any price.

New Catalog Is Issued By Crossley

Copies of a new catalog, showing the many splendid types of motor cars manufactured by Crossley Motors, Limited, Gorton, Manchester, have just been received in Shanghai.

The catalog contains splendid reproductions of photographs of the various Crossley models, together with detailed specifications of each, and constitutes an advertisement worthy of the product which it advertises.

In a foreword, the company points out that the Crossley range of cars is a very comprehensive one and meets the needs of practically every class of motorist.

"An important point, too", the foreword continues, "is the fact that behind every Crossley car is a reputation for quality and performance gained during many years of motor-car manufacturing on a large scale. During the past season abundant evidence has been provided by owners themselves of the excellent service Crossley cars have given, and many of them have taken the trouble to write the manufacturers expressing unstinted praise.

"Again, the fact that the Crossley broke all R. A. C. Certified Trial Car Mileage Records when it completed 25,000 miles under the observation of the Royal Automobile Club, supplies ample and conclusive proof of extraordinary reliability No other car has ever approached this distance under official observation. The Crossley completed 25,000 miles with only 3½ minutes spent on adjustments or repairs on the road, and (we have calculated) at a total cost of 1¼d. per mile for oil, fuel and tyres.

"Crossley cars are in use in every British Colony and Possession, and, in fact, in practically every part of the world. The consistent satisfaction they are giving under all conditions is a sufficient guarantee of their eminent suitability for overseas use."

Many American Motorists Will Tour Europe

American sirens will shriek through the streets of Europe's proud capitals and humble hamlets when the touring season begins this year, until even the most curious will cease to peer forth at the sight of an American automobile and its crew. On even the remotest side roads, where the quaint and picturesque are sought, American cars threaten to become as common as the "bike" the villager loves.

Thousands of American-owned automobiles, it is predicted, will take the highways and byways of the Old World by storm during the Summer months. The secret of this projected wholesale invasion may be found in the construction of a direct motor route to Europe. Without waiting for tubes to pierce the ocean's heart or bridges to span the deep, Americans have found a way.

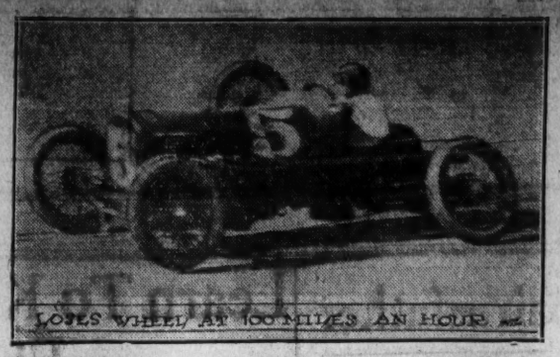
In long lines they will drive their cars to the piers this Summer and board their ships. Upon their arrival on the other side they will step directly from deck to steering wheel, with no more difficulty or formality than if they were merely picking up their cars at the end of a ferry trip to drive to their suburban homes. For the automobilist, the ocean will have been bridged by the steamship company with which he books.

One of the largest of these companies has just announced a new service, taking complete charge of crating automobiles to travel on the same ship with their owners, uncrating them at the end of the voyage, attending to customs, permits, plates, licenses and other details. All the driver must do is to throw his baggage into the car, sign a few papers and go merrily on his way. He will proceed under the protection of numerous automobile clubs, an arrangement also made by the steamship company, and he will be supplied with guides and maps. The company will have attended to everything.

On the proposed plan this service will be undertaken for the first time this Summer. The number of those who may profit by it will, of course, depend largely upon trade conditions. It is expected that no space into which an automobile could fit in the hold will go begging. Already some two dozen cars have been booked for passage in June and July by the one company, and inquiries have numbered about 50,000.

In this way a new field, with all the amenities of European good roads and road service, is being opened for the man who would spend his vacation in his own car, for the tourist who would travel by motor on the other side is spared the necessity of hiring a machine encumbered with its chauffeur, or of buying a strange car, possibly at great expense, and certainly at the risk of delay in delivery and the inconvenience of traveling in an untested machine. Also he does not have to wrestle with the problem of disposing of the car satisfactorily at the end of the trip. He need only enjoy himself to his heart's content.

LOSES WHEEL AT 100 MILES AN HOUR.



This unusual photograph shows Gus Schrader driving his special racing car at 100 miles an hour at the new Ascot dirt track in Los Angeles. Just at the instant the camera shutter was snapped, the rear wheel of the racing car was thrown. The car was wrecked, but Schrader was uninjured.

Scientists Measuring Auto Shocks

Motor Car Seismograph Invented To Test Highways Of America

New Haven, Conn., May 3,—What constitutes riding comfort in an automobile? Is it smoothness of motion? And if so, does up and down motion have a greater disturbing effect on the rider than motion backward and forward, sudden starting and stopping and turns, or is motion from side to side more disconcerting? And exactly what is the mysterious part played by noise in our comfort? These are some of the questions being investigated by Prof. E. H. Lockwood and Prof. L. B. Kimball of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University.

The automobile seismograph is an instrument which has been devised by Prof. Lockwood to test the up-and-down motion of various autobobiles, and to prove what shock absorbers and other devices bring the smoothest motion; also to test the roughness of given stretches of roadway, the relative roughness of tarvia and concrete.

It works in much the same way as the earthquake seismograph, which is used at Washington, to register every earthquake, no matter how small. It consists essentially, of a weight hung on a spring so delicately that it barely touches the bottom of the instrument. It is placed on the floor of the automobile. When the car goes over a big bump the weight receives a great jar, and if the bump is small, with little or no up and down motion, the weight will move just a little.

RECORDS BUMPS

The weight is connected with a delicate apparatus which registers the violence and number of the jounces in figures so that you can read it at any time just as you read a speedometer. The farther you go the higher the reading will get. So if you are to test the relative bumpiness of different makes of cars you must drive them for the same distance on the same road and then consult the reading of the seismograph.

Of the automobiles tried, a certain meter cab proved to have the most up and down motion on a rough country road. But on the city pavement the meter cab was not so bumpy as a number of cheap pleasure cars. The bill of taxi companies for smashed hats due to vertical motion is said to run into the thousands. Hence this is a vital problem, not only for the passengers, but also for the cab companies.

Prof. Lockwood says of his invention:

"The characteristic feature of the Yale instrument lies in its ability to differentiate between sharp jars and easy up and down motion of a gentle kind.

"It is now in daily use under my direction, measuring the riding quality of different types of automobile equipment.

"The success of the Yale investigators in measuring the rolling properties of cord tires several years ago, points to a similar outcome in the present tests for riding quality of cars.

DISCOMFORTS NOTED

"Disagreeable characteristics of motion are found at two extremes: First, vertical accelerations of high frequency and small amplitude, popularly known as jarring; and second, single accelerations of large magnitude, producer by holes, obstacles and the like. Between these extremes lies a field of vertical accelerations of a gradual kind often accompanied by a rhythmetic up and down motion that is not objectionable.

"In designing an instrument for measuring the riding qualities of vehicles the foregoing characteristics must be taken into account. The instrument should record fully the extreme accelerations referred to, but should respond less to the intermediate accelerations of the less objectionable kind.

"The principal part of the Yale instrument is a seismograph pendulum suspended by a helical spring. Vertical motion of the pendulum is integrated by a friction ratchet, giving intermittent motion in one direction which is read on a revolution counter. A feature of importance is the use of a table under the pendulum supporting a small portion of its weight. The supported pendulum differs in its action from a free pendulum in that it does not get into oscillation.

"It responds freely to shocks or sharp accelerations, but much less to easy up and down motions. The sensitiveness of the instrument is indicated by its ability to register and integrate vibrations from a four-cylinder engine while idling. The instrument used in road testing has been rendered less sensitive by setting the table higher so that more of the weight is supported.

SHOW LITTLE JARRING

"When about 2 percent of the pendulum weight is supported by the table, the instrument will not register in a railroad coach on a smooth roadbed, but will register in an automobile on the smoothest road found thus far.

"In preliminary trials of the instrument it was carried in a number of cars, which were run over a stetch of road near New Haven for comparative readings. Runs were made at different times, but under identical conditions as nearly as possible—that is, with the same driver, at the same speed, with the same inflation and the like. Inspection of the records shows that the instrument readings vary for different cars, also for the two kinds of road.

"Psychologists are now discussing the question of riding comfort. Some hold that the rhythmic motion of the automobile is pleasant, for, as they say, a person sitting absolutely still is never quite comfortable."

In Prof. Lockwood's experiments it was found that a coupe with special replacement springs, when driven on smooth cement concrete, had less up and down motion than a railway coach on the Northampton Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

Prof. Lockwood expects later to devise instruments which will measure the side to side motion and the backward and forward oscillation of various makes of cars. He hopes to try out the automobile seismograph in an airplane, so that relative comfort of automobiles, airplanes and railway coaches will then be known.

NOISE FATIGUE CAUSE

The following are the opinions of some of the foremost expert automotive engineers on the psychological subject of riding comfort:

H. M. Crane, President of the Society of Automotive Engineers: "I think there is very good reason to believe that the source of fatigue in riding is due to rapid change of velocity—that is, rapid acceleration or deceleration in almost any direction. A rapid vibration of small amount is often more trying than an occasional bump.

"It undoubtedly increases a person's opinion of the bad riding of a car to hear the noise, because that emphasises the small vibrations, but I am not at all sure that the noise itself, being a high-speed vibration, is not trying in its own way."

Prof. Gesell of the University of Michigan physiology department, in discussing the question of automobile jouncing's being beneficial to the human body, mentions the good effect on the body of massage and vibration caused by pulse pressure. The fluctuation of this pressure has been found very important in connection with secretions of the body; when the pressure is held constant, the normal functioning of certain organs ceases.

It is known that eggs which are dormant can be started in development by vibration. On the other hand, it is also likely that development can be stopped by too much vibration.

Tore Frazen suggests the use of the slow moving picture camera as a means of motion study. He believes that harmonious sounds, like the humming of the engine, are not so fatiguing as squeaks and dry spring rattles.

Auto Sales In America Are Heavy

Detroit, May 10.—While somewhat spotty conditions prevail in the automotive field the aggregate business done so far this year almost equals that of 1923 for the same period, the biggest in the history of the industry. Though general business uncertainty is having much to do with retarded sales, weather conditions, in the opinion of close observers, are the important factors in preventing the spring buying movement from getting under way. This movement is fully a month late, owing to the frightful weather that has prevailed over certain sections of the country, but with the advent of May an improvement was noted and the feeling exists that the second quarter will witness a volume of business that will go far toward counteracting the slowing down that existed during the closing weeks of the first quarter.

Warmer weather will have much to do with bringing about a solution of the used car enigma in the opinion of dealers of the Middle West who are pointing to the remarkable increase in sale of used cars during April. This improvement was especially marked in Detroit. Hardly a dealer affiliated with the Detroit Automobile Dealers' Association enjoyed a better business last month than in any similar period heretofore and this was true especially in the matter of used cars.

"The one different factor heretofore has been fear on the part of the public," said Walter J. Judd, of the D. A. D. A., "caused by some many sad experiences, due to operations of unscrupulous sandlot dealers. It has taken a long time and much earnest effort to overcome their prejudice against the used car for that reason, but we finally have succeeded in convincing them that good used cars can be bought at prices lower than ever before with assurance that the buyer is getting dollar for dollar value."

In face of statements from some of the skeptics regarding the second quarter of the current year, a survey of conditions as found by John N. Willys, president of the Overland Company, who has just returned from a country wide tour, is interesting. Mr. Willys states it his confident belief that the last six months of the year would find business both from the standpoint of production and sales fully in keeping with the records of 1923.

"There are just two things responsible for the curtailment in production in most of the factories," said Willys. "The manufacturers have been three weeks ahead in production and the spring weather has been more than three weeks behind.

"Generally business conditions are good and the only reason that some dealers are to be found complaining is that they expected too much.

250,000 Cars Made By Durant

A summing up of the activities of Durant Motors, Inc., from the date of first production, two and a half years ago to March 1, 1924, shows that the organisation and associated companies have produced 290,000 motor vehicles and sold over $155,607,000 worth of merchandise.

Over 50,000 employes are on the payrolls. The aggregate manufacturing capacity of all Durant plants is 666,850 cars. Over 4,000 dealers are engaged in the merchandising of Durant products.

The net profits for 1923 were $2,715,226.18 after provision for taxes, according to the balance sheet of December 31, 1923. The surplus, according to balance sheet, was $41,649,178.35, and the total of assets $73,871,955.36.

Studebaker Veteran In Museum

A famous Studebaker Light-Six, responsible for a number of records in fast mail carrying service on the Pacific Coast of North America was recently added to the Studebaker Museum at South Bend, Ind., U.S. A.

This rugged old veteran, winner of many a thrilling race against time and the elements, now occupies a prominent place alongside other famous conveyances of earlier and modern times—vehicles which represent various advancements in transportation during the past century.

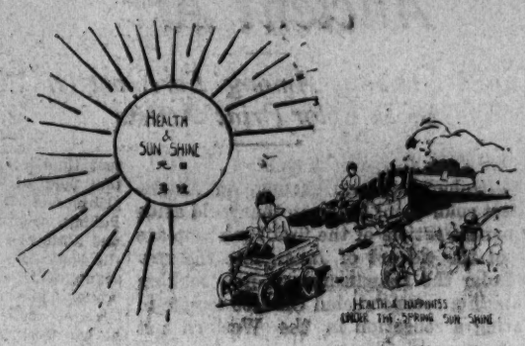
On February 2, 1921, this historic Studebaker Light-Six established a new round-trip record between San Francisco and Los Angeles, a distance of 864.8 miles, at the same time lowering the coast route record between these two cities by 2 hours, 35 minutes and 20 seconds.

Three weeks later this remarkable car smashed the valley route record between the Main post office, Los Angeles and the Ferry post office, San Francisco. Then on a trip from Los Angeles to Phoenix, Arizona, a month afterward, it lowered the previous record between these cities by 2 hours, 28 minutes, beating the best railroad time by 1 hour and 4 minutes.

To earn a place in the Studebaker Museum, which is in reality a record of transportation in America, is an honor much coveted. Singularly, the State of California contributed the two most recent exhibits. The first was the Studebaker Big-Six which traveled in mid-winter under its own power from Los Angeles to New York and from there back to South Bend, after covering a verified mileage of a half million miles in 5½ years. The next and latest addition is the Studebaker Light-Six from San Francisco.

Among other interesting relics in the Studebaker Museum, which is visited yearly by hundreds of people, may be found one of the famous Prairie Schooners or Covered Wagons which carried settlers to the great Wild West in the early days of the American Republic, Lafayette, Abraham Lincoln and the carriages of such notable personages as the Marquis de Ulysses Grant, and the World-renowned Studebaker Gold Car.

Sun rays are of vital importance to this world



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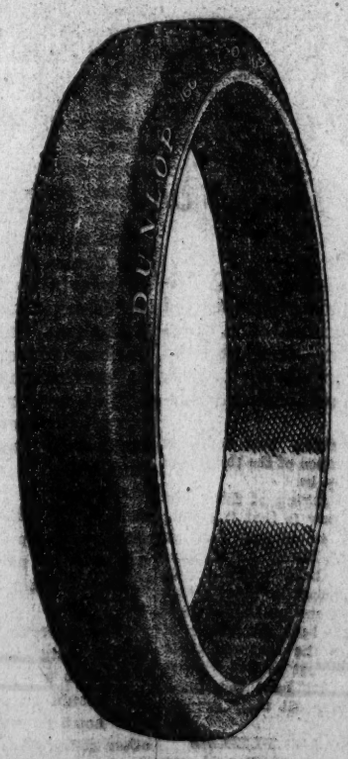

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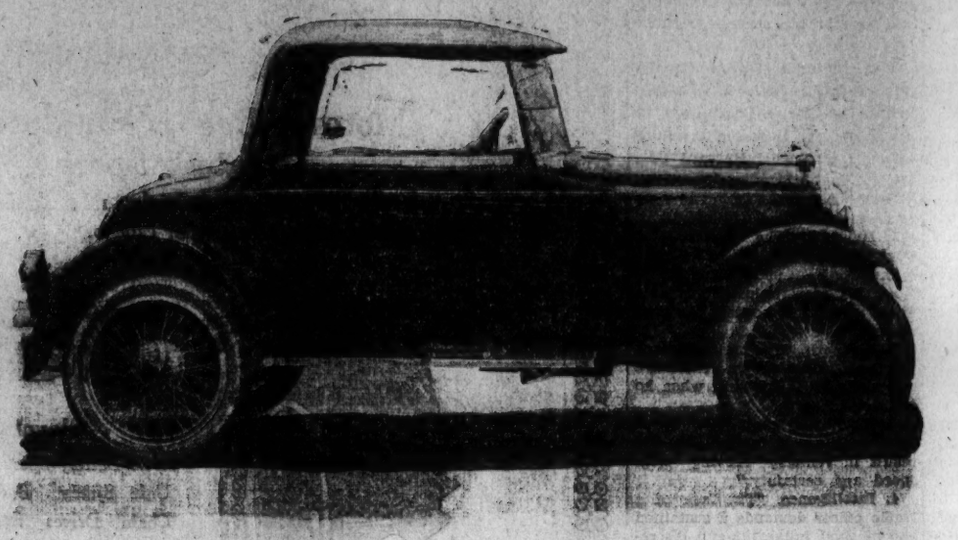

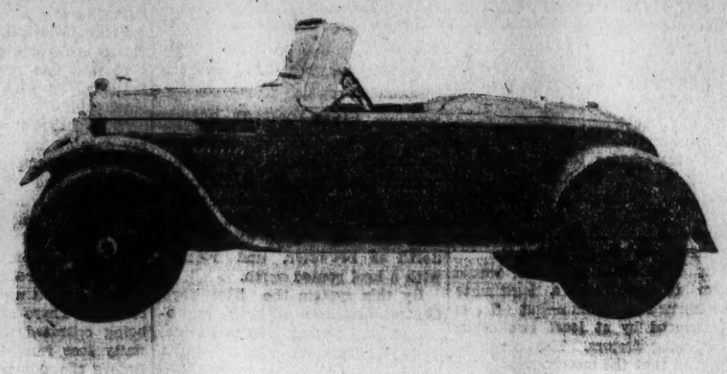

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General Motors To Pay Well

New York, May 10.—Automobile sales are holding up well, according to officials of some of the larger manufacturing companies, who said yesterday that pessimistic forecasts heard recently in speculative quarters had been overdrawn. The record figures of 1923 probably will exceed the 1923 total, but, even so, it was claimed, the 1924 record will go down as a good automobile year.

The dividend of the General Motors Corporation for the whole year will have been earned during the first half of the year, according to a director of that company yesterday. He also drew a picture of the motor industry which is believed to be fairly representative of other large companies, excluding, of course, the companies which operate on a narrow margin of profits and reserves. After allowing for depreciation, Federal taxes and other charges, the General Motors Corporation will show for the second quarter earnings of $10,000,000, compared with $17,700,000 for the first quarter. This will bring earnings for the first half of 1924 to $30,000,000, against $38,000,000 earned the first half of 1923 on the common stock. The $30,000,000 figure will be equivalent to $1.45 a share on the common stock for the first half only, against dividend requirements of $1.20 a share annually, or 60 cents for the first half of the year.

The reduction of net earnings in the second quarter is due to a policy of production curtailment. A lower rate of sales to dealers was enforced by the company, which advised dealers to reduce their stocks to normal. This reduction plan, it was said probably will be fully accomplished by mid-Summer. Dealers' sales, in the meantime, have held up well and for the first half of year a slight increase over the first half of 1923 is expected.

In 1923, the net earnings of General Motors for the whole year were equivalent to $2.67 a share, or not quite double the earnings for the first half (part estimated) of 1924. The last half is normally a little under the first half of the automobile year.

Alvan McCauley, President of the Packard Motor Company, said yesterday on his departure for Europe that "our outlook for the balance of the year is excellent. Sales are running ahead of production and we made more money in dollars and cents this April than a year ago. The motor outlook for the balance of the year is quite as good as in any line in the country although, of course, all businesses are subject to ups and downs. Muckraking in Washington has unsettled business to a certain extent and consequently I don't think 1924 will be as big a motor year as 1923."

Balloon Tires Are Different

With the coming of balloon tires, an avalanche of new tire lore has been let loose on the car owner. If he equips his car with balloon or balloon-type tires, he finds he must unlearn most of the rules that prevailed during the undisputed reign of the regulation high pressure tires, and learn an entirely new set of regulations.

The task is not a formidable one—once installed and properly adjusted, the new styles require no more attention than high pressure tires. But it is very essential that the proper start be made and that wheels, rims, inflation and all the other subjects of importance be correctly adjusted at the beginning. If all the preliminaries are carefully worked out, the car owner will be able to enjoy his new tires to the full, and get a lot of pleasure out of telling his friends about the unapproachable delight of riding on balloons.

The first thing to understand clearly is that there are three distinct types of tire on the market today: first, the regulation high pressure tire; second, the balloon tire; and, third, the balloon-type tire. The regulation high pressure tire is, of course, a simple matter—this type of tire has been in use by all motorists for so long a period that there are no longer any mysteries about it.

But the balloon tire and the balloon-type tire are new. The balloon tire is found chiefly on new cars. It requires a wheel of smaller diameter than that used on all cars manufactured in recent years, and most car owners will not go to the trouble of putting on new wheels. The balloon-type is made for the express purpose of being used on present wheels, and for that reason will be a big seller in the balloon field for some years

Railroads Turning To Motor Trucks

Operation Is Found Profitable For Handling Local Freight

BY EDWARD F. LOOMIS

Running local freight trains to handle less-than-carload freight is not making our railroads rich. But abandoning such service would make them poorer. Any railroad official will tell you that while his company is making a profit from its long hauls, it is running its local peddler freight trains at a loss that must be made up from the earnings of the through traffic. But he will also tell you that a goodly portion of his profitable, long-haul business starts its journey with the despised peddler train and that his company cannot afford to get along without it.

In itself this situation would seem to constitute a legitimate two-horned dilemma—but it is aggravated by at least two other distressing factors. The first of these is that the motor truck, relentlessly increasing in numbers, is just as relentlessly decreasing the amount of less-than-carload freight the railroad has to carry, thereby enlarging the deficit from peddler train operations. Which introduces the other disheartening factor. In other lines of business if any department shows a loss you conclude operations in that department. But frequently in the railroad business charters and franchises contain rigid stipulations for the performance of certain services until doomsday, and the unauthorised discontinuance of any unprofitable service may endanger the whole legal framework under which the railroad is doing a profitable business.

One solution, and perhaps the only solution of this perplexing problem is to fight fire with fire—in other words, coordinate the inimical motor truck with rail service to handle less-than-carload local freight. Two of the largest eastern railroads—the Pennsylvania and the New York Central—have inaugurated motor truck services to replace local freight trains, and the experiment is being watched with unconcealed interest by several other important lines.

There is nothing new in the theory of coordinating motor trucks with railroads, and in some ways the two facilities have been combined hitherto. The use of containers by the New York Central, each fitting a motor truck chassis, has been in effect for some years, while the movement of freight by truck into the metropolitan area of New York City from the Erie railroad terminal on the New Jersey has been strikingly successful.

More important than these or similar plans, however, in its immediate effect upon the two agencies of transportation, is the replacement of the local freight train by trucks. If it does nothing else it makes the truck the ally of the railroad and paves the way to store door delivery, which will go a long way toward relieving terminal and highway congestion.

On January 28th, 1924, the New York Central established truck services to carry less-than-carload freight on its Putnam Division and Electric Division.

Under the new arrangement Yonkers, N. Y., situated on the main line on the east bank of the Hudson River, is made a receiving center for all less-than-carload freight picked up by truck from the stations on the two divisions mentioned. This concentration at one point tends to accelerate the movement of freight in this class by insuring a maximum number of full cars to be dispatched to a maximum number of distant points each day—the maximum being the total tonnage in this class shipped on the New York Central on the parts of the two divisions affected.

Whereas under the old system local freight trains were forced to make their slow way through congested main tracks in the metropolitan area south from White Plains to Mott Haven Junction and then north to Spuyten Duyvil, the motor trucks may cut straight across from the point of origin to Yonkers. From 24 to 48 hours is being regularly saved to shippers of package freight to points east, north, and west on the New York Central lines. Naturally enough, this feature of the new arrangement meets with the approval of the shippers.

Details of operation are as follows: On the Electric Division, running from White Plains south through the metropolitan area, less-than-carload freight is received daily direct by truck from Yonkers. From four to five trucks leave the terminal every morning with full loads, the first going to White Plains and thence to points south if there is not a full load destined to White Plains alone. If there is more than one load for White Plains, two trucks are used. Upon depositing their loads at White Plains, the trucks pick up return loads at the point, or go south to other stations on the division to fill up. The trucks are controlled by telephone from a dispatcher's office at Yonkers.

With the departure of the truck or trucks for White Plains, others leave for points south on the same division. Perhaps the second truck will go to the third station south, and thence on to the fourth and fifth stations. The next truck will start for the sixth station and work south. And so on with the other trucks.

On the Putnam Division a similar procedure is followed, one truck operating between the northern terminus, Brewster and Yorktown Heights. From Yorktown Heights another truck travels south to Dunwoodie, where it no longer follows the tracks of the Putnam Division but cuts across country to Yonkers. There it leaves freight that has been picked up as far north as Brewster, and returns with a load routed north.

By this system the New York Central dispenses with the unprofitable local package freight trains. One local freight is retained which drops "destination" cars and picks them up. No single shipment of 10,000 pounds or over is handled by truck. The system is soon to be extended to the Hudson Division, and surveys are now under way preliminary to the installation of a "zone" system between Yonkers and Poughkeepsie. This plan will be similar in many respects to the Pennsylvania plan, details of which follow. Neither railroad owns the trucks it uses, and the Central contracts with a trucking company for service on a time rather than a distance basis, differing in this respect from the Pennsylvania.

In January, 1923, the Pennsylvania Railroad inaugurated motor truck service to replace one of its local package freight trains. At the time there was no blaring of trumpets about this experiment but the initial service, established between Cambridge and Salisbury, in Maryland, was so successful that ten other services have since been put into operation. According to R. S. Hurd, special agent in charge of motor truck operation, these eleven trucking units involve a daily mileage of 602, which will shortly be increased to over 1000 miles. New units are to be opened up as rapidly as preliminary surveys can be made, contracts with reliable trucking concerns effected, and formal approval for each project obtained.

Mr. Hurd explains the mechanics of the installation of trucks by the Pennsylvania Railroad as follows:

"We take a part of a division where two package trains are now in operation. We make a turnaround with one train and remove the other, since 30 miles is approximately the maximum mileage that can be served in one day with a motor truck. This installation is given a unit number, and we proceed to develop other divisions or subdivisions in a like manner. We have been doing a great deal of trucking by rail; that is, we have been moving freight at low speed with many stops and with long waits for handling. Wherever we are doing this work by steam service, we are doing what should be done by the motor truck.

"In former years there was a reason for doing this because the highways did not then admit of 40 to 50 miles of highway travel per day with one vehicle. But today, with improved highways, and with the motor truck developed to its present standard of efficiency, a five-ton truck can travel 50 to 60 miles a day, make 20 to 30 stops, and handle from 20,000 to 25,000 pounds of freight.

"When we take a part of a railroad division where there are from 15 to 25 stations within a distance of 20 to 30 miles, we have a steam operation that is especially expensive, together with the difficulties of handling less-than-carload freight to and from stations on a four-track railroad where heavy suburban travel prevails. It is well understood that freight stations cannot be on both sides of the track to accommodate traffic in both directions, and therefore, it is often necessary during hours of heavy suburban travel, to make a cross-over, which often requires from one to two hours to accomplish.

"When first confronted with the volume of tonnage to be handled within any division where the motor truck service seemed to be required, accomplishment looked practically impossible, because in the first place we aimed to retire steam service and install motor truck service, and if the motor truck service did not show a saving there was no economy in making the installation.

"We overcame this difficulty and took care of peak loads by establishing 'zone' stations. For example: On our main line installation (as may be seen from the accompanying map) the zone stations westbound are Ardmore, Wayne, Paoli, and Downington. Zone stations eastbound are Downington, Malvern, Davon, and Bryn Mawr. Full cars are carded to the zone stations, and the intermediate stations are served by motor trucks. The full cars can be moved along with the other 'destination' cars by the pick-up and drop train, instead of the peddler or package local, and by the establishment of zone stations it is not necessary to make a crossover, resulting in a minimum of time being consumed in dropping a car.

"Figures as to the saving realised in this operation are being compiled but we are not yet in a position to give them for publication. We are, however, sufficiently encouraged to proceed with the work, and are constantly studying conditions on other divisions where motor truck service may be installed.

"It is not and will not be the program of the Pennsylvania Railroad to make the capital investment necessary to try any particular scheme of motor trucking. Neither do we ask any truck operator to undertake a trucking operation that does not seem to be entirely practical from every standpoint.

"The automotive industry has, in my opinion, an obligation which I find the principal manufacturers are ready and willing to recognise. Motor trucks have, in an unorganised manner, taken both long and short haul business from the railroad, and in no case has the railroad been relieved of the necessity of operating present steam service. There are many trains being operated today where the daily loss runs from $50 to 75. Before the advent of motor truck competition those same trains earned a profit of from $50 to $75 a day. Occasionally for a few weeks of the year these trains are now worked to capacity when the motor truck operator finds it difficult to operate his trucks over the highway on account of snow, detours, or some other condition. We cannot discontinue service whenever we find these operations burdensome or unprofitable as the motor truck operator does, but must keep the trains running on schedule, regardless of the loss sustained."

Car Owner Is Advised On Insurance

By Alexander Johnson Editor of Motor.

Unless you are fully acquainted with every clause in your insurance policies you cannot be sure you are protected. Take liability insurance for instance. Some policies rave clauses that require you to write to the company within a certain time and if you do not do it, the company can crawl out of paying the claim.

An insurance man of nation wide fame told me recently that an insuring company can get out of paying three-fourths of its claims if it wants to because of some technical error on the part of the policy-holder. There are some companies that issue insurance policies when they are not able to pay claims. Others have a clause in the document compelling the policy-holder to pay the claim first and then allow the company to reimburse him—maybe.

There are too many of these cut-rate companies, clubs, associations, all too ready to take your money, but not very anxious to give you the desired protection. The companies that you should not insure in are known as reciprocals and insurance exchanges. In New York State such companies are not allowed to operate and that ought to be hint enough to prospective clients.

Remember that in insurance as well as everything else, you get what you pay for. If you pay cut-rate protection you get it. In insurance buy the best you can. Treat it as you do your doctor. You do not hunt around for a cheap doctor when you are sick. Why buy cheap insurance?

There are sore policy clauses that the policy-holder can collect under and he does not usually know it. Take collision insurance. If you break a spring when going over a bad buup in the road, you can collect for the damage done. Didn't you collide with the bump? The premium on collision insurance is reduced 12½ percent if an approved bumper is installed front and rear. But here again be sure you are installing an approved bumper. Get a good bumper and protect your car against excessive damage. Full coverage collision is so high in price that most persons buy $50 and $100 deductible. The bumper may save just that $50 or $100 worth. Likewise install a fire extinguisher; it saves premium and may save your life.

Learn what to do in case of accident; always know the companies in which you are insured; notify them as required in the policy. Take out your insurance from an agent of the company or a broker you know is reliable. Above all be sure that you know before you take out insurance of any kind what you are getting for the money you pay as premium. If the clauses aren't clear, have someone interpret them for you.

When Franklin cars are crated for foreign shipment, all unpainted parts are greased with vaseline for protection against the damp, salty atmosphere of shipholds. So securely is the car fixed for crating purposes that if the box is turned on any side or either end, the car cannot move a fraction of an inch from its position.

Qualities Of Ideal Traffic Cop

Chicago.—What are the qualifications for the successful traffic cop?

The National Safety Council answers this question in an article written by Miller McClintock, of the Bureau of Research in Municipal Government, Harvard University, in the March issue of the National Safety News. The four qualifications are as follows:

1. Height. "The officer who works on the street is often surrounded by pedestrians who block his view unless he is able to see over their heads," the article says.

2. Strength. "The traffic officer's job is an active one and there are few moments in his shift when he can relax."

3. Vigor and snap. "Vigor and snap on the part of traffic officers result in vehicles moving with speed and certainty."

4. Intelligence. "The task of a traffic officer demands a sustained use of good judgment and discretions."

The job of the traffic man has become not only more important to the public from the standpoint of convenience and safety, but it and difficult. It is no longer a job has become much more complex for the amateur. The traffic officer of today must be fitted by both temperament and training for his task. If the traffic officer is well qualified for his important task he is in a position to command the co-operation of the automobile driver, who has been prone to underestimate the value of the director of traffic.

First Class In Balloons Is Graduated

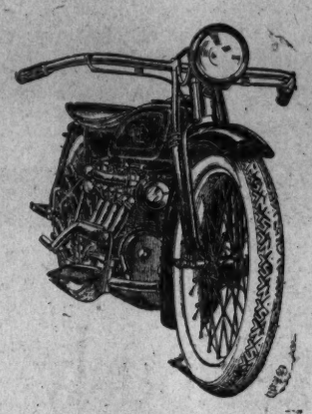
The first class to study balloon tire repairing has been graduated from the Goodyear Tire Repair school at Akron, O. This new course was recently added to the list of subjects taught in the school for tire repairmen.

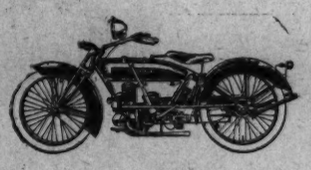
One of the oldest of its kind in the country, the Goodyear school has graduated several thousand students since it was launched to give dealers an opportunity to learn practical tire repairing.

Students from Sweden, India, Holland, Africa and the Dutch East Indies and other parts of the globe have received diplomas from the school.

Motorcycling is Outdoor's Greatest Sport

This is the best time to make joy rides on motorcycles, trips to Minghong, Woosung or Liueho.





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1924 Battery Sport Model: Two Unit System, Bosch Magneto, Chain Drives Splitdorf Du-5 Generator, Wico Battery, Electric Horn, Ammeters, Etc.

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1924 Electric Models with aluminium alloy pistons, vibration cut in half. Finished in new out-door Olive green with smart Maroon stripes.

Tls. 595.00

1924 Magneto Sport Model: Robert Bosch Combination, Magneto, Specially designed Stationary head Lamp, Switch Etc.

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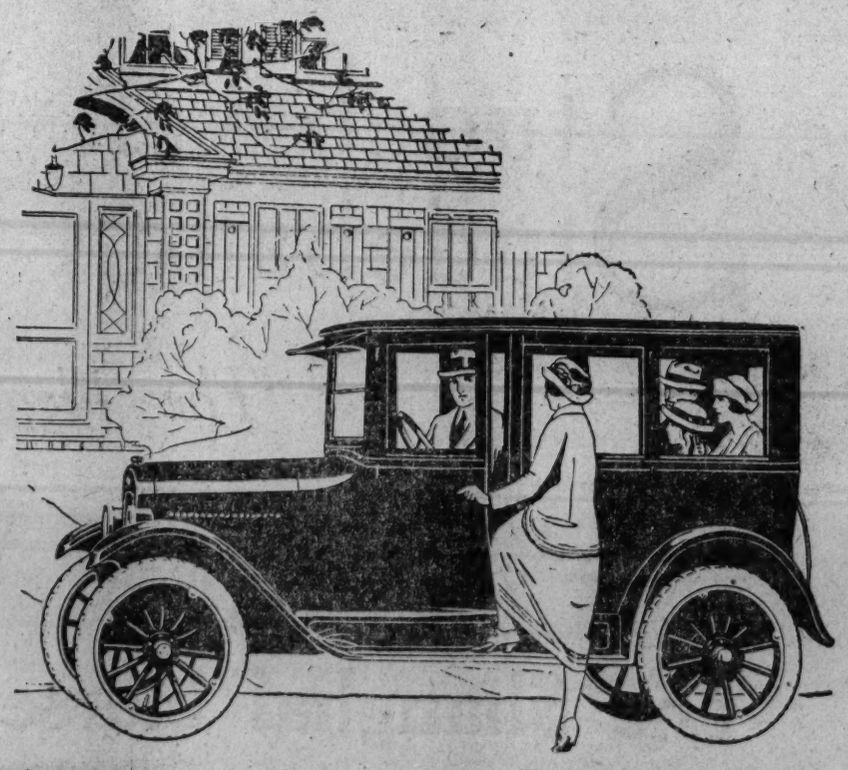

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Labor Has Failed Says Wells

(Continued from Page 1)

of constructive socialism, of a world remade so bravely, turn out to be for the most part just ordinary politicians, abjectly afraid to stop anything or start anything that may affect votes.

There is the utmost symbolical value in the behavior of the new Labor ministers towards court affairs. Great Britain is a monarchy and ministers must go to court, but there is no law, no necessity to require a Labor representative in a Labor ministry to dress up in expensive and unsuitable livery. A neat blue serge suit in which such a man would attend a Labor Congress or pay his respects to his God in church and chapel surely is good enough for a court visit. A red tie perhaps in suitable cases could have emphasised the note of Socialism.

But no! These men the Intelligenzia worked for and elected as representatives of a new age must needs set out at once to beg, borrow or steal, the uniform of the old order. As the newspaper photographs witness, most of them wear it with little grace or dignity. They have the self-conscious solemnity of a new local mayor in his robes. As a rule it matters little what a man wears, but these liveries betray a stupendous acquiescence.

It was unfortunate for good relations of the Intelligenzia with the Labor party that two police spies were found under the platform of a private meeting of the Communist party the other day.

The Intelligenzia will always have a very tolerant corner in its heart for the Communist party in Britain and America. The party gets hold of a lot of the best of the young people.

It is extremist; you cannot have healthy mental life in a community in which extremist opinions and intentions are not fairly stated. Prohibition of opinions is an insult to adult citizens.

In Great Britain at least the Communist party is a perfectly legal organisation. It has as much right to hold private meetings as the Liberals or the Tory party. It is the business of the police and Government to respect and protect its privacy.

Mr. Henderson ought to know a lot about Communists. They supply a healthy criticism and irritant on the left wing of his party. He ought to have known this police annoyance was going on, he ought to have stopped it as soon as he came into office. Either he knew this meeting was going to be spied upon or he did not. If he did, he does not understand freedom; if he did not, his officials are lacking in respect for him.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY

In quite a number of quite symptomatic affairs the Labor Government, either through ignorance or through other preoccupations, has failed to take advantage of its opportunities. Each one of these failures estranges some new group of intelligent people.

For example, everyone with vision a little wider than the politician's, realizes the importance of China to the future of mankind. In the long run, even the question of mishandling five cruisers may prove less serious than negligence on the part of our Government toward the China Boxer indemnity money. The Chinese ask for a directive voice in that matter.

Dr. Tsai is chancellor of the Peking University; he represents the best educational influences in China. He comes to London, but he finds most of the Ministers he wants to see too busy trying on their breeches and stockings to see him. He is given a nice talk with a permanent official and told in the best official style that all his suggestions will be most carefully considered by a "committee."

The committee which is to be set up may be just the sort of committee that destroys the confidence of progressive Chinese in British good faith. As it was first planned, it represented material interests strongly, it had only one member who could be called an educationalist, there is no representative of the new China upon it at all.

WASTED OPPORTUNITIES

There has been much coming and going since then, and the situation may be to a large extent saved, but if so it will be in spite of rather than thanks to any creative comprehension on the part of the Foreign Secretary or any member of the Labor Government.

One could multiply instances of this sort of wasted opportunity in which the Labor Government has displayed itself as obtuse and blind as any government could have been. Mr. Smillie the other day, rejecting "all understandings with the Liberals," declares the Labor party is "out to deal with root causes." But this Labor Government has never dared be caught looking at a "root cause" yet.

Take the question of birth control. England is over-populated, it has a million unemployed, it cannot house its population decently, it cannot educate its numerous progeny above a miserably low standard. But certain religious votes are organised against birth control and Labor politicians dare not offend those votes.

Yet the housing problem, the unemployment problem, the organisation of education, the relations of the British Empire with other countries, the question of the necessity of war all become absolutely different according to whether the population of a country is considered as being stationary or expansive.

VASTLY OVERRATED

But this present Labor Government does not know whether it is for birth control or against it. It does not know anything of that sort about itself. It does not know whether it is shaping the future for a restrained or overflowing population.

The Intelligenzia, in the enthusiasm of its plunge into politics, thought that the Labor Party—as distinguished from all other parties—did. Generally they are coming to realise how greatly they overrated the creative power and creative will of labor.

As exhilaration consequent upon being allowed carte blanche to write promises for the Labor Party evaporates, the Intelligenzia will revert to normal, proper aloofness from the politicians. The Intelligenzia are the rain, wind and sunshine of the political field, but not the field workers of politics. To have the Intelligenzia in a party is like an elemental beng married to a mortal. The elementals have magic gifts, but they are not always comfortable to live with.

Labor politicians will feel more and more masters in their own house—at least until the next election—as the critical, exacting Intelligenzia evaporate from the party.

Speed Is What Luis Angel Asks

Luis Angel Firpo, South American heavyweight boxing champion, has placed an order in Indianapolis, Ind., for the construction of a special racing car that will do at least 115 miles an hour and be especially adapted to muddy roads. It is believed that the "Wild Bull of the Pampas" plans to take up road racing in the Argentine.

The Eastern Orthodox Church

(Continued from Page 1)

to this the Soviet Government can lay claim. But if the "internal laws and regulations" of China are to hold, then the Russian Orthodox Mission in the north-east of the city never belonged to the old Russian Government, and so does not belong to the new Soviet Government. This Mission may have had the special favor of both the Czarist, and Manchu rulers, but the property is to be held by the church alone as required by China's recognized regulations. And this is true of the Russian Church property in other parts of China. The only place where the Soviet Government can claim authority is the Russian Legation and its Russian Church, as of the British Government and its Legation and the Legation or Church of England Chapel.

Another clause, unless modified, will work harm to the Orthodox Mission and cause unnecessary alarm. The actual words, referring to "the buildings and property of the Russian Orthodox Mission," are these: "The Chinese Government will take steps to immediately transfer same as soon as the Government of the U. S. S. R. will designate a Chinese person or organization, in accordance with the laws and regulations existing in China regarding property holding in the inland". As just stated the place where the Soviet Government can exercise authority is the Russian Legation and its Church, but Chinese laws and regulations rule elsewhere. According to these laws and regulations, no foreign government is concerned with Church property held in the interior or even in Peking outside the Legation area. To make more sure these laws and regulations, the Russian Orthodox Mission might be called upon to designate a Chinese person or organization in whose name the property may be invested, but certainly the Soviet Government should not be called upon to act unless the Chinese Government is ready to contravene its own laws and regulations.

TO EVICT BISHOPS

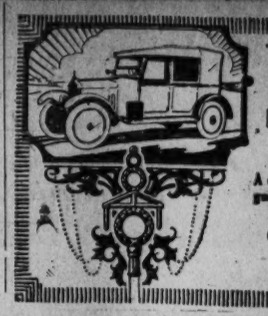
Finally, a most startling and harmful proposition is the following: "Meanwhile the Government of the Republic of China will at once take measures with a view to guarding all the said buildings and property and clearing them from all the persons now living there". This is a strange way to "guard" church property by turning out all who now live there. And this declaration does not emanate from the Soviets but from the Chinese, and is made after asserting that China is going to insist on its laws and regulations. These are all right, and no doubt will be readily adhered to by the Russian Orthodox Mission as by other missions. It will be of no avail for China to seek to get back all judicial authority, if one of its first acts is to turn out the two bishops, the priests, the teachers and the refugees, who are now living and working, teaching and worshipping inside the buildings and the chapel erected in memory of two hundred martyrs in 1900. This act is like putting a dose of poison in delicate and savory food. The Chinese Government may well be warned that it may lose what it gains and still hopes to gain through any such oppressive measure against the Russian Orthodox Mission with its glorious record of three hundred years.

Many Air Lines Are Proposed In Europe

Vienna—What is said to be the forerunner of a regular airplane service between Berlin and Vienna by way of Prague was the arrival in Vienna of the airplane known as the Duesseldorf. The plane covered the distance in four and a quarter hours, while the time ordinarily required by rail to cover the same distance is fifteen and a half hours.

The Aerotransport Aktiebolaget has announced it will open a service between Malmo and Hamburg in May for mail and passengers. The machines to be used will be four-passenger de Harvilands, Type 50. It is planned to operate the service in close connection with an English company which conducts an air line between Hamburg and Amsterdam and Amsterdam and London.

The Swedish company will endeavor to maintain a regular service, alternating with the English company in the operation of the Malmo-Hamburg route until such time as its equipment will permit it to take over the entire service on this line.



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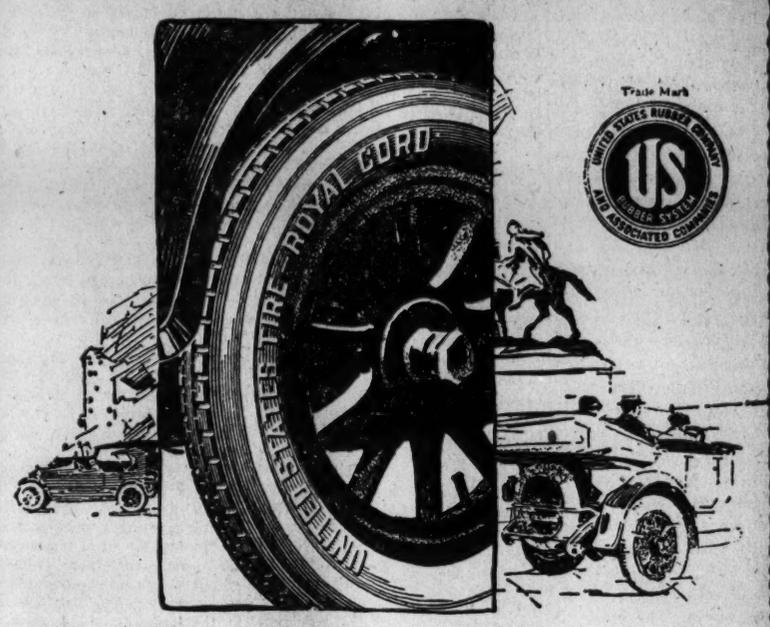

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Woman Wins Fame In Old Art

(Continued from Page 1)

tents, however, that it is a stone print which has been colored, as he is aware of several other reproductions of the same sort, all stoneprints dating from the early Ming dynasty.

EARLY REPRODUCATIONS

"According to Chinese sources," General Munthe says, "we have the first wood block prints during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1642) and the famous painter Tang Yin is credited with being the father of the art of wood block printing of flowers, birds, landscapes and other scenes. Tang Yin lived from 1470 to 1523 and we are fortunate enough to possess specimens of his original edition.

"The best known reproductions of wood block prints, dating from the Ming period are Tang Yin, Cheng Hsueh Chai ("The Snow Studio of Cheng"), Chieh Tze Yuan ("Garden of Mustard Seeds"), and Shih Chu Chai ("Studio of the Ten Bamboo"). These original Ming paintings were reproduced during the following dynasty, the Ching (1644-1911) in new editions, mainly the Chieh Tze Tuan and the Shih Chu-chai, and we have editions of these down to when modern chemical processes took the place of the wood block. The old kind of wood block printing seems to have died out and what exists in China at the present day is limited to house gods, Kwan Yin's etc., either entirely painted on wood in one color, or mostly printed on wood and then colored afterwards. This process also existed during the Mings.

"The wood block prints in China are in black or white, or in colors. The former seem to be the most effective. There are also wood block prints on a red background with white flowers. These prints are rather large in size and dated originally from the time of the Emperor Ch'ien Lung (1736-1796). The former Empress Dowager, "Old Buddha," was one of the last of the old originals to do wood block printing.

OLDEST ARE BEST

"In looking over a collection of Chinese wood block prints we find that the oldest, made about 1500, are the best and have been executed with the greatest care. The Chinese state that this is only natural as the first blocks cut were new and clear, whereas the reproductions were made from worn out blocks or poor reproductions. During Ch'ien Lung's reign we have also, in addition to reproductions from the Ming and Kang Hsi blocks, a good many original Ch'ien Lung blocks, mostly two books of historical figures by Shang Kwan Chai, also called Chu Chuang.

"During the latter part of Tao Kwang's reign, (1821-1851) some big prints were made. The blocks are still extant and can be used. During Kwang Hsu's reign (1874-1909) the chemical process of reproducing the old prints and paintings had practically taken the place of the wood blocks, and the few larger specimens of wood block prints from this period reproduced from Tao Kwang blocks or from original blocks, form an exception.

"Wood block printing in China at the present day may be considered as almost non-extant. A renaissance is, of course, not impossible but the chemical process, being so much cheaper and easier, at present holds the market."

From General Munthe's brief but comprehensive survey of the art of wood block printing in China it is seen why it was Mrs. Lum had to import Japanese to do the manual labor connected with her art, and it will also give an indication of why her work, admittedly rivalling the best of the old Chinese masters, has created such a sensation in the art world.

(Photographs of some of Mrs. Lum's color prints appear in the Pictorial Section of this issue of The China Press).

English Words Are Accepted In France

Paris, May 9.—The Academie Francaise, which is continuing the work of compiling its dictionary recently admitted a number of words, many of them English, relating to sport or games.

The following words were accepted: Bookmaker, boy scout, bridge, camping, challenge, champion (in the province of sport), club (golf), court (tennis) and cricket. The words canter, crack and crawl (the swimming term) were rejected.

Learn To Know China First

An Address By Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attache

(Continued from Page 1)

invaded Cochin-China, they obtained a kind of canon called the weapons of the gods, can you give an account of their origin?"

These titles had to do with moral philosophy, literary ability and historical knowledge. As the annals of a dynasty were not compiled until after the downfall of the dynasty, the studies of the Chinese scholar appear to have had but little to do with contemporaneous history. It is therefore patent that the intellectual aristocracy of China, during the many centuries of the rule of the literati, were less concerned with the realities of the throbbing, pulsating masses of the people of this great civilisation than they were with the niceties of a higher criticism.

THE EDICT OF 1905

Because of the peculiarities of the Chinese language, so widely differentiated from the medium of thought and expression of any other peoples' and because of China's natural geographical isolation, it was not difficult for the Chinese scholar to develop an intellectual conceit and a self sufficiency, destined eventually to lead to a mental stagnation. The situation was even more aggravated among the literati of China than among the Latinists of the Middle Ages in Europe, who perceived no good in anything but the teachings of the ancients. The stately, dignified, berobed, official-button dedecked and self-sufficient Chinese scholar of the nineteenth century was about as far removed from contact with the remarkable developments in scientific thought which have so marked Occidental intellectual progress during the past few centuries, as were the becloistered monks of the Middle Ages out of contact with the American continent. They were still living in a world of a thousand years ago.

The Imperial Edict of September, 1905, abolishing the classics as the test in the literary examinations, marked the beginning of a new era in Chinese history. It announced to the world, that the Chinese people had suddenly awakened and were prepared to acknowledge the value and usefulness of Western learning. From that time forth, feverish efforts have been made throughout all sections of the country to acquaint the people with the teachings of the West. A new crusade was begun. Tens of thousands of the youth of China have since made pilgrimage to Western lands to unearth the mysteries of Occidental civilisations. Millions of Chinese boys and girls have since enrolled in schools in China, equipped to give them as much of Western knowledge as the facilities of these institutions would permit. In this clamor to make good China's deficiency in the knowledge of this Western, the pendulum has swung to such an extreme that there is often little or no place in the curricula of these schools for the history, geography, literature and economics of China. An alarmingly large number of Chinese men and women are being graduated from colleges both abroad and in China today, with very superficial knowledge of their own country and the fundamental needs.

ADAPTATION NEEDED

There is no disputing the fact that the Chinese student of today needs to drink deeply at the fountains of Western learning, but unless this cult of the West is assimilated and adapted to the environment of present day China, her scholars of the twentieth century will be of less service to their country than were those of the previous century who selfishly devoted their talents to the teachings of the ancients.

I am not recommending that China now scrap the teachings of her sages. There is a grave danger that in the removal of the wholesome restraints of that most remarkable code of ethics which through many centuries had instilled into the people moral concepts of a distinctly high order, sinister influences will come into play which may have a decidedly disastrous effect upon the character and morale of the nation. Thus, it is highly necessary that a balance be maintained between the old and the new, to the end that the youth of the New China may not be deprived of the rich heritage of those periods in Chinese history which were marked by resplendent accomplishments in art, literature and the moral elevation of the Chinese people. There is needed a perpetuation of a wholesome respect for the teachings of ancient China without so slavish an adherence to this cult as characterised the scholar of the nineteenth century.

A DIFFICULT TASK

The task of the student of present day China is no easy one. The necessity of the reconstruction and regeneration of his society, adjusting it to the advantages which western science and thought have to offer, is now generally recognised. The rich heritage of China's would rise to her greatest possible heights in human attainments and human happiness. The Chinese student of today knows that the methods of his forefathers are not competent to meet the demands of the new order, hence he refuses longer to follow in the footsteps of his ancestors. However, in blazing new trails and establishing new objectives, he must bear in mind that these trails and objectives must be placed in China and not in western lands, if he would become a leader among his own people and contribute to the advancement of his own race.

The enlightened Governor Liu Ming-ch'uan, in the Island of Formosa, in 1888, took the sons of the chieftains of some of the aboriginal tribes, which controlled a large section of the mountainous regions of that insular possession, and sent them to China to be educated, hoping thereby to facilitate the subjugation of these head-hunter savages. After several years abroad, they were returned to their homes, only to be refused recognition by their own kin, who proclaimed that they had lost all the talents which had made them acceptable members of their tribes and could contribute nothing of value in their place; in other words, these young braves, in the light of their elders, sacrificed the potentialities of becoming useful members of their own society, for a smattering of Chinese culture. They failed in their inability to adjust their Chinese training to the real needs of their own society and at the same time lost the talents which would commend them to their fellow men.

KNOW CHINA FIRST

A few months ago, I had occasion to visit a college of high standing in China, and found the students pouring over text books in history, mathematics, science and geography almost identical with those I studied in America before coming to China. I wondered at the time, were I to go to an American college and find the students there studying text books as prescribed for the schools of Brazil or Denmark, what would be my reaction? The students in this Chinese college were learning to know much about the geography and history of ancient Greece and Rome, of medieval and modern Europe and the economics and mathematics of England and the United States without the faintest evidence of any disposition to apply this instruction to conditions in China, nor did they seem to be getting the essentials in the culture and economics of their own society. I wonder how many of the graduates of that college know that China represents the most striking example in the world today of the economic waste of labor. I wonder how many of them know that so long as human beings in China become beasts of burden vying with pack animals and carts in carrying loads, there is something radically wrong with China's economics. I wonder how many of these students know that so long as they may behold upon the roads of North China regular processions of pack animals, wheelbarrows and carts engaged in the long haul transportation of the products of those regions, their country is suffering from serious economic ills.

How many of you graduates here in this School of Commerce in the capital of the Chinese Republic know that were you to proceed to Kansuh Province and were you presented there with a bushel of wheat and wished to transport it to the Kin Han Railway 500 miles distant, using native methods of transportation, in a region where 20 cents silver is a good daily wage, that it would cost you more after it arrived there than would a bushel of wheat purchased for $2.00 silver at Seattle and shipped 6,000 miles across the Pacific and 600 miles up the Yangtze River to Hankow. In other words, the flour millers at Hankow could better afford to buy wheat in Seattle at silver $2.00 a bushel than to take it as a New Year's present from the farmers of Kansuh 700 miles distant, even though the American wheat must journey a quarter way around the earth to reach Hankow and come from a country where labor is paid from twenty to forty fold more than it receives in China. In this connection it is interesting to note that the more wheat you may have to offer the pack animals and carts of West China, the higher the costs of transportation, whereas the more what is offered a railway or a steamer, the lower the costs, within certain limitations.

NEED FOR RAILWAY

How many students in the colleges of this great continental country, in their studies in mathematics and economics, concern themselves with the study of the comparative costs of transportation, by human beasts of burden pack animals, wheelbarrows, carts, mortor vehicles and railways? This is your country's greatest present day problem. China needs railways today more than she does colleges. With economic transportation, the people of China need no longer worry about securing funds for constructing and maintaining educational institutions. Are the students of China today aware of the fact that recurring famines in this country are a sad comment upon the mentality of the nation in its failure to apply the education of the nation to the fundamental problems of the country? I challenge any one to name another country, with the possible exception of Russia, which offers the opportunities for its young men and women for constructive labors in service to themselves and their country, as does China. With the potentialities in material things and in man power which are possessed by China, her people may well become the most prosperous of any nation in the world.

The measure of the success of the Chinese student of today will depend very largely upon his ability to assimilate his modern education in such a manner as to adjust it to the demands of his country. If I had my way, no student would be graduated from any college in China, until there could be subscribed across his diploma, in vermilion, the notation "The bearer of this diploma knows China", implying that he knows his country as a graduate of a western university is presumed to know his. When this condition becomes general throughout the country, then I believe we may truly acclaim the intellectual renaissance of China a reality, for we shall then know that the crusaders of the New China are bent upon making their education of service to their country.

What To Do With The Boxer Indemnity

BY SINGNO JOE

Based upon humanity, justice rather than friendship, the United States Government, it is reported, has resolved to remit to China the balance of its own portion of Boxer Indemnity, and Britain and Japan are also said to be about to do so. Whence arises the question as to how the funds remitted shall be appropriated to the best advantage of China.

For the remission of funds, the Powers have made somewhat different specific conditions. One favors their use for educational purposes, others for development of civilisation or for productive business. Whatever they might have proposed, we are sure they are actuated by the best of motives, and the Chinese people should take it with gratitude.

Indeed China with vast land and big population is still in a wretched condition, although she has her ample natural resources to live upon. In some regions famines and robberies are prevalent and hardships of livelihood form the miserable lot of the teeming millions. Very often we wonder what should have made China run into the present state of affairs.

Every evil has its root. Of all the calamities aforesaid, the poorness of communications is in reality the greatest cause. It has checked education and industry from being pushed or carried forward. It has stopped the progress of civilisation. It has completely paralysed China. So there would be no result obtained, if one would undertake any line of work in China without first actually bettering the ways of communication or road construction.

We might consider the reason why the Famine Relief Association has so often deviated from its object of relieving the starved and has been anxious to spend the greater part of the money subscribed in building of roads in different provinces. To relieve only, would achieve nothing and would foster a pauper spirit among the multitudes. Contrariwise, than road construction, nothing would be more effective to succor the unemployed, extinguish outlawry and bring about universal education and industry.

Of course, the Powers who would leniently forego the indemnity shares, would like to see the funds used properly and for real good to China. But lack of the best means of communication would greatly hinder educational and industrial work and lead to disorder and chaos. It is of vital importance, therefore, that of the total indemnity funds remitted, a fair part should be set aside for construction of modern roads throughout this territory. It is a scheme, *haut et bon*, which will not only benefit the Chinese people but greatly promote foreign trade in China.

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Gus the Bus Comes Back

by JACK LAIT

The Soldier of the Legion Must Pass in Review Before His Queen.

EVELYN the Exquisite Checker sat blondly and regally on her throne, the high stool behind the tall desk past which the waiters in that cafe had to pass in judgment and trepidation to have their checks punched and their conceit punctured before they made the transit from the kitchen to the dining room.

A waiter is, himself, an imperious personage. Few can outdo him in self-satisfaction, hauteur, arrogance, bullheadedness and boneheadedness, the attributes solely of Kaisers and waiters. But waiters, themselves, turned pale when Evelyn the Exquisite withered them with the sophisticated sneers of her superiority. She could tell gin from water on the tray simply by the waiter's expression, and could divine what was in a brown bottle, which feat has stumped revenue snoopers, innocent maidens in the tolls of villainous despoilers, and stews, themselves.

She sat there just before lunch time, as the day was going into high in that realm "backstage" of the restaurant, that mysterious world rarely seen by the eyes of the men and women who pay its tolls. Of this little empire she was the queen. She controlled the prosperity of the waiters and the destiny of check-settlers; she called down the soup-ladlers and plate-fillers when their generosity slipped; she even sassed the chef, than which there is no more exalted eminence in this terrestrial tenancy.

There she sat, a pencil becomingly clutched between both rows of her gleaming white teeth, her pink and manicured hands adjusting a temporary insubordination in her permanent wave, her eyes staring ahead at nothing at all, when, suddenly——

The pencil clattered from her abruptly wide-parted mouth, her round blue eyes stared as though they had seen a Congressman in Heaven, her hands released the recalcitrant synthetic curl and let it pop about like a spring dangling from a shattered dollar watch, she slid down from her seat of the mighty and took one hesitating, uncertain step forward; she looked again, at nearer range:

"Suff'rin' oyster forks with biscuit Tortoni!" she gasped. "It's Gus the Bus!"

And that's who it wasn't anybody else, excepting.

There stood the freckled youth of vacant visage, a wag-tail smile on his uninspired, beneficent mug; nobody else but the storied, long-forgotten beloved boob, himself.

"Here I'm, Missus Effelyn," he grinned. "How's tricks?"

"Well, of all the s'prises. Come here, you knock-kneed ol' hunk o' salami, an' give us a tell. Where you been an' what you been up to, huh? Dish the dirt—an' come clean. How, where an' by what right? An' if you try any boilerplate alibis on Auntie Evelyn, I'll crown you with a ketchup bottle."

"Gee, that sounds nach'ral," beamed Gus the Bus. "Lots peoples offer crack bottles on my bean since last I'm saw you, but nobody says it so sweet like you, Missus Effelyn—nobody."

"Nix on the cow's boy-friend. I'm fed up on apple sauce. Where you been, what you been at how you been doin', what made you come back, how long are you gonna stay, an' what's it all about—answer yes or no."

"Well, it's like these way, Missus Effelyn. You see, when I'm go away after I go by the war to fight for mine adopted Uncle Sam, I'm by the army from-occupation in Chermany a long time. Then I stay there after I'm discharged and I'm look up mine relations in Schleswig-Holstein. They was so poor I giff 'em a few billion marks, and I suttently find out I only got a few million left and that's ain't enough for me to come back here by America. So I'm go work there, but the marks keep aheat of me a long time; eff'ry time I make a billion marks them marks go down so fast I'm a loser an' I got less than what I haff before I haff 'em.

"Well, pretty soon I'm owe mineself money and I can't pay mineself. So I go in bankruptcy to mineself and I call a creditors' meeting with mineself an' I say to mineself: 'Gus, you red-headed dumbbell' (oh, sure, I know all the army slang—you'd be s'prisinged) 'you better take a flock from air an' beat it while your infantry-issue shoes is yet good.' So I start hoofing for Hamburg, where the chopped up steaks come from, which is also a seaport.

"In Hamburg I vait around for a tramp shteamer. I find one. This one was more than a tramp—it was a bum. I try ship on him, but I get the rous-mit-you. So I shneak back an' I stew mineself away, down in the hold, with a cargo from boodleg rhine wine headed for the twelf-mile limmid. When them sailors found me I was a mess, Missus Effelyn. I'd been lifting on rhine wine for a week and I says to a Porchageese deck-massager, I says, 'Chase me, I'm a butterfly.' Well, he chases me and he catches me, and I catch plendy. After that they hold a deep-sea riddle contest should they toss me overboard or should they only shoot me.

"Anyhow, they put me to work peeling potatoes and cleaning up slops, and I want to say right here, Missus Effelyn, a crew on that kind rum-running, rum-bumming vessual ain't no cheranums, neither. Well, they lead me the life of Riley's step-child, all right, and when we get to the twelf-mile limmid they send me in a lighder in the middle from a dark night up Long Island Sount to help land a few tons from rhine wine. I unload from the boat into big trucks till my back is busted and I'm soaked by the water and effrybody else. At lasd we start back for the boat. I suttently run in the bushes. Them low-lifes send a few shots after me, but I alreaty got a few shots inside of me, and I make tracks so fast mine pockets dip sand when I turn a curves.

"And here I am."

"Yes, here you are. Well, you old slab-sided, pugnosed, worthless, hopeless, helpless, old sweet son of a popgun, here's one bim is doggoned tickled to see you, what do you think o' that?"

"If I could tell you in broken English what I am thinking in big league Cherman, Missus Effelyn," stammered Gus, "you'd—you'd——"

"And so I will, too, you flat-footed, round-headed, lop-eared old sight for sore eyes."

And she threw her plump, white arms around the neck of the blushing, hopping boy and kissed him.

"How's that for a bull movement in Dutch marks?" she exclaimed.

"Oh, boy," said Gus, licking his lips. "Oh, boy. Oh boy-y-y-y. Oh-h-h-h boy. Who said war is what Sherman said it was? This ain't eggsacly the cat's kimonia—this is the whole cat."

Evelyn climbed back on her high stool.

"Well, what are we gonna do now that we're back in our unnative land again, where there's a vagrancy law? Gonna sell oil stocks, or are you goin' in the movies as a p'fessional beauty?"

Gus sidled over.

"I ain't proud, Missus Effelyn," he whispered. "If I could—if I—if you—well, the old chob—it was mighdy nice, after all, wasn't it?"

"Sold," said the Exquisite. She hit a bell. A bus boy, a stranger to Gus, came shuffling at her call. "Tell Shorty I wanna see him—an' make it snappy, Tangledogs."

Out from the kitchen came Shorty, the bull-throated six-footer, bully of the crew. The only man in the whole outfit who had him licked was Evelyn. Shorty had been the first boss Gus had ever worked under, his top-sergeant of the early days in the restaurant ranks.

'Look who's here," said Evelyn. Shorty turned and looked.

"Holy breakage an' spillage," he roared, "it's Gus the Blunderbus."

"You said a trayful," gurgled Evelyn. "You need a busboy, don't you?"

"Well, Miss Evelyn, you see, I got——"

"I know what you got. You got a lot o' crust. You NEED a busboy, I said. You heard me—you ain't tongue-tied."

"Oh—sure; that lummox I got, he serves everything cold excep' the ice-water. I can get him placed down cellar, wrasslin' canned goods. That's a fine idee, anyhow—he can't get his thumb in a sealed can. . . . Sure, I can use Gus."

"You bet you can. This is one dump where returned soljers gets the edge . . . Duck in there, Gus, an' forage a bus disguise, an' get on the job . . . Say, this is beginnin' to feel like ol' times, Shorty, huh?"

Gus, choking with gratitude and happiness, skated off back into the locker-room where so often he had sighed and moped over his infatuation for Evelyn the Exquisite; where, in turn, Katy the Scrubdub, patsy of the whole gang, who looked at Gus as he looked at Evelyn, had sniffled and pined over him; where had been centered the joys, the hopes, the disappointments, the dreams of the immigrant lad in the years when first there unfolded to him the marvels of this land of the she of the permanent wave.

A busboy is only a packhorse, errand boy, orderly and mopper-up to a waiter, who is himself only a servitor to hoi polloi. To the busboy fall all the kicks and none of the tips. He is the uninspired Mercury with feet of lead and hands of clay who lays and retrieves the polished pewter that is by courtesy commercially called "silver," who hauls out the "dirties" and the "empties" on trays. He serves only water, being never trusted with other liquids more precious than the sluggish blood within his veins—a bhisti whose Rudyard has not yet risen to proclaim him a better man than he or anyone is.

And Gus had been a bus with all these economic inhibitions and social ostracisms and had been happy; he had been happy as it is the human lot to be happy; with the scraps of comfort and the leavings of contentment that are the portion of the poor. To him the neck of the chicken was still a tidbit and cold potatoes were still hot stuff.

A cat may squint at a king. The king will not see, but the cat will, and the cat can hope on through all its nine benighted lives that some day the king will blunder back that way again, and then the king may cast a glance the cat's way.

Gus had looked upon Evelyn, whom sterner men adored. She had been hard with him, for she was royal and she was preoccupied with affairs of state in her checker career. She had, at times, been passing kind to him, too, for hers was a tender soul under the ermine of her station and the crust of her disposition, and this amiable boob appealed to her sportsmanship.

So the months had gone along in the meandering gait typical of the bus, punctuated by the many moments of grief and occasional gobs of unexpected delight which are the heritage of the lowly and the slowly, and Gus had gone into the trenches with that great possession of every soldier brave and true—the picture of a woman in his heart. In the light of the starshells above No-Man's-Land, over the haze of artillery smoke, through thick black smoke screens, he could always see a piquant face with big blue eyes, a wonderful crown of hair the color of butter and as wavy as shoestring potatoes, a mouth small and red, a tilted nose and the expression of an angel.

To him she had been the fairy princess, afar, even beyond; but his fairy princess just the same and always. He had no illusions that she would come with mice and coach and carry him off to the grand ball. Children raised in Germany, where a truck-farmer's son is born to be a truck-farmer's son and a truck-farmer, as have been countless forefathers before him on that same patch of hostile land surrounded by verbotens and back-broken with taxes, don't grow up with much faith in fairy stories.

She was just his dream princess, without any false expectations. He loved to worship her and asked nothing in return; it was enough reward; it could live on itself without stimulants or artificial feeding. He loved her vision, but he loved it more, as we humans who think we are spiritual do as well, near him—in his sight.

This, then, was a day of days for Gus the Bus. Back to Evelyn the Exquisite, back to his job as Shorty's supernumerary, back to the cafe where he could slip and slop and plod and stumble along, breathing the air she breathed, tasting the joys of

Evelyn the Exquisite Checker Says "As You Were!"

her bawlings-out and even now and then drawing a smile, a slap on the back, a kindly outburst of her slangy effusions.

Into a rusty hand-me-down monkey jacket, livery of his station and profession, he squirmed, proud and delighted, though he had worn upon those same stooped, slender shoulders the noble khaki of the doughboy which has left its photograph engraved upon the pillars of history for all time.

He poked the dickey with the two paper-fasteners for studs down into the lowest alpaca vest and swelled his narrow, beating chest under it as though it were the mailed breastplate of a round-table knight.

He stood attention to Shorty, who scowled at him as he passed, until the waiter growled, "Two covers—table seventeen."

Gus reached into the familiar boxes — napkins, forks, knives, spoons, water-glasses, butter-plates.

The war, the aftermaths of misery, the brutal journey back, the flight and the privations and the weariness and the countless hurts all fell away. Again he was Gus the Bus. Again he was a citizen, a wage-earner, a person, a man.

He reached for a tray and balanced it upon his palm. That palm had fondled a rifle, had handled a spade, had known the touch of many grim and jocund adventures since last it had supported an aluminum disc with turned-up edges. But had it been the warrior's steel shield of Damascus he could not have held it with more aplomb, more professional eclat than he gave to the bearing of this thirty-cent conveyance for table-tools and tumblers.

He squared his sloping shoulders, poised the tray at just the technical angle, set himself and started, for this was no mean journey merely from the kitchen to the dining-room—on the way he must pass the throne of Evelyn, the soldier of the legion must pass in review before his queen.

He swung aside the two-way hinged door to the ante-chamber between, Evelyn's domain, and jauntily and cockily he negotiated the steps to her high desk. His not to speak without being addressed, he scraped along, but she looked down.

"I knew your walk, Gus," she said. "I bet I know how they dug them trenches over there—they jus' let you walk up an' down for half an hour, an' they had a trench, huh? Can't you lift your feet?"

"Oh, didn't I?" apologized Gus, "I thought I was. I feel like I'm walk on air since I saw you again."

"Hey—cut the poetic stuff. You birds sure learned how to talk a jane dizzy, goofy an' defenseless over there. You usedn't be so flow'ry before. What come over you?"

"I didn't neffer miss you before like I did this time, Missus Effelyn. You don' know what is it to be—oh, well, I wouldn't start going through all that. Anyways, could I please told you that right now, the way you see me, where you see me, I'm prob'ly the happiest bus what ever packed a forks and a knifes? It's mighdy grand to be back home—here—with you."

Evelyn shook her pencil at him.

"Yes, ma'am, Missus Effelyn. A lot of the boys ain't so lucky, neither. When they go 'way the people strews roses in their paths, and when they come back them same people disdributes panana peels. Lots of the boys come back and their sweethearts was dead or in choruses or married or something else horrible happened by them. I come back. There you sit, chust like—like——"

"Why, Gus. How you rave on."

"All right—lemme. I been saving up a long time for this. I walked in here to-day, my heart it's in my face. I'm scared to look up. S'pose some OTHER checker was sitting there, huh? But, when I see you—oh, boy—oh, boy-y-y—oh-h-h-h-h boy. That was pretty near enough. But when you talked nice to me yet. And when you—you—when you—when you kissed me, besides, say, lady, that kiss you giff me when I marched away, that was with me for YEARS. Now, these one—WELL! I wanna say, if I ain't too inquisitive, that you got more kick in one of them kisses than all them Big Berthas what uset to shoot into Paris."

"And I wanna say, young man, that you sure picked up a lot o' deep stuff that you didn' read in the manual of arms. Just the same, kid, it's very soothing on the ear, comin' from you, becus you was always a good sort o' sap, an' I like you."

"What do I think, Missus Effelyn? You're smarter than what I effer hope to be, but this once time, take it from Gus, if I told you, you wouldn't understand. I didn't think anybody on this earth could make me so happy like you done. If you need a guy to die for you, here I'm."

A tear trickled down Evelyn's enameled cheek.

"Gus," she choked, "if it means all that to you, I'm tickled silly. An' t'night—t'night—I'll take you to the movies."

"Oh, boy," murmured Gus, ecstatically. "Oh, boy-y-y-y—Oh-h-h-h, boy!"

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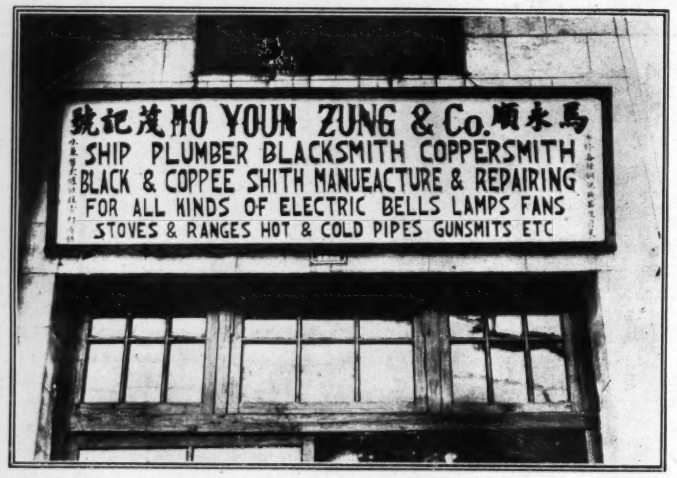
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The China Press

Sunday Pictorial Section

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1924.

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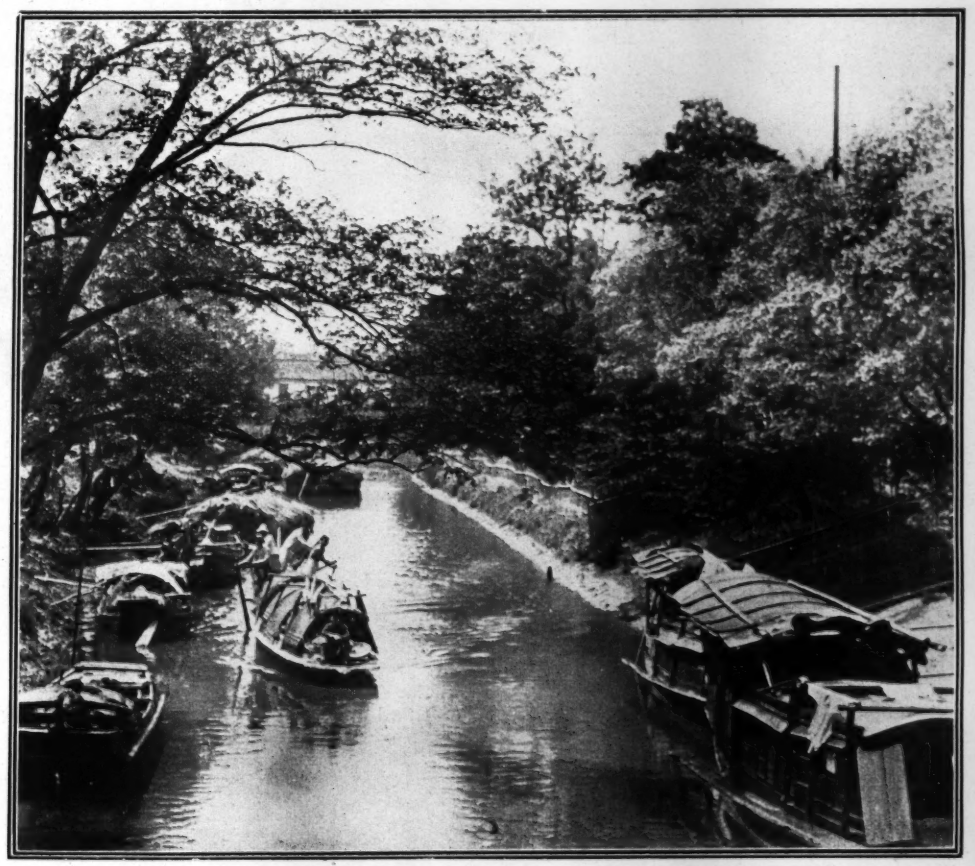
大陸報館



SCENE ON ZI KAI WEI CREEK

Photo by Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai

徐家滙之河道

SOME SCENES AND WINNERS AT THE SHANGHAI DOG SHOW
上海賽狗會

An animated crowd at the Dog Show. Note the canine straining at the leash to the right of the picture.

Mrs. Emile Essig's greyhound Snaka (right) 1st prize, and Machine Gun (left) 2nd prize.

Second row left:—Mr. A. P. Nazer's English pointer Toby, winner of the 1st prize.

Second row right:—Mr. H. Schoenherr's Alsatian Klaus von Warnowtal, winner of the 1st prize in the dog class.

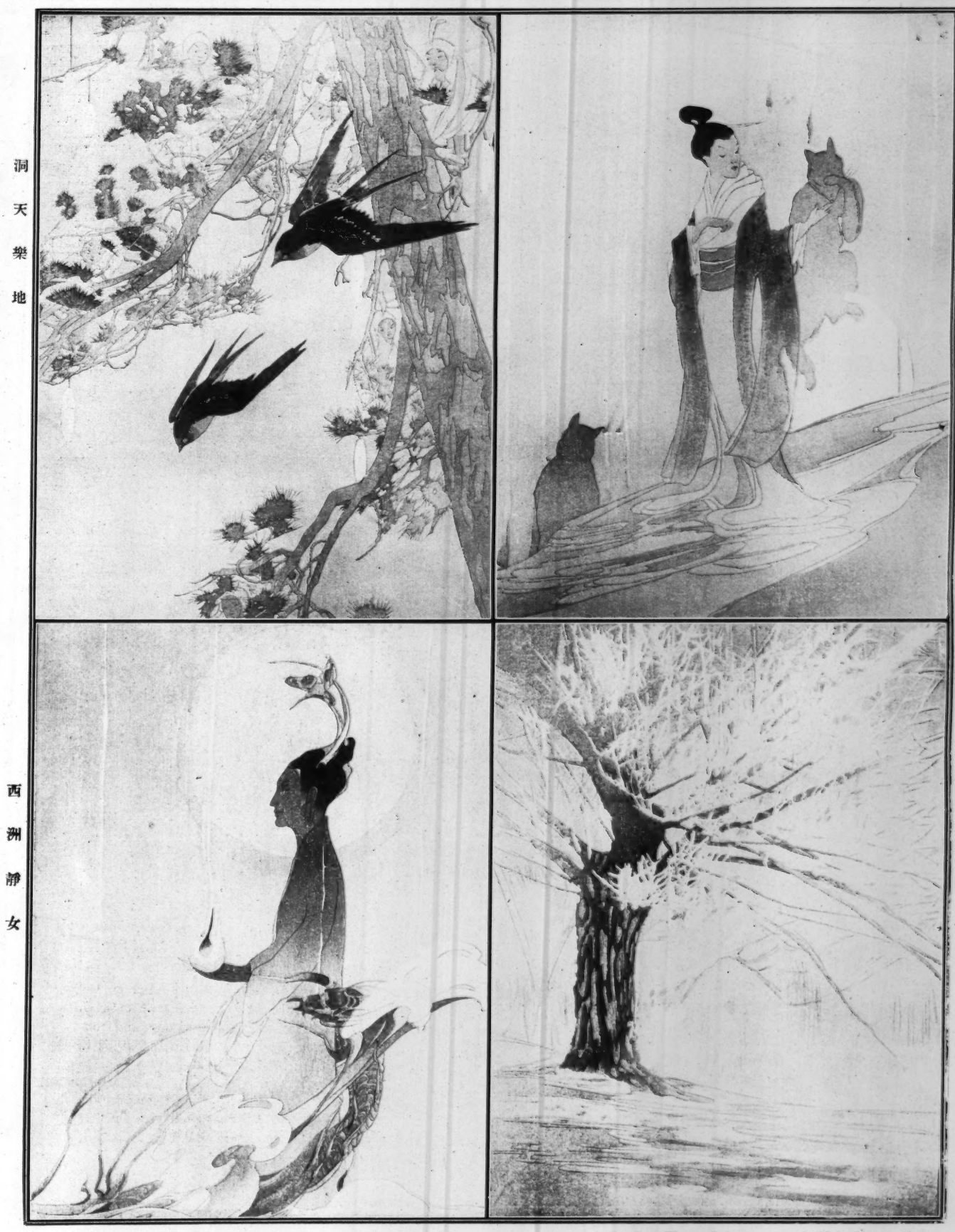
Third row left:—Mrs. K. H. Schregardus' Japanese spaniel Kikusan, 1st prize and champion.

Third row right:—Mr. J. B. Scott's Boston bull terrier, Laddy Boy, 1st prize and champion.

Photos by Sun Sun.

Mrs. R. C. M. Kemp and Miss M. Kemp at the Dog Show.

洞天樂地



月前狐仙

西洲靜女

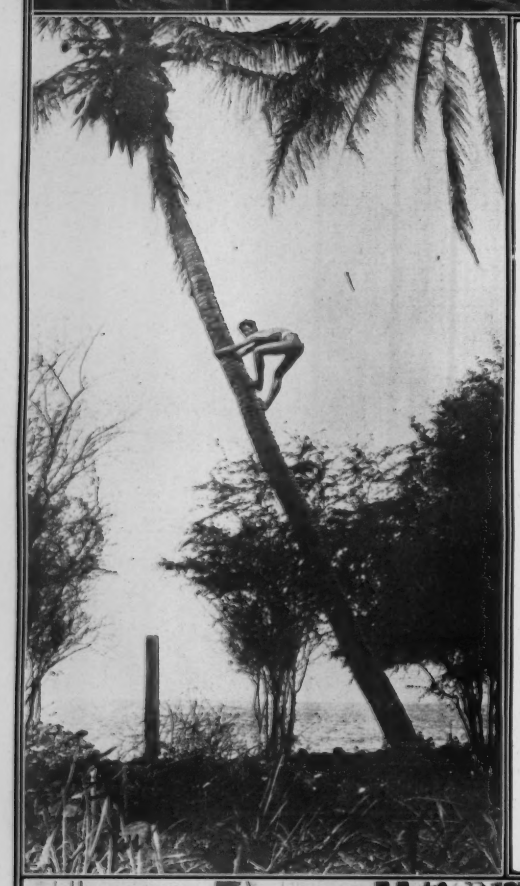
霜中仙女

Top left:—"The Land of The Blue Bird," a wood cut color print by Mrs. Bertha Lum of Peking, was suggested to her by her two daughters, both of whom show considerable artistic ability, who were impressed by Materlinck's fantasy "The Blue Bird". Tiny fairies hidden in the picturesque tree watch the flight of the big blue birds from its branches.

Lower left:—"Asia", the wood cut color print by Mrs. Bertha Lum, depicts an Asiatic woman sitting calm and sphinx-like waiting and watching. The face is reminiscent of the Buddha-faces, so well known in Asiatic art, and the ears are elongated, a Chinese symbol of wisdom.

Top right:—"The Fox Woman" floats on a cloud in front of a full moon accompanied by two mythical foxes. It is a representation of an incident in the popular Japanese myth of a woman, of subtle and diabolical witcheries, assuming mortal guise to ensnare the hearts of men.

Lower right:—In "The Frost Fairy," a harmony in green and glistening frost, Mrs. Lum has achieved a remarkably beautiful composition in line and technique. The original is in the British Museum, the only work of art by an American to be included in that famous museum's art treasures.



Top left—Pineapples in the field in the luxuriant land of Hawaii
田之密羅波產出

Top right—Surfing in Hawaii gives one a thrill
海邊戲游

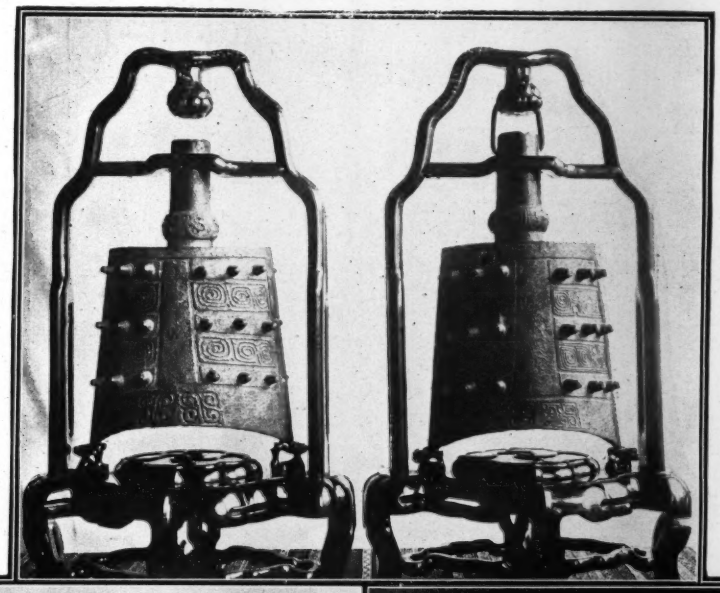
Center left—Native youth after cocoanuts in Hawaii
岡椰採童頑

Center right—Cocoanut palm in Hawaii
樹子椰之山香檳

Part of the audience of 800 that assembled on Tuesday evening at the St. Francis Xavier's College to honor the Apostolic Delegate.
聖航濟學堂觀劇之盛況

Top:—Two bronze bells, green patina, height respectively 15½ and 16 inches. Tempus: Chow B. C. 1122-B. C. 249.
鐘銅代周

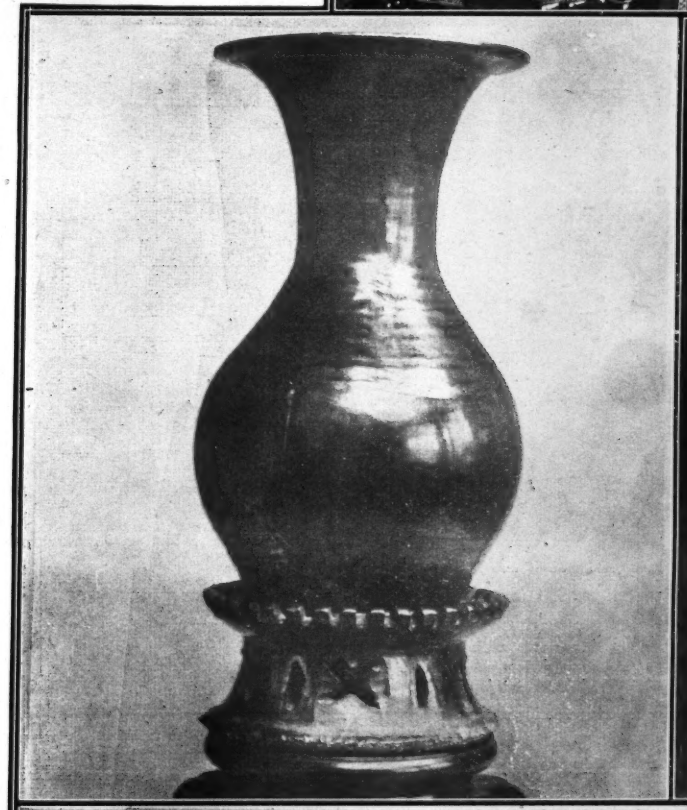
Middle left:—Vase of porcelaineous pottery, imbedded in stand of same material, the latter in perforated work, covered with mirror black iridescent glaze, height 21 inches. Tempus Sung 960-1280 A.D.
瓶磁代宋

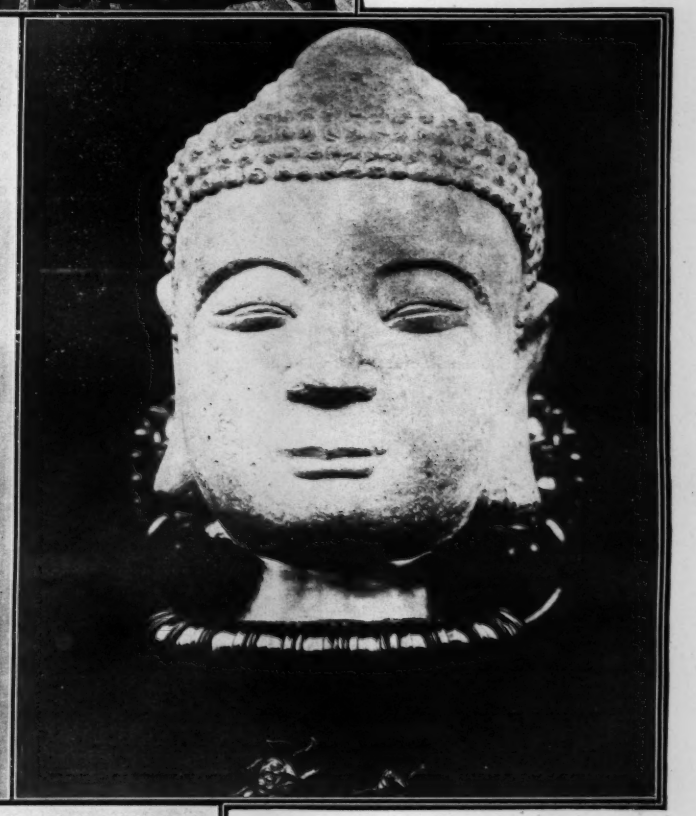


Middle right:—Marble head of Buddha, height from chin to top of head 17½ inches. Tempus: Tang A. D. 750-A. D. 960.
佛玉時唐

Bottom left:—Two bronze vases, green patina, height respectively 13½ and 11 inches. Tempus: Han B. C. 206-A. D. 221.
銅古朝漢

Bottom right: — Imperial porcelain plate, famille rose, diameter 15 inches, Tempus: Kienlung 1736-1796.
盆磁隆乾





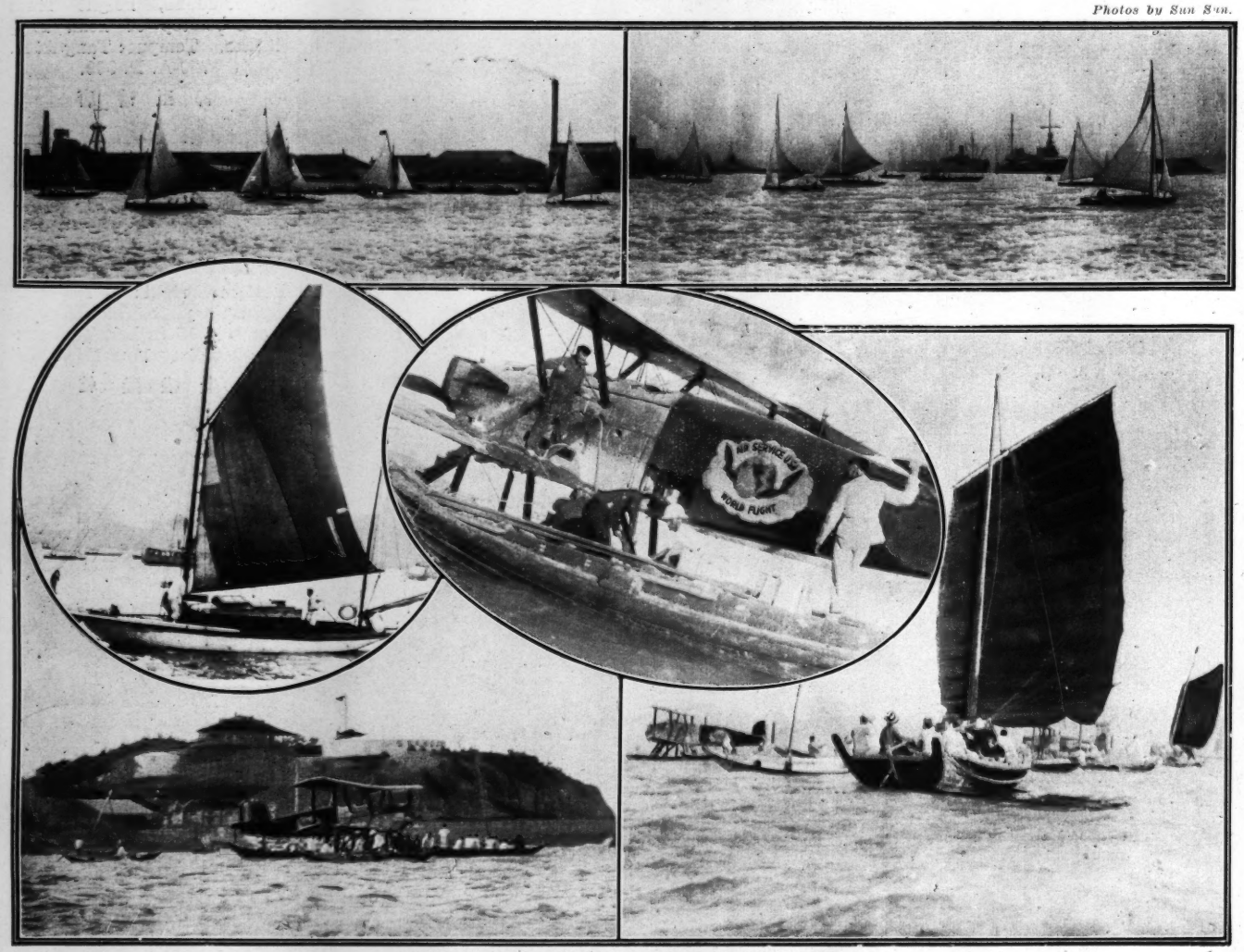
From the collection of Mr. I. Dolgorouckoff.
西人杜國夫君之古董

SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB HARBOR RACE

Top right and left and circle:—Our photos show the interesting harbor race of the Shanghai Yacht Club held on June 12.

上海帆船會之競賽

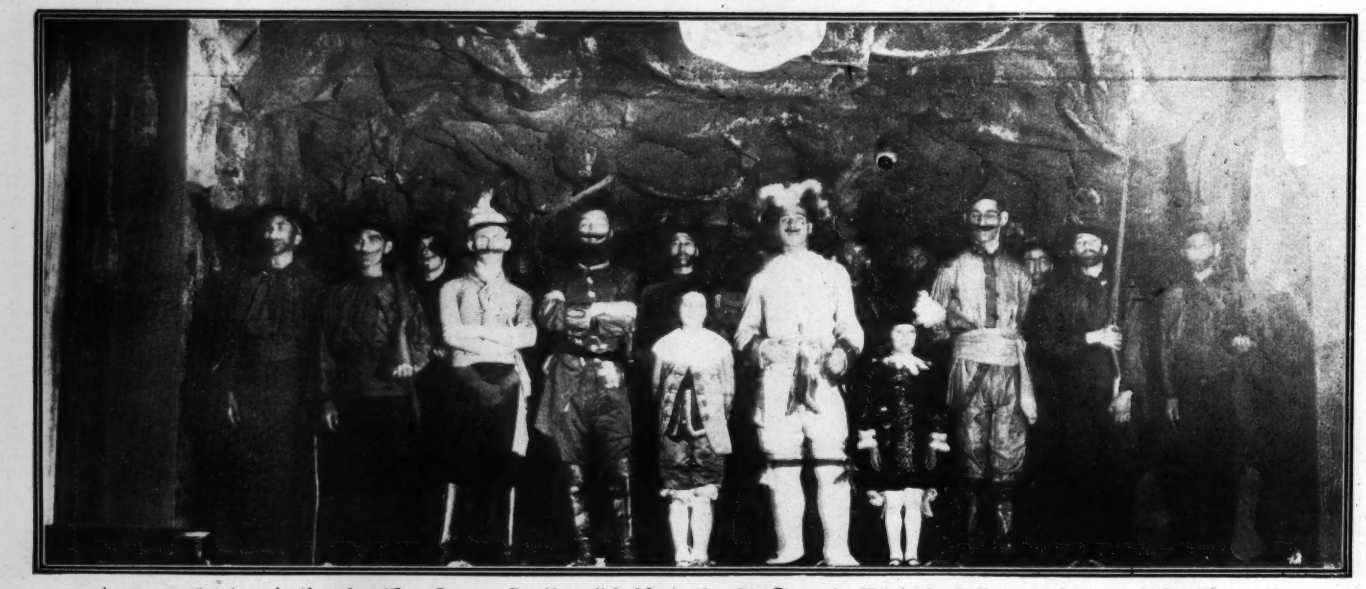
Photos by Sun Sun.



AMERICAN AEROPLANES AT AMOY

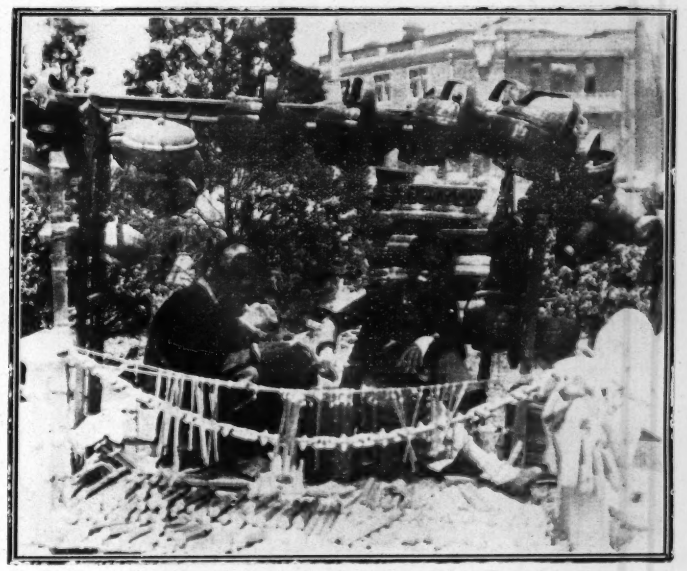
The two lower pictures and the oval in the center show the arrival of the American round-the-world aeroplanes at Amoy, being the first aerial vehicles of any description to have flown over or to have been seen in the vicinity of Amoy, and consequently were the cause of great excitement.

美飛機抵廈門時之盛況



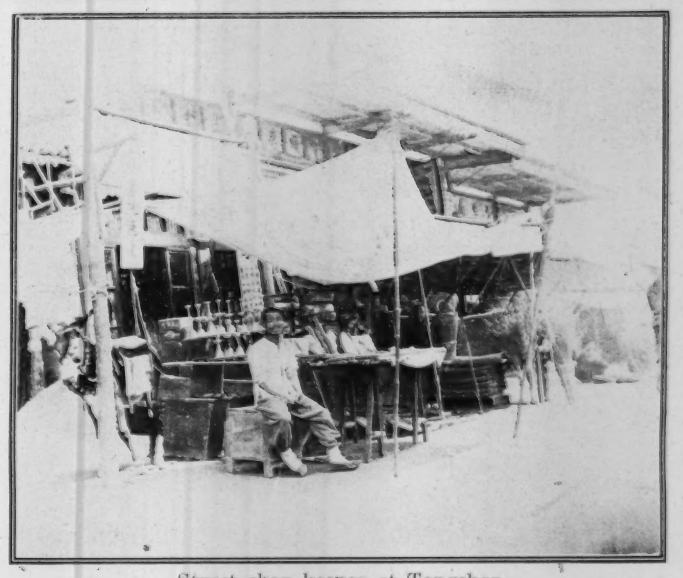
A group of actors in the play "Les Jeunes Captives," held at the St. Francis Xavier's College in honor of the Apostolic Delegate. Third from left:—J. Hourihan, T. Allan, E. Junghans, J. MacGuire, E. Tyler and C. Ros.

聖芳濟學堂之演劇



Basket and Bamboo Fair at the Bubbling Well Temple, Shanghai.

靜安寺之廟會



Street shop keeper at Tangshan

唐山之店鋪

Jugglers at a Chinese circus in Paotingfu

保定之賣藝者

A street arch in Kalgan, North China.

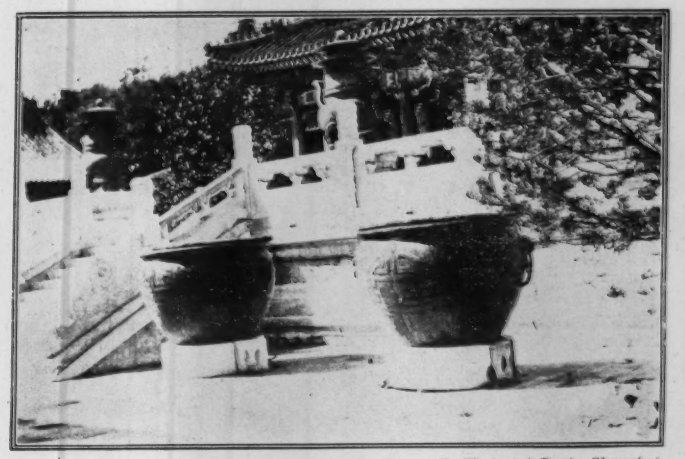
張家口之門樓

Jugglers at a Chinese circus at Paotingfu

保定之賣藝者

On the long trail from Kalgan to Urga

張庫間之駝運



Photos by Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai

In the Summer Palace grounds, Peking

頤和園

Golf
Baseball
Tennis
Cricket
Lawn Bowls

China Press Sports

Polo
Swimming
Rowing
Boxing
Comment

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1924

Fundamental Principles Lost Sight Of In System Of Fixing Pony Handicaps

Mathematical Considerations Ignored And Sentimental Reasons Given For Determining Weights To Be Carried; Sport Suffers As Result

Most things in our lives are governed by defined rules and regulations and these rules and regulations are set up on the most stable and solid foundations. These foundations in relation to our every day lives and particularly the sporting side of our lives are usually classified as fundamental principles. If it were not for these fundamental principles all that now pertains to the name of sport would be simply a delusion and a snare! If we would keep our sports and everything relating thereto in the exalted position of Caesar's wife,—that of being above reproach,—we must never loose sight of the fundamental principles. In the racing world, as hedged round by the treaty ports of China, there has been a great departure from fundamental principles in many directions but particularly in relation to handicaps and handicapping. Now handicaps are races, in which weights are so adjusted or should be adjusted to the animals taking part therein that the best and the worst race with an even chance of winning and numbers of animals are entered which otherwise would not be entered, with a definite desire to exclude none. That is a definite and fundamental principle.

A second fundamental principle is that no animal entered should be asked to carry any more than it is humanly just to ask him to carry in his animal capacity. In the last few years these fundamentals seem to have been entirely lost sight of and some of the wordings published in relation to the handicaps and simultaneously with them, read if such and such a pony does not start all weights will be up 5 lbs., or words to that effect. There is no fundamental principle to justify such a condition as that. The only reason for it that could occur to the mind of any thinking racing man is that the handicapper of set purpose had allocated to such animal what is commonly called "a stopping weight" in order to keep it out of the handicap, when the object of the handicapper should be to have all entries start if possible, with weights so adjusted that each have an equal chance and that the winner can with the greatest difficulty be spotted.

A WEIRD EXAMPLE

As an illustration of the jettisoning of the fundamentals in relation to handicapping; at one of the meetings last autumn held in one of the treaty ports of China, the handicapper was asked how he justified his allocating a certain weight to a certain pony, which had been beaten several times at level weights by another certain pony, which in the handicap was carrying a lesser weight. The answer was, "Oh but you see so and so (naming one of the leading jockies in the port) is going to ride him"!! We have not come to the stage of handicapping jockies though we give our novices what are known at home as appentices' allowances. This is one certain glaring incident of abandoning the fundamentals.

There is a mathematical ratio in relation to weight over distance which, if it had ever been learned, has evidently been entirely forgotten by our handicappers in China. There is also a mathematical relation between weights and speeds in races over the same distance. These little mathematical relations seem to have been entirely ignored in recent years and have been disgarded like historic poor relations in high society. We were made to learn in our early youth that "tis the last straw which breaks the camels back" but in the racing world of the treaty ports the poor pony does not receive the consideration shown the camel of our youth. Poor old Tartarius has pounds of lead piled up by the scale and the handicapper and the whole job load is put aboard the animal, without seeing if that last straw was included in the first ounce. Consideration for the gallant little animal is the last thing to come into the handicap picture, when it should be the first. Weights off and not weights on should be the motto. If a pony can't run with weight off, there is one moral certainty and that is he won't run with extra weight on.

HANDICAPPED HANDICAPPERS

It is doubtful if our handicappers in China have ever heard the expression "one pound over the sticks is equal to five pounds on the flat" and it is still more doubtful their ability to interpret the meaning of the expression. Could our handicappers begin to explain the very racy expression "Won by length with a stone in hand." Yet there is a wonderful lot of truth in a phrase like that! If

(Continued on Page 2)

SOUTH AFRICANS DEFEAT ESSEX BY SINGLE WICKET

Good Bowling Characterses Last Day Of Match

(Reuter's Service)

Colchester, June 20.—The third day of the match between Essex and the South Africans was fine.

Essex declared at 12.30 with 345 runs for 9 wickets. Their innings lasted 5 hours and 9 minutes. Douglas made 40 not out. Carter took 5 wickets for 70.

At the close of play the African score stood at 239 for 9 wickets. Nourse made 36 and Hands 64. Louden took 4 wickets for 82. South Africa thus won by 1 wicket.

Scores:—Essex 155 & 345 for 9 wickets declared. South Africans 263 & 239 for 9 wickets.

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 20.—At Northampton Notts beat Northamptonshire by 3 wickets. Northants made 134 and 172. Richmond taking 8 wickets for 56. Notts made 96 (Wells 5 wickets for 35) and 211 for 7 wickets (Whysall 138).

At Cardiff Warwickshire beat Glamorgan by 170. Warwick made 269 and 169. Glamorgan made 134 in both innings.

At Tonbridge Middlesex beat Kent by 49 runs. Middlesex made 233 (Mann 88) and 134 (Colling 8 wickets for 73). Kent made 130 (Durston 5 wickets for 55) and 198 (Durston 5 wickets for 67).

At Gloucester Lancashire beat Gloucestershire by 208 runs. Lancashire made 313 (Iddon 86) and 226 for 5 wickets declared (E. T. Tyldesley 96). Gloucester made 179 and 151.

Omar Rumjahn To Be Here Soon

Shanghai tennis enthusiasts will no doubt be glad to hear that Mr. Omar Rumjahn, who figured so prominently in the recent Hongkong Cricket Club tennis tournament and who also represented Hongkong against Shanghai in the tennis interport last year, will be in Shanghai on the June 30, on his way to Tientsin.

Mr. Rumjahn and his cousin, H. D., are winners of the Hongkong doubles this year, and it is hoped that an exhibition game can be arranged during his brief stay here.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

THE SUN'S OVER THE FOREYARD

When I was a passenger in the barque Windrush
I became aware of a pleasant sea custom.
Along toward noon
The captain's boy used to come politely to me
And whisper
"The captain's compliments, and the sun's over the foreyard."
And presently I learned that this meant
Come aft to the poop
And have a drink.
For mariners, men of sound self control,
Never touch the bottle
Until the sun reaches the yards.

• • •

Now that I myself am a seaman
I always ship in square sail.
Never in steam,
In a steamer
The yards are so much higher.

• • •

Louis N. Parker has written a play entitled "When Summer Comes." Quite a number of us are asking whether it is going to give us a miss this year. The present season reminds us of the fair Australian visiting England who asked "And when do you have your real summer?" "It varies," said her escort, "last year it was on a Wednesday."

• • •

This is the "Off" season for the theaters where the players speak and play in the flesh. We cannot expect to have anything in that line until the latter part of September. Of course the "Movies" will still be with us to help interest and drive away dull care.

The A.D.C. put the official end to the theatrical season at its annual meeting last Thursday week. At that meeting the outgoing committee were re-elected and they immediately got busy with plans for the coming season.

I am giving away no secrets in saying that an extra big attraction is under consideration to mark the 200th performance of the club and also the 50th year of the Lyceum's existence. We reached the 198th production at the end of this season and it is hoped to put on a comedy early in October so that a musical show might mark the double century. This ought to take place about Christmas time.

That very active B.W.A. Dramatic Section are also wasting no time. They already have plans for the Autumn. I understand that the ladies—with the assistance of a few mere men—will stage a revue. The B.W.A., with a membership of considerably over a thousand, will have plenty of excellent material to draw upon for its newest venture.

We are not to have Sir Harry Lauder with us in the coming season after all. He has returned to London after a spell abroad and has incidentally been given a wonderful reception wherever he has appeared. But his visit is only postponed. He still hopes to get as Far as the Far East and ought to sail up the Whangpoo about October of next year. If things go well we shall have Salisbury, Holloway, an Australian comedy company, and another Warwick concert party to help us through the coming season.

By the way, Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, the honorary secretary and treasurer of the A.D.C., has gone on a rapid trip to the Old Country and hopes to be back early in October. In the meantime communications regarding the A.D.C. and the Lyceum will be dealt with by Messrs. Thomson and Co. and Mr. William Armstrong, the business manager of the theater.

• • •

POSSIBLY RIGHT

"Now, children," said the teacher, who had been giving a lecture on motor-cars, "which of you can tell the most dangerous part of a motor?" "I can, miss," cried Johnnie. "It's the driver."

• • •

SUPERFLUOUS INQUIRY

"Papa," queried little Willie, "why do they call our language the mother-tongue?" "Well, my boy, who uses it most?"

• • •

BOXING

There wasn't an empty seat at the New Carlton last Thursday night when Johnny Hill met and defeated Garcia. It was a great battle. It went the full length of twelve three-minute rounds. No one would have blamed Garcia if he had taken the full count in the seventh. He had been badly knocked about and a nasty cut over the eye handicapped him terribly. At times one eye was completely shut by the blood pouring from the wound. But he stuck to his job splendidly and gave a fine exhibition of boxing skill and pluck. Johnny Hill was his master throughout. This young fellow ought to travel a long way. Percival, the manager, reckons he has got the goods in this lad and I have no doubt that he will be sent across the Pacific in the near future to see what he can do among the feather weights of America.

The management are to be complimented upon the excellence of the card they gave last Thursday. As long as they can keep the standard up they can be assured of plenty of support. Quite a pleasing feature of the entertainment was the absence of long waits. As soon as one bout was over the next was on with the result that a big card was thoroughly enjoyed and over by 11:30 p.m.

The Russian boxer, Nybski, who a few months ago had as much idea about the boxing game as a bobbed hair flapper, suddenly appeared on Thursday and started to knock all the stuffing out of that punch bag Kyko. Someone has been training and teaching this young Russ. He stepped about the ring like a Billy Tingle. He used his hands with a sureness that Kyko regretted. When the bout was over there was a rain of dollars from all parts of the house. The ring was covered with the attractive Mex. But it was a pity. I quite agree with the writer to our senior contemporary who said that this sort of thing would not be beneficial for the game. If the management continue to attract good houses it will be able to pay its boxers sufficient. I don't think that Messrs. Percival and Co. had anything to do with the appeal. It came from the mistaken generosity of a little boxer who is also a fine sportsman.

Another splendid card has been arranged for next Thursday. Billy Tingle will fight Rufe Canon. The bantam weight title, now held by Tingle, will be at stake. Both boys are well known and we know that the two of them will travel the twelve rounds at a breakneck pace if one or the other does not get in the way of a wicked one. As a semi-final the management have fixed up an eight round bout twixt De Dios and Syd. Keenan. The prelims are all good.

THE ROWING CLUB

Members of the Rowing Club and their friends had a great time on Friday night at the Club house when the prizes won at the recent

(Continued on Page 2)

BOWLING IS WEAK SPOT IN CRICKET THIS SEASON

Regulars Have Not Yet Shown Their True Form

BATTING GOOD

Leach And Divecha Are Hitting Very Consistently

The present season is at last in full swing and last Saturday's games showed some excellent play, accounted for by the interest taken by both players and onlookers alike in the local league matches.

The important game between the Recreation Club and the Machine Gun Co. was an example of team work in its best sense both sides showing remarkable keeness in the field.

M. J. Divecha and D. W. Leach appear to be the two most consistent batsmen of the year and those two together with H. B. Ollerdessen will form a fine neucius for any of the forthcoming Interport matches. A. J. W. Evans is another excellent bat who apart from being the highest scorer for "B" team in the game against the Recs he made 94 runs out of a total of 130 odd for the B.A.T. in one of the mid week games.

Our bowling this year is really the weak point, C. E. Ollerdessen is very good but H. C. B. Peck, Dr. O'Hara and D. W. Leach have not really shown as yet any consistent form though perhaps Leach is steadiest of the three.

The two cricket club league teams "A" and "B" though representative enough in themselves always manage to go to pieces when playing either against the Recs or the Machine Gun Co. "B" have a good collection of batsmen in Dr. Morris, Clifford Evans, Gardner, Raikes, Bichard, Begg and others yet they are all most consistent in not "coming off"; is this due to lack of practice in the nets or what? "A" have lost the services of Allison and Billings this year but ought to be doing better than they are.

Interesting cricket news has been received from A. W. Hayward who on the strength of preliminary performances has been elected to play for Surrey Club and Ground in their next match; we wish him all luck.

It is also reported that Clive Brook has been playing for Essex in one or two trial matches. This very excellent wicket keeper is greatly missed in Shanghai where he played with such skill, polish and success in 1919-20-21.

It is with gratification and pride that we now see the added improvements taking place with regard to the Club House and Shanghai is lucky in possessing of the best Cricket Clubs and ground in the East.

Baseball Results

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, June 20.—Baseball.

American League

Philadelphia, 2; Washington, 3.
Detroit, 9; Cleveland, 11.

National League

Boston, 1; New York, 6.
Brooklyn, 1; Philadelphia, 10.
Pittsburgh, 9; Cincinnati, 4.

Ermino Spalia

ERMINO SPALLA

Ermino Spalla, Italian heavyweight boxer, who delayed a trip to the United States to fight in Sao Paulo, Brazil, has sailed for New York. He is under contract to fight in America for Tex Rickard. He nearly killed Benedicto Santos in his last South American bout.

PARIS ALL SET TO TAKE GOOD CARE OF OLYMPIANS

French Determined To Maintain Reputation For Hospitality

Paris, May 25.—As host for the VIII Olympiad, Paris is ready to receive her guests, and she has ample accommodation, and entertainment and recreation to offer. The problem of lodgings for visitors during the rush season has been solved, according to officials, and there need be no apprehension that comfortable rooms will be unavailable.

France is proud of her far-flung reputation for hospitality, and she proposes to maintain it. Even pressure is being brought on the Cooks' Union, which has threatened a strike during the Games, to adjust the differences, and some newspapers have gone so far as to declare that these cooks, who contributs to the fame of France, are not good Frenchmen when they think of striking during this season.

Reports circulated in foreign countries, chiefly the United States, that Paris hotels are already overcrowded and that the city will be unable to handle its guests are flatly denied by the Hotel Syndicate. The French envisage another example of German propaganda against her as the result of stories that have come from America about crowded living conditions here, exorbitant hotel prices and discrimination against tourists.

The Matin has published. "The agents of Germany have spread among other news that Paris hotels are so full that tourists are obliged to sleep in the parks and that, to meet this crisis, the Municipal Council has asked the War Ministry to construct wooden barracks in the streets."

FALSE REPORTS

These reports are, of course, absurd, and the mere suggestion that barracks were proposed was rediculed by C. Michaut, president of the Hotel Syndicate, who personally has been directing a special committee to make sure that visitors would not be inconvenienced by lack of accommodations. Regarding the report that

(Continued on Page 2)

Olympic Rugby Defeat Opens French Eyes To Need Of New Training Systems

'Must Beat Americans By Preparing As They Do" Is Now The Slogan; Great Awakening In Sports Seen

The only way to beat the Americans in sport is to beat them at their own game. That, in substance, is the conclusion of French sporting circles after the first events of the Olympic Games.

French enthusiasts have been taught a lesson. They have been shown that young men, highly trained and highly conditioned, can defeat more experienced and more scientific players, not so highly conditioned. The sporting press has, as a result, inaugurated a campaign urging French athletes to adopt American training methods and to take their sport more seriously.

"It is not the spirit of France always to be beaten by these athletic giants from across the Atlantic," said one writer. "What is wrong? Perhaps we are wrong. We believe in moderate training. The Americans train intensely, and equip their bodies as a great student would equip his brain. To match them on the field of sport we must match them in physical perfection."

It will be a long time before the French get over the loss of the rugby title of the VIII Olympiad. The French athletes and public were blissfully unprepared for it. The odds were strongly against the Americans when the teams took the field. It seemed assured that France would win by a margin of fifteen or twenty points. Her team was called the best that France had ever put into the field, and the Americans had been described as crude in their play and unfamiliar with the fundamental principles of the game.

AMERICANS WIN

Yet America not only won, but kept the ball almost entirely in French territory and after twenty minutes of strenuous play they had the French players coming up for air. At the end of the game each man of the American fifteen was on his feet and still full of fight while of the opposing players the thirteen still in action were utterly fagged out and finished.

American training methods won that title, and the lesson is being taught again in the soccer tournament. American athletes don't drink or smoke, and are compelled to be in bed at an early hour every night. When the hour comes for the supreme effort they are scientifically ready; keyed up, nerved up, and formidable in their fitness. No finer instance was ever seen than in the rugby final. The Americans were off at the first whistle and the French never caught them. When the time came for the French to settle down and to bring into play their superior science and teamwork they were too disorganised and tuckered to make it effective. The French players had not trained as the Americans had.

The English school sympathises with the French, and believes that a man's natural merit should meet the test, and not the abnormal superman with qualities unnatural. However the point is argued, the French are beginning to see that the super-athlete wins. Their Olympic men are being advised to climb on the wagon, even to stop drinking wine which to them is as milk to an Anglo-Saxon, and to discipline themselves in all their personal habits. They are being taught the will to win, which means so much to American sport.

LACK AMERICAN SPIRIT

In any analysis of international competition it must be remembered that no European people comprehend sport as we Americans do. The English must be excepted, because they have always been great sportsmen, but playing as they live, with their fundamental characteristic of moderation, they do not sympathise with American methods. The Finns, who made such a remarkable showing at the Antwerp Games, have adopted American metnods. The Hungarians are a sport loving people, and they take their game seriously, but so far their athletic life has never recovered from the war.

Twenty years ago sport was a freak fad in France. Athletics figured no more in social life than it does today in Russia. If a group of men were to run a footrace people would ask in astonishment what they were running from. But the French have come forward amazingly within recent memory. The public now loves sport, and, as in America, school boys and girls are encouraged to follow it. In early morning hours, during lunch time, and in the evening, the Tuileries and the Bois de Boulogne's open spaces are marked by working youths kicking footballs and playing tennis. Within a few years France has learned football and rugby and become a serious rival to the best English teams. New foreign games are winning in popularity, especially golf and basketball. Tennis is perhaps as widely loved as in America. Boxing has been established by Carpentier and Criqui. Public back-

OARSMEN CLOSE RACING SEASON WITH FINE PARTY

Prizes Presented And Pictures Shown At Clubhouse

The Shanghai Rowing Club's presentation of prizes, held Friday evening at the clubhouse in Soochow Raod, was an enjoyable affair. The festivities lasted until a late hour, and included varied and interesting events.

On the arrival of the American carsmen, who had dined and wined at the American club, the athletic program began. Mr. E. T. Stelle, former holder of various national amateur fencing titles in America, fought a sabre bout with Colonel Vouich, master of the Gordon Road Riding School and an experienced swordsman in the late Czar's army. The Colonel is soon to establish a Salle d' Armes in connection with his riding school.

Inasmuch as one was an amateur and the other a professional there was no decision in Friday night's bout. The sword play, however, was sharp and clean and was well received by the audience, despite the fact that fencing is a comparatively unknown sport in Shanghai.

The next event was a boxing match between Eddie Smith and Battling Farmer. The latter made a good showing, but was hardly a match for his more experienced opponent, who is soon to meet one of the local leather pushers for championship honors.

Following this event the prizes were presented by Commander E. T. Byrne of the Midget Yacht Club, who in presenting the American prizes commented on the splendid achievement of the crews in the last two seasons, as contrasted with their ill luck over the long stretch of years from 1873 to 1922.

Following the presentations there was a short musical program in charge of Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow, who sang a song of his own composition called "Henli," and played to the tune of Dixie.

After this the crewmen and their friends had refreshments and then came the motion pictures taken at the Regatta by Mr. Dyer, of the Peacock Motion Picture Company.

That concluded the formal part of the program, but the 200 or more present enjoyed a talk and songfest that lasted until the voices were hoarse and the last keg emptied.

It was a fine party.

BARNEY GOOGLE By Billy DeBeck

EXTRA
FAMOUS SCOTCH THOROUGHBRED ENROUTE TO U.S.A.
OWNER MACTAVISH IN PERSONAL CHARGE AND WILL ENDEAVOR TO NEGOTIATE A PRIVATE MATCH RACE WITH SPARK PLUG
SCOTCHMEN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ARE ALREADY PLACING BETS ON THE G'ON
MAC TAVISH ENTRY FOR THE COMING EVENT
COME ON YOU HOOT MON
I THINK IT'S ALL MACKEREL! SOME O THOSE WISE BRANNIGANS AROUND 42ND STREET COOKED UP THIS YARN JUST TO GET BARNEY'S BODY ON THE MAT— PERSONALLY, I DON'T THINK A SCOTCHMAN WOULD OWN A HORSE. THEY EAT TOO MUCH OATS.
I HEAR BARNEY'S WORRIED
SOIT'NLY HE'S WORRIED! IF THIS SCOTCH HORSE "HOOT MON" AINT THE BUNK AND HE IS ON HIS WAY TO THIS COUNTRY IT'S GONNA BE MOIDER!
SPARK PLUG'S OUT OF CONDITION - IT WILL TAKE THAT NAG OF BARNEY'S SIX MONTHS TO GET INTO SHAPE
BARNEY'S GOT NO TIME TO LOSE - HE OUGHT TO GET ALL THE DOPE HE CAN ON "HOOT MON"
HELLO POP, WHAT'S NEW?
POOR BARNEY! HEARING ALL THIS NEWS ABOUT "HOOT MON'S" GIVIN' HIM THE HEEBIE JEEBIES HE'S BEEN HANGIN' AROUND THE SCOTCHMEN'S HALL FOR HOURS!
CALEDONIAN CLUB
WHO BE YE?
ER MAC GOOGLE'S ME NAME OPEN ZE DOOR"

ing in all sports is happily encouraging, and competitive play has become a big factor in army life. This remarkable change has come within a brief span of years.

Some of the finer points of sport and sportsmanship must still be learned by the general public, but progress is apparent. This was clearly shown by letters published by newspapers scathingly condemning the hostile attitude of the crowd that jeered the American rugby victory. There are times when the French cannot see the logic of a relentless battle that is terminated by a handshake, but those who know and love the French are convinced that French chivalry will soon triumph in sport. And the Olympic Games will do much to educate the public, whatever the scores, because France is keenly conscious of her obligations as hostess, and she means to play the game.

Paris All Set To Take Good Care Of Olympians

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exorbitant prices would be charged he said that nothing could be more false.

"Our Anglo-Saxon friends commit a grave error when they believe that we base our prices on the course of the pound and the dollar," he said. "Never has the exchange served as a basis for raising our prices, which are established upon our general expenses. On this principle it is true that certain prices have been augmented, but this augmention took place last November and December. Some of my colleagues tried to ward off the necessity of raising prices during the financial crisis, but the pressure was such that they were forced to give way.

"It is necessary that our American and English friends take one thing into account, that Paris hotels have enormous taxes to pay, and that municipal taxes have multiplied six-fold. Salaries of employes have doubled since last year, and that in one year the cost of livelihood of a person has augmented twenty-five percent. Expenses of general maintenance, and I include electricity plumbing, painting, heat, and accessories of all kinds, have increased from thirty to forty percent since 1923.

WHY PRICES WENT UP

"These are logical and equitable reasons for raising our prices, not in an exorbitant manner, but in a manner normal and mathematical. The increase, I repeat, came several months ago, and decidedly has not been made to 'skin' the American clientel.

"As to the difficulty to find lodgings in the large hotels, it is nothing uncommon this year, it comes annually between May 13 and June 30, the period which constitutes for us the "full season."

"Paris has taken measures to lodge all her visitors this summer. A ministerial dispatch has been sent to all French consulates abroad confirming this officially. Albert Cointet, director of the bureau of lodgings of the Olympic Committee, tells me that at the moment he has at his disposition more than 20,000 rooms in Paris, including more than 4,000 very beautiful rooms in fashionable apartments. The hotels of Paris have put at the disposition of the Olympic Committee a certain percentage of their accommodations upon which the Committee has first call.

"Beginning in June, the Olympic lodging service headquarters will be open day and night at 19 Boulevard Haussmann to assist visitors quickly and practicably.

"Say to our American and English friends that they can come to Paris in all confidence; they will not be 'skinned,' nor obliged to sleep 'a la belle etoile.' They will be cordially and conveniently welcomed, following the old traditions of the hospitality of France."

County Championship Positions

County	Pld	Won	Lost	1st Innings Won	1st Innings Lost	Pts.
Sussex	11	6	1	4	0	42
Lancashire	10	4	0	3	3	32
Middlesex	9	5	1	2	0	31
Yorkshire	8	6	2	0	0	30
Surrey	8	4	0	2	2	28
Kent	9	4	1	1die	3	25
Gloucestershire	10	3	4	3	0	24
Somerset	8	3	2	1die	2	19
Notts	7	3	1	0	3	18
Leicestershire	7	2	2	2	1	17
Glamorgan	11	2	8	1	0	13
Warwickshire	5	2	1	0	2	12
Essex	7	1	4	2	0	11
Worcestershire	10	0	5	2	3	9
Hampshire	8	1	5	0	2	7
Derbyshire	8	0	5	2	1	7
Northamptonshire	6	1	4	0	1	6

Fundamental Principles Lost Sight Of In System Of Fixing Pony Handicaps

(Continued from Page 1)

handicaps in future are going to be as unsatisfactory as they have been during the last four or five years, with the exception of one all to short interval, then handicaps should have no place in our racing in China. We should embark upon the suggestion of a well known and very sporting owner, to the effect "one or two pounds up for every win and an equal amount off for every time unplaced." Our duly elected racing stewards would surely be wide enough awake to enforce racing rules against any person or persons taking, let us say, an unsporting advantage of such race conditions. With races of this kind one always knows the conditions under which a pony has got to race. The present writer, not so very long ago, asked a certain handicapper to illustrate his system of handicapping by defining what equivalent in distance corresponded to a pound handicap, on a fast course, run in record time, over a mile. There was no answer! Still there must be some basic principal controlling the putting on or taking off of that last pound and surely the man, entrusted with the honorous duty of allotting the weights, should be the man with the best knowledge of weights and measures in their relation to the matter with which he is dealing. Handicapping we must all remember is a racing science and cannot be dealt with in any happy go lucky manner.

It was not for nothing we learned in our youth, "what is gained in power is lost in speed." Between the gain and the loss there is a direct co-relation even when dealing with our little friend Tartar equinus.

IS DIFFICULT TASK

The difficulty of handicapping is recognised the world over and those who handicap must naturally be specially qualified for the post and if not specially qualified should request the support of assistant handicappers if these have not already been supplied him. The remarks of one of the greatest handicappers known to the Turf, Admiral Henry John Rous, may here be quoted as indicating the essential qualifications to fill the post of handicapper:

"A public handicapper should be a man of independent circumstances, in every sense of the word, and beyond suspicion of accepting illicit compensation for favors received; attached to no stable, a good judge of the condition of the horse, but with a more intimate konwledge of the disposition of the owners and trainers, he should be a spectator of every race of any importance in the United Kingdom; and his station should be at the distance post, where horses are pulled, not at the winning post where they are extended; he should never make a bet, and he should treat all the remarks which may be made about his handicaps with the utmost indifference." This quotation is from "The Law and Practice of Horse Racing" written in 1850 when the gallant admiral was only a captain.

We do not find anything in this book suggesting on the part of the gallant sporting admiral that a handicapper should hawk his handicaps round rearching for approval before those handicaps have been published by the Race Clubs for whom they have been made. The searching for such approval is certainly not indicative of that "independence, in every sense of the word" so strongly advocated by the gallant admiral. It may be however that new times and changing traditions bring about new interpretations and conceptions of the fitness of things. It should be remembered by the ideal handicappers that the handicaps made by them are not their property but the private property of the official bodies for whom they make the handicap, and to be dscolsed by them alone at the time and in the manner chosen by these official bodies in their official capacity.

PARI MUTUAL

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

regatta were given away by a past captain Mr. E. T. Byrne.

The program was one of the most varied that I have seen in Shanghai. We were treated to some first class fencing by a couple of masters at the game; we had Eddie Smith boxing one of his mates and feeling the effects of a T-bone stake that he had been treated to a little time before. Then we had some topping motion pictures dealing with everything from light comedy to the unsexed flapper. For this we all have to thank the Peacock Motion Picture Corporation. The pictures were all splendidly taken and screened well. Mr. Charles Parson proved a host in himself at the piano. He accompanied choruses, pictures, songs and competitions of all sorts. D. M. Graham, the captain, was in great form and his vice—Schlobohm—filled up any gaps with impromptu speeches. Altogether a most enjoyable evening. We're all going to Henli in the Autumn and I understand that a dress censor—probably Louis Ladow—will accompany us.

• • •

A SPORTING PARSON

Flannels, blazers, tennis rackets and tennis balls were the unusual features of a service held at St. Judge-on-the-Hill Church, Hampstead Garden Suburb, recently.

There are forty-seven tennis courts in the area covered by the activities of the vicar, the Rev. B. G. Bourchier, and recently he announced that he wished to make some provision for those whose time for recreation was very largly limited to Sunday.

He invited the young people to attend the special service in their tennis clothes. The result was an encouraging success.

When the service was over the players went to their games with what one of them described as "an inward peace and stability."

The vicar said that people were going to play tennis whether there was a service or not, but the question was should they play and ignore the Creator or go to service and hallow the day before they went to play.

Therefore it was well for them to have the special service which enabled them to worship God and still have time to exercise their bodies.

He joined his parishioners in a game of tennis in the afternoon.

• • •

IRISH PEDESTRIANISM

"Can you tell me how far it is to the station?" the traveller asked the small boy. "Yes, sir," said the youngster. "It's about twenty minutes' walk if you run."

• • •

THE GOLFING BOOM

"The country seems to have gone golf mad. In no branch of sport do I ever remember such a boom as there is in golf just now." So said the manager of a big West End store to The Daily Mirror a few weeks ago. Although scores of new courses have been opened, practically every club has a long waiting list.

Ten years ago there were nearly 1,800 clubs—over a thousand in England, 500 in Scotland, 150 in Ireland and the others in Wales.

To-day there are 2,000 clubs, representing possibly 200,000 players.

An official of the Ladies' Golf Union told The Daily Mirror on Saturday that 900 ladies' clubs are now affiliated to the governing body. The almost embarrassing success of the public course in Richmond Park has established a similar democracy of golf in the South.

Josh Taylor, the Richmond professional, has had to call in the services of two assistants to aid teaching beginners, and two other assistants work overtime repairing broken clubs.

Dusty cigarettes are dangerous

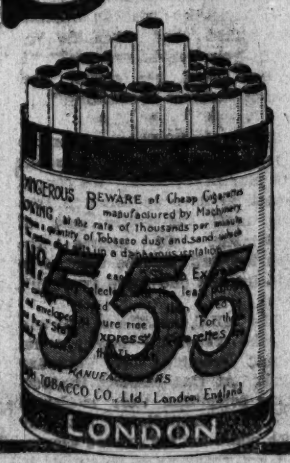
to your health—the minute particles of dust, sand, and stalk find their way into the throat, setting up a dangerous irritation—hence that "*smoker's cough.*"

Therefore protect yourself against these dangers:

smoke dust-free

STATE EXPRESS

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES



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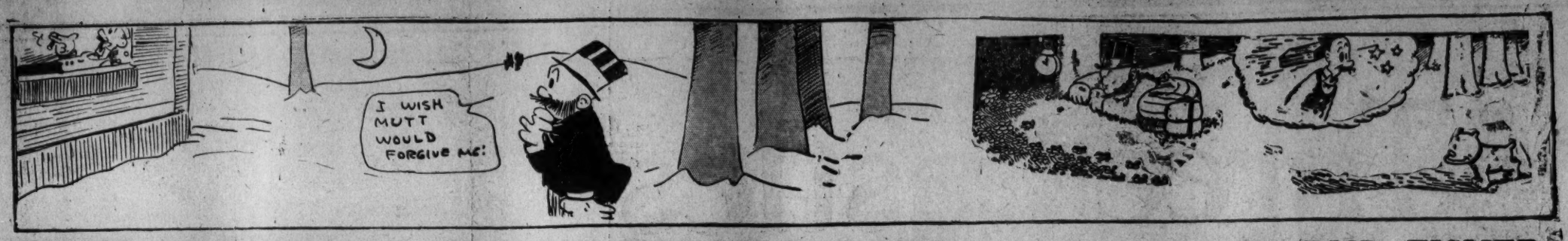
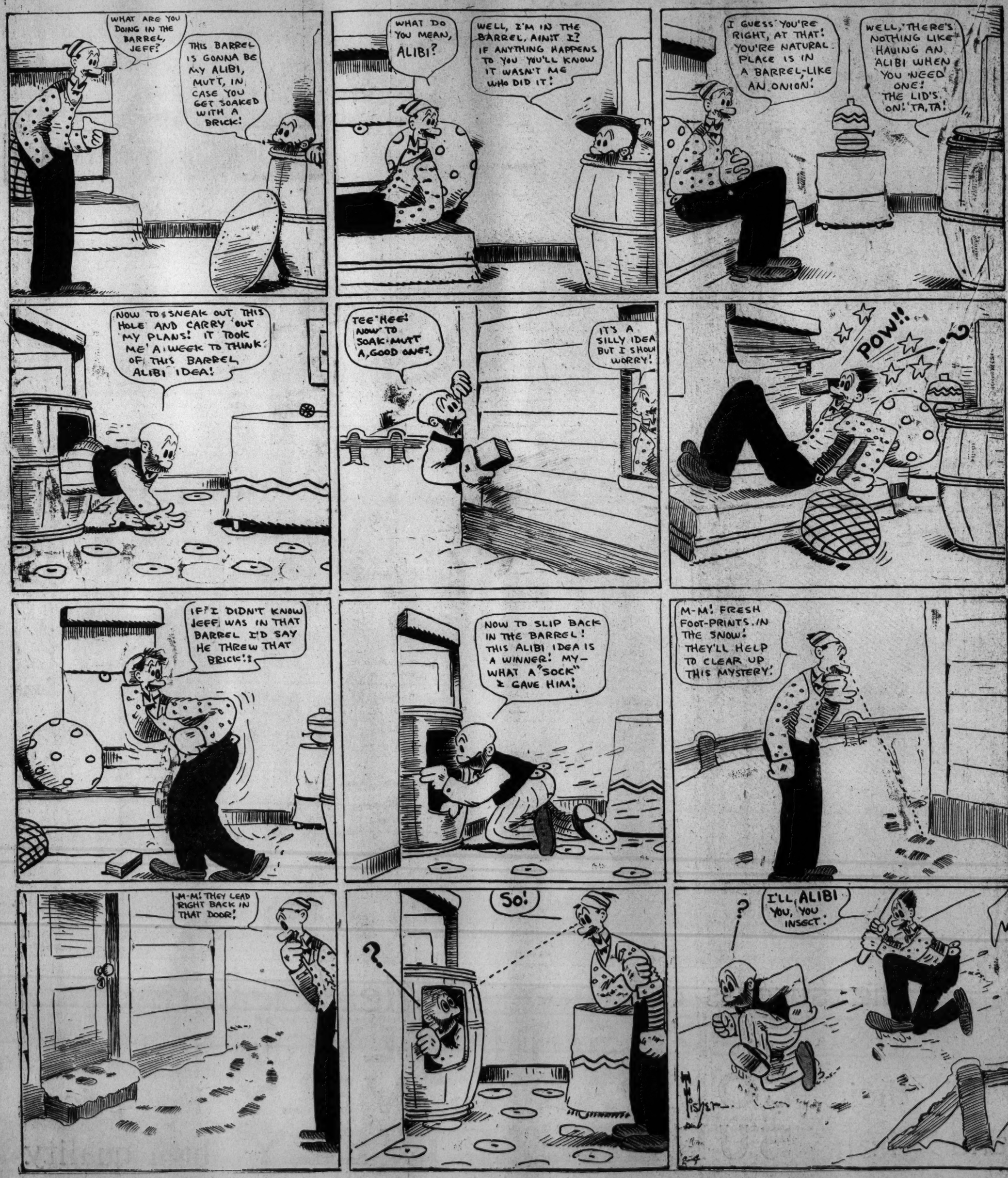
to their **COMPARATIVELY** low price
and their **SUPERLATIVELY** high quality.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

MUTT AND JEFF -:- A Barrel Full of Alibi! -:- By BUD FISHER




WHAT ARE YOU DOING IN THE BARREL, JEFF?
THIS BARREL IS GONNA BE MY ALIBI, MUTT, IN CASE YOU GET SOAKED WITH A BRICK!
WHAT DO YOU MEAN, ALIBI?
WELL, I'M IN THE BARREL, AIN'T I? IF ANYTHING HAPPENS TO YOU YOU'LL KNOW IT WASN'T ME WHO DID IT!
I GUESS YOU'RE RIGHT, AT THAT! YOU'RE NATURAL PLACE IS IN A BARREL, LIKE AN ONION!
WELL, THERE'S NOTHING LIKE HAVING AN ALIBI WHEN YOU NEED ONE! THE LID'S ON! TA, TA!
NOW TO SNEAK OUT THIS HOLE AND CARRY OUT MY PLANS! IT TOOK ME A WEEK TO THINK OF THIS BARREL ALIBI IDEA!
TEE HEE! NOW TO SOAK MUTT A GOOD ONE!
IT'S A SILLY IDEA BUT I SHOU WORRY!
POW!!
IF I DIDN'T KNOW JEFF WAS IN THAT BARREL I'D SAY HE THREW THAT BRICK!
NOW TO SLIP BACK IN THE BARREL! THIS ALIBI IDEA IS A WINNER! MY— WHAT A "SOCK" I GAVE HIM!
M-M! FRESH FOOT-PRINTS IN THE SNOW! THEY'LL HELP TO CLEAR UP THIS MYSTERY!
M-M! THEY LEAD RIGHT BACK IN THAT DOOR!
So!
I'LL ALIBI YOU, YOU INSECT!

The China Press
大陸報
SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1924

RIGHT BACK AT YOU

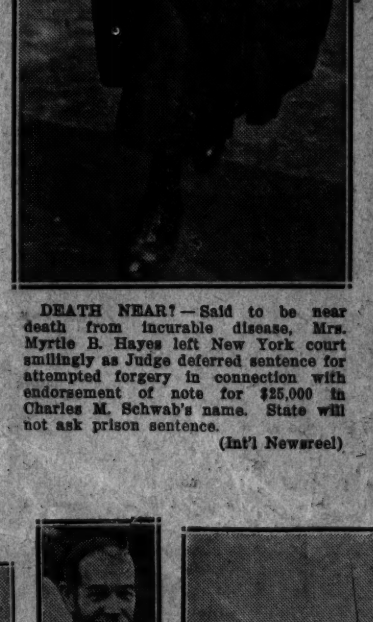
Painted Especially for This Page by Henry Cliva.

LING THE NEWS WITH PICTURES

—Lieut. Lowell
owing recall of
n Alaska, will
light airplanes
p" rejoins his
t'l Newsreel)

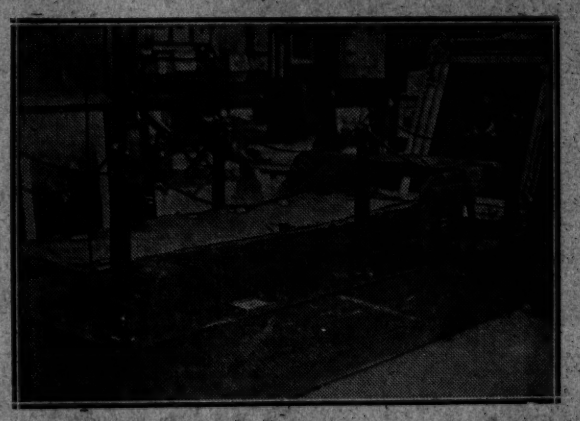
OLIE BOB"—Boston girl
rench importation in hair
e dernier cri.
(Int'l Newsreel)

WIZARD PERFORMS PLEASING TASK—In Hall of Fame, New York City University, Thomas Alva Edison unveils bust of Joseph Henry, inventor of electro-magnet. Bust was presented by American Institute of Electrical Engineers.
(Int'l Newsreel)



DEATH NEAR?—Said to be near death from incurable disease, Mrs. Myrtle B. Hayes left New York court smilingly as Judge deferred sentence for attempted forgery in connection with endorsement of note for $25,000 in Charles M. Schwab's name. State will not ask prison sentence.
(Int'l Newsreel)

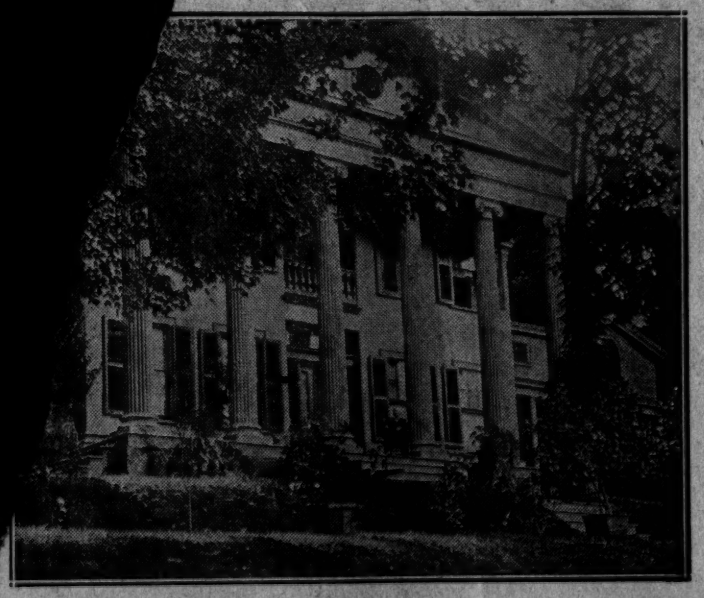
COL. JOHN C. COOLIDGE, father of President Coolidge, has installed little radio set in his Plymouth, Vt., home, and frequently hears his illustrious son's broadcast speeches. (Int'l Newsreel)



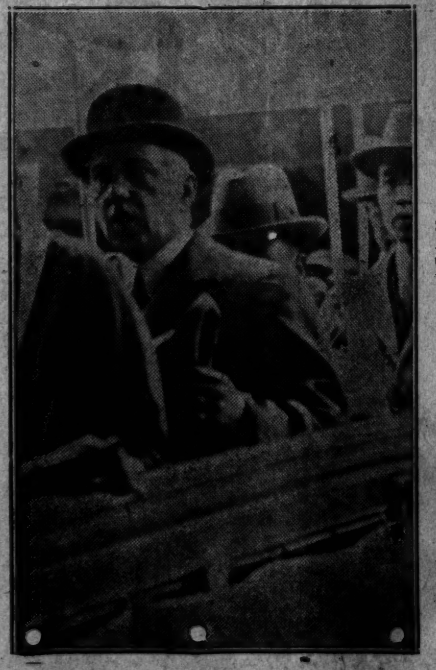
BED ON WHICH LORD BYRON DIED while visiting his beloved Greece is exhibited in National Museum in Athens, where national celebration in honor of great English poet and warrior was recently held. (Int'l Newsreel)

LATEST PHOTOGRAPH of Rt. Rev. Thomas James Garland, New Episcopal of Pennsylvania.
(Int'l Newsreel)

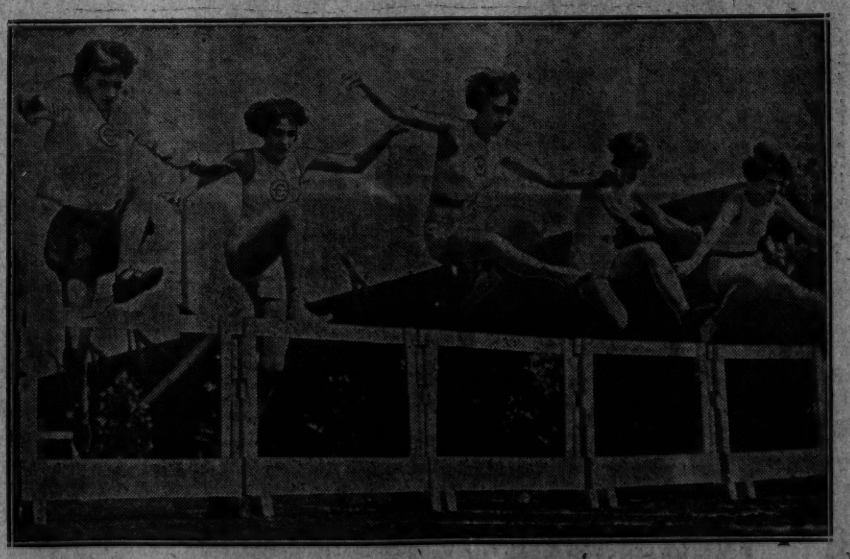
NEWEST LINER REACHES AMERICA—"Minnetonka," latest of International Mercantile Marine fleet, steams into New York harbor on her maiden trip. (Int'l Newsreel)



PEACEFUL HOME WHERE DRUG ADDICTS WIN FREEDOM—Beautiful country place near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where New York City's Special Deputy Police Commissioner, Dr. Carleton Simon, is having great success in his theory of curing drug addicts without making criminals of them. (Int'l Newsreel)



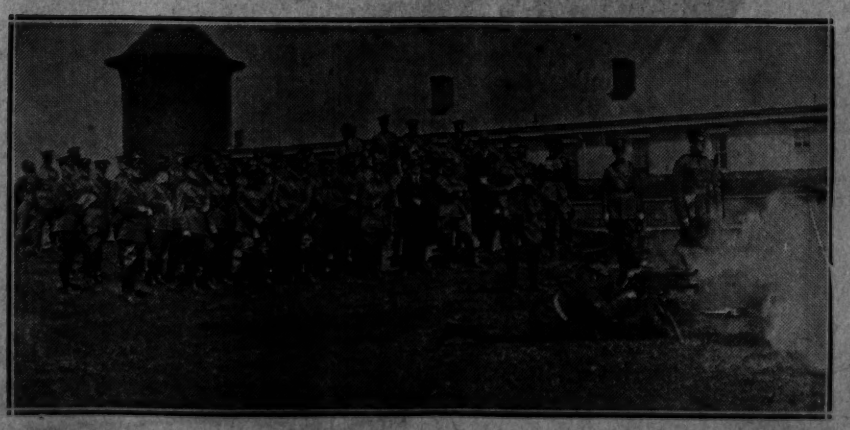
"MR. MARSHALL" RETURNS—John Kearsley Mitchell, of Philadelphia, noted as mysterious "Mr. Marshall" of "Dot" King slaying case in New York last year, and also eminent for social and business connections, has returned from European trip. (Int'l Newsreel)



OVER THE TOP—Motion picture bathing beauties in Hollywood, Cal., do these stunts every day to keep slender forms demanded by 1924 styles. (Int'l Newsreel)

NEW YORK GIRL SCOUTS IN RALLY—General view of National Guard armory as several thousand girl scouts of Manhattan Council met in great demonstration.

OWL IS MINISTER'S PET—Rev. Noel Allen, Virginia State Lecturer on Wild Life Conservation, is shown with "Avenger," live barred owl that is used as decoy to attract crows within gunshot of Virginia game wardens.



FIRE ADJUSTMENT OF 37 MM. GUN is demonstrated to National Guard officers in New York city by crack platoon of Sixteenth Infantry, which has been selected to instruct West Point cadets in all infantry arms except tank service. (Int'l Newsreel)

NEWS AND NOTES FROM MANY LANDS

More Scotsmen Going To Canada

Large Parties Of Emigrants Leave Glasgow To Seek New Home

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Glasgow, May 10.—Another large party of emigrants for Canada has left Glasgow on the Anchor-Donaldson liner "Athenia," which will call at Liverpool also, to embark a further 200 passengers before sailing for Quebec and Montreal. The Athenia will be the first Anchor-Donaldson liner to call at these ports this year. At Glasgow nearly 660 passengers embarked.

An interesting feature of the Glasgow contingent was that about 120, or over one-fifth, of the passengers, were girls and young women who are going out to Canada as domestic servants. Of this number half are travelling under the auspices of the Salvation Army, while most of the others are going out under one or other of the various assisted passage schemes which are in operation. The girls came mainly from the sparsely populated districts in the North and Northeast of Scotland, and from the islands. Among the male passengers were men of a great variety of occupation, from all parts of the country, but, as usual, most of them were farm workers or general laborers in this country, and practically all are going to Canada with the intention of working on the land there.

It is interesting to note that, taking the party as a whole, the youthful element predominated. Since the beginning of the emigrant season this year, it has been noted that many of the men who are leaving Scotland are of middle age. Those on the Athenia, however, resembled the typical emigrants of pre-war days, when most of the men who went to Canada were between 20 and 30 years old. There were, however, a number of families, several of them including some very young children. Most of the emigrants came from the country; Canadian emigration has not had any great effect on the population of the industrial areas since the rush of harvesters took place last summer.

The Canadian Pacific liner Marloch, which is due to sail from Glasgow with about 500 passengers, is to call at Stornoway to embark a party of roughly 300 emigrants from the Outer Hebrides. Most of them are going to Ontario. A month ago, on her last outward voyage from Glasgow, the Marloch embarked 200 Hebridean emigrants at Lochboisdale, most of whom were going to the Red Deer district of Alberta.

Honors Accorded To Lord Provost

On Saturday afternoon, at a "Town Court of the Royal Burgh of Lauder holden within the Ordinary Court House thereof," Lord Provost W. L. Sleigh was, to quote the quaint old time phraseology, "entered, admitted, and received a Burgess Royal and Freeman" and given and granted "the haill privileges and immunities belonging to Honorary Burgesses and Freemen in the like cases."

The ceremony was the first of its kind which has taken place in Lauder for almost a century, and the townspeople carried it through with enthusiasm and a determination to enjoy to the full a privilege possessed by no other burgh in Berwickshire. At the same time they desired to pay their tribute to one who had brought such distinction to his native town. No official holiday had been proclaimed but it might well have been such, for on the occasion, no one was in a mood for business. In fact most of the shops were closed, and from far and near people flocked to the market place at Lauder. To complete the aspect of festivity almost every window had its flag, while across the square were strung rows of pennons. The squat old 15th century Town Hall was also included in the decorative scheme, for over the main doorway was the inscription, in large lettering, "Welcome to our Royal Burgh." A happy thought was the engagement by the Town Council of the bands of the 1st Battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the 25th Foot, which was raised in the High Street of the Capital, and is the City of Edinburgh's own regiment; it is also the regiment of the Borders and the citizen soldiers of Lauder are members of the 4th battalion.

The official party robed in the Black Bull Hotel and then marched in procession to the Town Hall, his Lordship being attended by a guard of halberdiers, and preceeded by the Moderator and Vice-Moderator of the High Constables and by officers carrying

(Continued on Page 6)

America To Give Statue Of Blackstone

London, May 9.—Just over 200 years ago, or, to be precise, in 1723, William Blackstone was born in London. No public memorial to him has ever been erected in London, or, indeed, in Great Britain, and the deficiency is now to be made good from America, whose laws have been founded upon Blackstone's "Commentaries on the Laws of England."

The design and execution of the work has been intrusted to Paul W. Bartlett, the American sculptor, who is now engaged upon it in his Paris studio. The finished statue will be in bronze, and, including the base or plinth, will be eight feet high, the figure of Blackstone being life size.

At present no decision has been come to with regard to the site to be occupied by the statue. Advantage of the forthcoming conference of American, Canadian, and English lawyers in London next July may be taken to include the ceremony of public unveiling.

The Secretary of the American Bar Association, W. Thomas Kemp, is in London at the present time, and from him it is learned that the American committee, which has evolved and completed this gift, comprises all the living ex-Presidents of the American Bar Association—some fifteen or more in number—with Chief Justice of the United States, William Howard Taft, as Chairman of the committee.

New Library Is Erected At Louvain

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Brussels, May 10.—The new library at Louvain, built with American and other money to replace that burned by the Germans at the beginning of the great war, is nearing completion, a section of the shelves having just been inaugurated. Although the architect, Whitney Warren, is an American, and the work has been superintended by Mr. Greenhough on the spot, the moving spirit in the whole enterprise was Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines.

The Cardinal, who has always been closely connected with Louvain will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination on May 12. He was born at the Chateau of Castegier, near Braine-l'Alleud, in Belgium, in 1851, and was educated at Malines, a quaint little city with an immense Cathedral, which is mostly known to the outside world as an excellent motoring center and as the first stopping place after Brussels where every requirement possible and imaginable can be filled before starting on after lunch.

A GRACEFUL FIGURE

Cardinal Mercier graduated at the University of Louvain, an ancient seat of learning, where many Frenchmen have profited by contact with past ages, through books and paintings, and gained something which is lacking in their own goahead universities. The Cardinal became professor of philosophy at the Malines seminary and then founded an Institute of Philosophy at Louvain which attracted students from all over the world. Later on created Cardinal and Archbishop of Malines, the church dignitary is a tall and commanding figure with a shock of white hair. His piercing eyes look through the crowd and immediately spot a well known face among the mass of people. Very courteous, with a type of courtesy that has long been forgotten in the rush and hurry of the great city, the Cardinal seems almost to be part of the old university, with its flagged gardens, fountains, and sundials, old fashion of sweet smelling flowers of another age, and the long shady cloisters.

In spite of the smiling and gentle manners of the Cardinal, however, any one looking at his face is aware that he is a man of character and strong will power. It is the iron hand in the velvet glove. It is this side of his character that endears him to the Belgians, as his position enabled him to do much to modify the hardships of the German occupation and during the years of trial, when the Cardinal never flinched.

GERMANY GIVES TREASURES

Now that the volumes—mostly contributed by generous donators in England, the States and France, while almost everybody in Europe has contributed something or

(Continued on Page 6)

Premier Hughes Writes On Problems Of Pacific

By The Rt. Hon. William Morris Hughes, P.C., K.C.,
(Former Prime Minister of Australia)

The problem of the Pacific takes many shapes. In essentials it is always the same. It arises out of the clash of interests, of ideals, that has from the beginning at once fomented strife, and been the mainspring of human progress. The problem of the Pacific is an awakened East which now swarms with life.

For ages the position in the East was static. It is now dynamic. The East slumbered. It is now awake. It was constant. It is now restless, and full of discontent. It ignored and perhaps despised the West. It ignores it no longer. It has adopted its methods. It is scrapping its own. But it still remains the East.

In essentials it is unchanging. But it has awakened, and daily its numbers grow greater. They need room for further expansion, and turn their eyes with longing gaze toward the Western world. But the nations with sparsely settled lands are not responsive, leaning more or less strongly towards a policy of exclusion of Asiatics.

WHERE WILL SURPLUS GO?

Where then are the surplus millions of the East to go? If they cannot find room outside their own overcrowded lands, what are they to do? Stated broadly, this is the problem of the Pacific as it presents itself to the nations fringed about this vast ocean.

Let us examine this problem a little closely, look at it from both sides, that of the East and that of the West, consider the ethical, economic, and national bases of a policy of exclusion, and the effects of the persistence in or abandonment of, such a policy, upon the nations adopting it as well as upon those others against whom it is directed. We shall see too how far this policy is compatible with the lofty ideas cherished by the English speaking peoples and with the peace of the world and the welfare of mankind in general.

This great problem of the Pacific is after all only a phase of a still greater world problem. It confronts man everywhere. It is more acute, more obvious in the Pacific. But it is not confined to the Pacific. It is a world problem. And it is so in a special sense, for to-day it may fairly be said that the rushing tide of progress has swept away the tribal barriers that isolated men from their fellows throughout the ages.

MODERN CIVILIZATION

What we call modern civilization is a thing of yesterday. Two hundred, even one hundred years ago, it did not exist. No doubt its foundations had been laid in the days when Washington was hailed as the Father and Saviour of this country, but they had hardly reached to the ground level. The wonderful and complex super-structure of the modern world has shot up so rapidly that it is a veritable Aladdin's palace—the creation of

(Continued on Page 6)

FIRST CONSECRATION HELD IN SISTINE CHAPEL.

The consecration of Cardinal Giorgi by Pope Pius XI in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican, before the Cardinal sailed for the "erra santa" in Jerusalem, marked the first consecration in that historic chapel since the days of Pope Benedict. The photograph shows the Pope, on his throne, blessing the Cardinal, who is seated, holding the golden staff.

Rivalry Of Races Now Big Problem

(From Our Own Correspondent)

London, May 15.—It is idle to ignore (says the Times) the possibility of ultimate conflict in the Pacific, distant though it may be.

The Japanese are an ambitious race, who have made marvellous material progress during the last fifty years, and have greatly extended their Empire in Western Pacific waters. They have during that period acquired Korea, and established their authority over the Kuriles, Saghalien, Formosa, and many other islands. How far these and the Asiatic mainland will suffice to absorb an ever-increasing population, debarred from the United States, remains to be seen. The Philippines, being an American possession, are presumably also forbidden ground. No wonder that most Americans think of Japan as casting covetous eyes upon them, and impress the Filipinos with the futility of demanding complete independence before they are also prepared to defend themselves unaided. And American trans-Pacific trade is calculated to have increased about a hundredfold since 1900, and to be growing yearly. No one will lightly put forward alarmist theories about an ultimate clash of East and West.

But the seeds of conflict are there on either side of the Pacific, and the action of the United States perhaps marks a very significant stage in its development.

A WORLD-WIDE PROBLEM

It is certainly not in America only, (continued the Times) that the race instinct overrides economic considerations. As we have too much reason to know, the same problems appears *mutatis mutandis*, in Canada, in Australia, in South Africa, and in many other places. It was only the other day that the new Rhodesian Government decided to limit the future entry of Indians whose claims almost dominate the politics of Kenya. Lord Rosebery once spoke of the "secular antagonism" between Asia and Europe; and there seems, indeed, to be an uncontrollable antipathy between Eastern and Western civilisations. The Japanese remain distinct and unassimilable. No objection is made to the Japanese as individual citizens. There is no political animosity against them. But to difference of race is added a peculiarly sharp form of economic rivalry. They can live in conditions disagreeable or impossible to men of the Anglo-Saxon race. They need little sustenance, and are satisfied with poor shelter. They work long hours, and work well. They outwork their white competitors and undersell them. Wherever a group of Japanese workers settle, the white man is economically driven off the field.

INDIA'S DEMANDS

Sir Tej Bahadur Saprpu, representing India at the Imperial Conference, said "I fight, as a subject of King George, for a place in his stables. When Izzat (honor) is at stake, we prefer death to anything else. We attach far more importance to the honor of our nationals in other parts of the Empire than probably you realise."

Professor R. Williams, Director of Public Information to the Government of India, says that

(Continued on Page 6)

U.S. Indifference To China Short-Sighted, Says Pelliot

French Archaeologist Points Out That Only Two American Colleges Pay Much Attention To The World's Oldest Civilization

New York, May 15.—An intimate knowledge of China's past is necessary for an intelligent understanding of China's future— a future that may hold problems not unrelated to those of Western civilization, in the opinion of Professor Paul Pelliot of the College of France, in Paris, who has been giving a series of lectures at American universities.

Professor Pelliot is an authority on Chinese archaeology, having spent the past twenty-five years in study and research. It was he who, a number of years ago, unearthed in a remote part of northern China several thousand Chinese scrolls dating from the fifth century, conceded to be one of the most important finds of the century. He expresses surprise at American indifference to Oriental matters, and suggests a possible short-sightedness on our part in not taking steps to insure a more intimate knowledge of a nation whose population comprises one-third of all mankind and whose future is bound to bring it into close contact with the rest of the world.

It is only an intimate knowledge of a nation's past, says Professor Pelliot, that enables one to deal satisfactorily with that nation in the present—especially a country with so important a civilization as China's.

"American universities," he says, "have no Chinese scholarship comparable to their classical scholarships. All civilizations except China's are studied in your colleges and form part of the college program. But China, with its 400,000,000 inhabitants, appears to be considered of minor importance. There is no department for the study of Chinese civilization in any of the colleges in the United States, except in Columbia University and the University of California. Both these colleges have instructors in sinology, who are giving their students a comprehensive course in Chinese history. And it is only through the careful study of a people's development and the many varying phases of that development that an accurate knowledge of that people can be gained, a knowledge without which it is difficult to maintain friendly relations.

"There is, of course, a general knowledge of economic and political factors which affect present conditions, but about the art, the literature and the history that have molded the Chinese mind, there seems to be little knowledge and little interest. As one of the greatest civilizations—a civilization that gave to the world, among other discoveries, paper, silk, the mariner's compass and porcelain—it cannot be ignored in its philosophical and literary aspects. A study of this civilization gives us a check on the Mediterranean and other civilizations, a so-called means of control. And as China, with its vast population and its valuable resources, is bound to play a greater and greater part in the future of the world, a knowledge of its civilization would seem to me to be of particular value to the United States. Europe has long realized the importance of learning more about China's strength and culture, and in all European universities sinology is part of the regular course."

Professor Pelliot said that Chinese scholars in America were fortunate in having so fine a collection of Chinese books as the one in the Congressional Library in Washington—a collection surpassing the one at Paris, which had always been considered the best of its kind in the world.

Like other instructors in the College of France, where professors are required to give the results of original research to to their students, Professor Pelliot has contributed valuable data to the history of the Far East. He has spent much of his time in China and Northern Asia, which he considers the richest archaeological field in the world.

Gaming Is Legalized In Italy

Rome, May 4.—The new order in Council which makes gambling a lawful amusement in Italy has filled the hearts of hotelkeepers in health resorts with unbounded joy. For each casino a special license will be required and it is said that only the big watering places and health resorts will get this envied piece of paper which will transform the towns who obtain it from rather sleepy places into gay centers of attraction.

San Remo, which is only within two hours' ride of Monte Carlo, has been nearly ruined by having its gaming tables shut since the World War, while cure places like Montecatini and Salsomaggiore have seen their visitors fall off considerably. Venice will try for a license and so will Fiume which, badly needs something to bring back its former prosperity; but its neighboring rival, Abbazia, one of the most fashionable European resorts when that part of the world belonged to the defunct Austrian Empire, will run Fiume close in the race for licensed gambling.

The new measure has taken the general public by surprise. While the Fascisti hail it as being one of the wisest things possible both for moral and economic reasons, the opinion of others is by no means favorable. Giolitti's organ, La Stampa, condemns it as a mistake, as the Fascisti themselves refused to legalise gambling a year back and presumably the moral grounds are unchanged.

Fiuzi, Mussolini's right-hand man in the direction of internal affairs, was always in favor of it; when he first brought up the question a year ago, he suggested that men mutilated in the World War should have charge and control of the gambling halls. This suggestion, offered as golden coating to what many think an unpleasant pill, was ironically received with a counter suggestion that blind soldiers should have preference over others. This year, when renewing his demand for legalising gambling, Finzi left out the mutilated soldiers and after much discussion, he won the day. Critics are demanding why gambling was thought immoral and dangerous to national dignity twelve months back but is moral and helpful now.

London Confused By German Vote

Effect On Dawes Report Is Now Subject Of Speculation

(From Our Own Correspondent)

London, May 9.—The German elections are somewhat disappointing and confusing to London because they give no clear indication of what to expect from the new Reichstag. If the members elected by the Land Unions are reckoned as Nationalist votes, the Nationalists will be the strongest party, which is not unimportant, as they will probably direct the next German Cabinet. If so, one good sign is the fact that the Nationalists are talking less violently against the Dawes Report and also in England there is now less inclination to object to the French occupation of the Ruhr.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald neglects no opportunity of appealing to reason in the settlement of international affairs and it would appear that Europe is gravitating by degrees to a common basis of understanding. The one thing that has held back the recovery of Europe is the reparations question but now the probability of the Dawes Report succeeding has already reacted very favorably on the trade outlook. Confidence in the future is being expressed on all sides and it is hoped that the worst of the bad patches have been passed.

However, the Spectator, London, ventures the prediction that the Dawes Report is the last attempt to reach a settlement and if it fails the Allies can no longer be kept together. This is only to say that, in the opinion of most competent observers, the negotiations that are now being opened on the basis of the Dawes Report are the last coherent effort which that block of victorious nations, still called the Allies, can make to arrange a world to their liking. For five years now they have had the power to impose their will upon the continent of Europe. But they have never been able sufficiently to agree on any plan which was inherently feasible to enable them to translate that power into a European system. Now once again they are making a combined attempt to agree on common action and unitedly to enforce their decisions.

"BREAK-UP" MAY COME

Few can suppose that, if this time also they fail, they can any longer be kept together. The great "Coalition" will break up. Britain will drift into transatlantic isolation; France will gather her vassal states around her; the League will finally retire to Geneva. Then, indeed, there will be a "settlement of Europe", but it will be at the price of a new war, a war of the revolt of the conquered peoples and it will be overshadowed by the return of Russia and her dream of World Revolution. Thus, it is the efforts at the avoidance of a new war which the German election results endanger. We say endanger, not frustrate, because unquestionably the elections might have been worse. It is probable that there is still a bare majority in the Reichstag in favor of the acceptance of the Dawes Report—that is, in favor of co-operation with the Allies in their effort at reaching a settlement on the present bass. But it may be objected, What does it matter whether Germany accepts the settlement of whether she does not? The Allies still have overwhelming power. Let them use it to enforce their just demands. This is, in essence, the clear and logically defensible attitude of M. Poincare. But unfortunately it takes no account of the one overwhelming lesson which the last five years have taught—that the consent of the defeated to any scheme of reconstruction is as necessary as the unity of the victors.

Rome Gets Ready For Holy Year

Rome, May 10.—With only seven months to go before the advent of the Holy Year, 1925, the attention not only of the Vatican but also of the municipal and Government authorities in Rome is turning more and more to the housing problem. A quarter of a million people visited Rome during the last Holy Year, but no fewer than 2,000,000 pilgrims are expected to journey to the Eternal City during 1925. This means that at least 5,000 persons will be entering Rome on an average each day.

Calculating an average stay of four days (it is not likely to be less) there will be every day in Rome a population of some 20,000 people above the normal, and this figure may easily run up to 70,000 or 80,000 on certain special occasions, such as the ceremonies of opening the Holy Door and of the canonization of saints. This is a problem of the utmost gravity for a city like Rome, which even in a normal year turns away many would-be visitors for lack of accommodation.

The Vatican is doing its best to meet this situation and is making arrangements for many hundreds of the poorer pilgrims and monasteries with which Rome is dotted, and is having kitchens fitted up in Santa Marta, where rations, very much like soldiers' rations, will be distributed at cost price.

The Vatican and the municipality together are working out a scheme for building large dormitories, capable of holding thousands of beds, in temporary buildings on waste ground belonging to the Vatican under the walls of the Apostolic Palace and on ground belonging to the municipality on the embankment of the Tiber near the Hospital of Sante Spirito.

No special arrangements are being made for the rich visitors, as it is always possible to obtain rooms if one is ready to pay the prices asked.

The Holy Year was instituted in 1300. In 1475 it was arranged that it should be celebrated every twenty-five years. It has always been a period during which Roman Catholics have made special efforts to make pilgrimages to Rome.

Empire Wireless Now Near, Belief

The Prime Minister, speaking at Wembley yesterday on the occasion of the opening of the Press Club for use of journalists who visit the exhibition this summer, said that an efficient Empire wireless service may be provided in the course of a month or two. That was necessary and is the next great step to be taken in the development of Imperial communications. The service must be efficient, cheap, and not associated merely with dead mechanism.

The Press, said the Prime Minister, in these days had the Empire very largely in its keeping. He disagreed with the Press on many things, but the plea he presented was that they should not criticise each other narrowly or with blinkers on, but remember that their task was too great for them to overlook any contribution from whatever party it came or from whatever angle it approached.

Cricket Is Here But Summer Isn't!

The football season is over; the Cup has gone to Newcastle and the Championship to Huddersfield; some clubs have gone up a division and others, unfortunately, down; and the Saturday afternoon crowds will have to spend a longer afternoon watching a more leisurely game, and trying to remember that the umpire is not a referee. The cricket season has started brightly, with the South Africans at Leicester, an innings win by Surrey at the Oval, with fireworks by Mr. Fender, Hitch, and Peach, and a big score by Middlesex, with Hearne, Hendren, and Mr. Stevens in form. It has also started typically, with matches abondoned on account of rain; one sometimes wonders what people but the English would, living in such a climate, have adopted cricket, of all things, as their national game. Let us hope that the weather will make a special effort of hospitality towards the South Africans, to spare them at least the ordeal of spending afternoons watching the clouds and periodically going out to inspect the pitch—or even having the game stopped by snow.

NEW BOOKS WORTH WHILE

BEST SELLERS OF THE WEEK IN SHANGHAI BOOK STORES

Fiction

The Dream, by H. G. Wells
Waste, by Robert Herrick
The Homemaker, by Dorothy Canfield
The Interpreter's House, by Struthers Burt
Sayonara, by John Paris

Non-Fiction

The Bolshevik Persecution of Christianity, by Captain Francis McCullagh
The Price of Freedom, by Calvin Coolidge
Modern Essays, by Christopher Morley
The Failure, by Giovanni Papini
The Old Soak's History of the World, by Don Marquis

Whatever its unhappy phases, the period in Chinese history since the Russo-Japanese war has undoubtedly been one of the most swift and fascinating, particularly as witnessed from the inside by Willard Straight, war correspondent, consular officer in Peking and later representative of the J. P. Morgan banking interests in the Far East. Publication of the story in the new biography of Willard Straight, just released in New York, is perhaps the most important literary event of the season if not of many seasons—this for readers at home as well as in China.

Such a vivid and charming and authoritative story of China has never before been written and it is doubtful that as a biography the book has many serious competitors through the last twenty years. Money and time and writing skill have been lavished on the volume; it is not the mere personal record of the man, but a monument to his work in and for China. For several years the author, Herbert Croly, editor of the New Republic, has been collecting his material and genuine credit is due him for the excellent selection and arrangement of it. The text is generously illustrated with pen sketches and water color paintings by Willard Straight, the paintings reproduced so exactly that even the same paper has been used as in the originals. The book is a profound piece of writing, and a beautiful piece of printing and binding craftsmanship.

If being different is the major quality of good criticism, then Gilbert Seldes has written a great book in "The Seven Lively Arts". His catalog of first principles in the art of the Century runs something like this:

"That Al Jolson is more interesting to the intelligent mind than John Barrymore and Fanny Brice than Ethel.

"That Ring Lardner and Mr. Dooley in their best work are more entertaining and more important than James B. Cabell and Joseph Hergesheimer at their best.

"That the daily comic of George Herriman (Krazy Kat) is easily the most amusing and fantastic and satisfactory work of art produced in America today.

"That Florenz Ziegfeld is a better producer than David Belasco.

"That one film of Mack Sennett or Charlie Chaplin is worth the entire oeuvre of Cecil de Mille.

"That *Alexander's Rag-time Band* and *I Love a Piano* are emotionally sounder pieces than *Indian Love Lyrics* and *The Rosary*.

"That the circus can be and often is more artistic than the Metropolitan Opera House in New York.

"That the civic masque is not perceptibly superior to the Elk's Parade in Atlantic City.

The voting-for-the-most-popular-book craze has spread to England with the completion of polls by *The International Book Review*, New York, of its readers and of the booksellers of the United States. In the Spring Announcement Number of the *Weekly Westminster*, prizes were offered to readers who selected the ten most notable books of the season. The contest yielded the following result:

Biography
Life of Olive Schreiner, by S. C. Cronwright-Schreiner.

History
Secret of the Coup D'Etat.

Art
Modern English Architecture, by Charles Marriott.

Education
Principles of Education, by J. J. Findlay.

Drama
St. Joan, by G. Bernard Shaw.

Fiction
The Dream, by H. G. Wells.

Essays
Essays, by W. B. Yeats.

Travel
In Quest of El Dorado, by Stephen Graham.

Poetry
New Poems, by W. H. Davies.

Science
Science Old and New, by Prof. J. Arthur Thompson.

"Siberia's Untouched Treasure—It's Future Role in the World", by C. G. Fairfax Canning is one of the really 'interesting books of the Spring season. To the casual reader Siberia is a vast wilderness of ice and snow, moaning forests and giant bears. Mr. Canning gives the popular conception of the great steppe-country many a rude jolt. He has travelled widely throughout Siberia and has lived close to the soil among the people for long periods. Something of his adventuresome spirit may be gathered from the list of titles which shadow his name: D. S. C., Military Cross, Croix de Guerre, Fellow to the Universities of Paris, Grenoble and Algeria, etc. The book is very informative and, in view of the rising interest in the industrial world concerning Siberia, the information is more than mildly interesting. The narrative features of the piece are very readably done.

A feature of the year is the announcement by the new firm of Albert and Charles Boni of the "American Library", the design of which is "to discover those works of American literature which deserve perpetuity, yet have been passed by and neglected. The library will be edited by a number of notable critics, among them: Van Wyck Brooks, Robert Morss Lovett, Albert J. Nock and John Macy. The first five volumes, now said to be ready are:

Christopher Columbus' Own Journal of his Voyage of Discovery to America.
"Israel Potter", by Hermann Melville.
"Redburn", by Hermann Melville.
"Can Such Things Be?", by Ambrose Bierce.
"In the Midst of Life" by Ambrose Bierce.

Other volumes including "Doc Horne" by George Ade, "Works" of Artemus Ward and others are in preparation. Albert Boni was one of the founders of the "Modern Library" and the new venture is therefore by no means an experiment.

The passing of Frank G. Carpenter at Nanking a few days ago is a loss which will be deeply and sincerely felt by booklovers throughout the world. Mr. Carpenter was one of those gifted and rare descriptive and interpretive writers whose books have had a universal appeal and his delightful stories and travelogues have, literally, been read throughout the world.

Mr. Carpenter had only recently come here, with the design of writing a book on China and the Orient to be added to be added to his famous "Carpenter World Travel Series" published by Doubleday, Page and Company, New York. Before leaving America he had added to the "Series" three new books, one on Java, another on Scandanavia and a third on Mexico. Mr. Carpenter's interest in China had always been great and he had waited impatiently for an opportunity deliberately to study the people and write profoundly of them and their civilisation. He had previously written a geographical reader on Asia and a child's travel story "Through Asia With the Children." He visited China first in 1898, came again in 1908 and this year intended to take his ease travelling widely throughout the Republic.

There have been few, if any writers in this century more prolific than Carpenter. His having begun his career as a special news writer probably accounts for his creative restiveness. He had visited practically every country in every one of the continents and had visualised them to millions of readers.

RACE

By William McFee

(Doubleday Page And Co.)

In the Neptune school of fictionists the name of Conrad, of course, outshines them all. But the two others who form with Conrad a triumvirate, Captain David Bone and William McFee, are writers of no mean eminence. Of these two, Captain Bone keeps pretty close to salt water, McFee (and in this he has Conrad for an example) likes now and again to try out his shore legs. In his novel just off the press, to which he gives the title "Race," McFee is taking shore leave. He gives us but a single whiff of the sea and this at the end. We are not prepared to say that "Race" suffers in consequence. Nevertheless, it does seem to be true that neither Conrad nor McFee is at his best unless he at least uses the sea as a background, nd both Conrad and McFee may be at their best when using it as background only. "Race" probably could not have been written with an ocean setting. It is, essentially, a story of the land. One is glad McFee has written it. And although it does not quicken the emotions as did "Casuals of the Sea," and has not the flashing splendor of "Command," its virtues are manifold and sturdy.

Broadly speaking, "Race" is a novel of manners, but not the manners of a single people. Speaking narrowly, the book is, perhaps, hardly a novel at all. Rather, it is a picture, a study of diverse types. Mr. McFee, needless to say, has visited many of the ports of the world and his ships have carried the nationals of many countries. The customs of these nationals he has made the object of an acute observation. This Scots engineer (latterly turned seagoing book vendor) is a shrewd analyst and a pungent commentator. What "Race" fails to show is synthetic power. There is cohesion of parts, rather than unity of the whole. In the narrative one finds a continuum of events rather than continuity of action. On the other hand, the book is confessedly one of beginnings rather than endings, as is indicated by the rubric on the title page. "A mingling of blood, a fermenting of sweet thoughts into strong desires and the beginning of new races." And most of the characters are intensely human—some of them all of the time and all of them some of the time, as human as characters from Dickens.

The protagonists of "Race" are a young Frenchman who comes to live in an English family of property—one of the many branches of the family of Forsytes made immortal by John Galsworthy—and Hazel Heath, still younger, and one of seven daughters in a household which is rather hard for an American, unused to the fine social gradation of the English, properly to place. The Heath family lives in a London suburb, but is penniless. The reviewer assumes that they are poor relatives of the Forsytes, but at one stage of the story one of the daughters expresses a desire to "go into service," and as a true Forsyte, however poor, and could not possibly consider becoming a domestic, probably we must assign to them a very low rung of the ladder. The family is, however, of impeccable moral standing, being divided in its allegiance between the Church of England and the Wesleyan "Chapel," while the girls are of adamantine chastity. Mr. Heath,

(Continued on Page 5)

MALARIA AND ITS EFFECTS.

During the Great War many soldiers who escaped gas, bullets and death returned home with health shattered by disease. To sufferers from malaria the experience of one of them, Mr. Ellis Jones, of 54 Grove Park, Colwyn Bay, will be of especial interest.

"It was in 1916, when I was out in Mesopotamia, that I had the first attack of Malaria," explained Mr. Jones in a recent interview. "I came back to England very weak and ill. My health declined rapidly, and added to the attacks of malaria were the miseries of nervous deblity and low spirits. I had pains in the head, and could seldom get a good night's sleep. My appetite was very bad and I could hardly eat anything.

"During these four years of misery I was under the care of seven different doctors. They said that I was suffering from indigestion and anaemia. I tried several remedies but they proved of no avail. It was the beginning of last summer that I had the last attack of malaria, and it proved a very severe one. I was home for six weeks in a terrible condition; it was then that some friends advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I commenced their use.

"Of course I did not feel much difference at first, but before long they brought about a wonderful change in me. I felt myself getting gradually stronger, my appetite returned, and I was able to sleep much better. My frineds were surprised at the wonderful change in my heatlh. I am now quite well, and find work a pleasure. I feel very thankful that I started Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and shall always do my utmost to recommend them."

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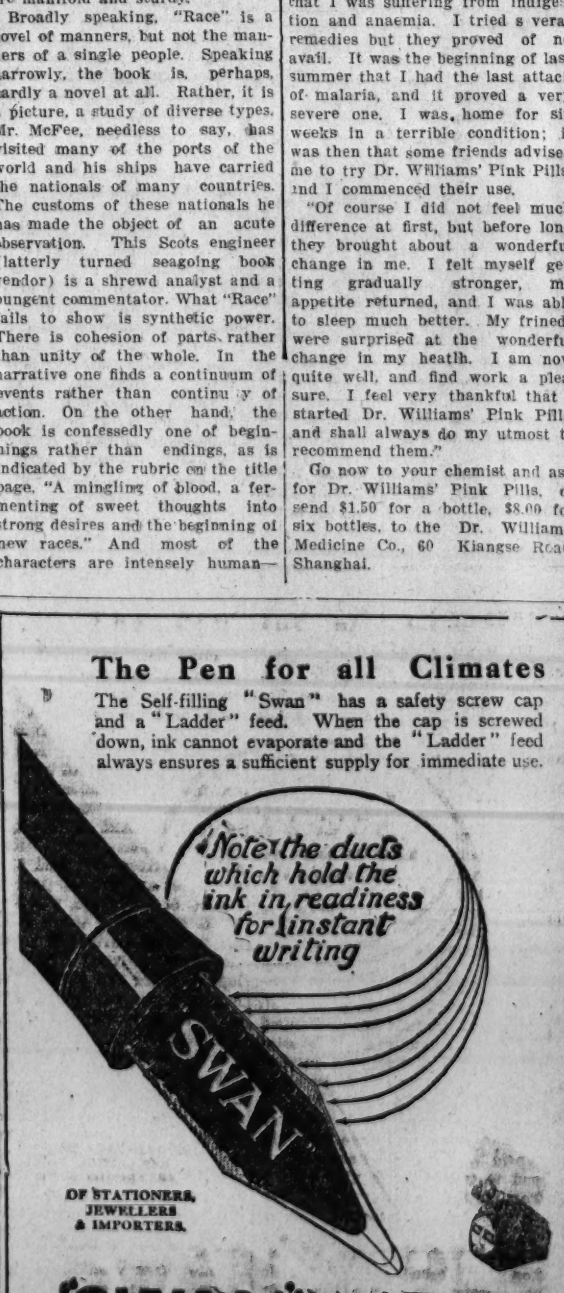

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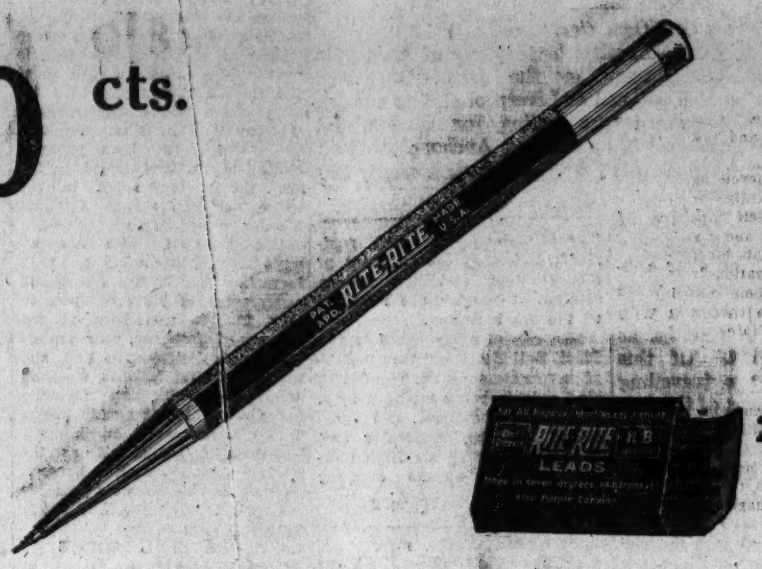

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New Books Worth While

(Continued from Page 4)

completely a Dickens figure, falls off his high bicycle a page or two after the story gets under way and lives ever after too ill to work, but not too ill to exercise an invisible and deadening tyranny over the rest of the household. Mr. Heath must have his port daily, at 3 shillings the bottle, though the girls go without new frocks. Many of McFee's comments on Mr. Heath show a shrewd sense of humor that adds greatly to the reader's enjoyment. The invalid, it appears, was, before his accident, a man of a thousand schemes.

He gave every one the impression of a hound in leash, straining to get off, in great strides, into the future, where were riches and fame and the victor's crown.

But after the bicycle had played on him its dastardly trick Mr. Heath gave himself up to being ever successively and successfully a father, moving his biographer to the caustic observation that

"There are some men who, when thwarted in their spiritual enterprises, retaliate upon the world with a sort of ruthless fecundity."

But if Heath is—with an allowance for the difference in years between the two authors—essentially a Dickens creation, and with Heath the characters of Mrs. Giffel and Mrs. Salisbury also, the drawing of such minor personages with fullness of outline mars the book to some degree rather than otherwise. McFee lavishes so much fine work on his supernumeraries that the stars of the cast fail to stand out. The author shows in "Race" a lack of selective power which annoys. It is as if McFee were sitting with us aboard his ship, calling our attention to the idiosyncracies of our fellow-voyagers, rather than telling a tale. The passenger in which he is for the moment interested walks the deck for a few turns, then disappears into the smokeroom or the lounge, to have his place taken by another passenger, in whom McFee immediately becomes just as interested. Hazel and Louis Chaillu, who should surely be on deck at least half the time, have a most provoking way of hiding throughout most of the passage; when their absence becomes unduly noticeable, however, Mr. McFee allows Francis Striker, the scion of property, with whose family the French youth lives, to substitute for Louis, and Lena Heath, a slightly younger sister, to substitute for Hazel.

And, truth to tell, the reader will be inclined to like the latter pair rather better than the former. Perhaps because Lena has a rounded arm, and a contour at which an artist would look twice. Indeed, an artist not only does look twice at Lena as she leans on the garden gate, and makes a sketch of arm and contour. He also gives her his card before wending his way, with instructions to look him up in London. Instructions which the young lady eventually carries out, becoming a professional and most circumspect model, and ultimately marrying another artist. We suspect the discover of Lena to have been Whistler, or, at worst, Whistler's second cousin, from the excellent advice he gives. This portion of the book is recommended to all art students—especially the young ones.

It is now high time to bring this review back to the mingling of races, as set forth in the rubric on the title page, this being the idea from which the story supposedly was germinated. Our own suspicion is that McFee added the rubric after the book was in press, in order to support the title, it having gradually dawned on him that his story, while being an excellent and frequently entertaining study of many persons, all but two of them English, has as little to do with "a mingling of races" as the telephone directory has to do with the Darwinian hypothesis. If the purchaser forgets the title, and simply asks for Mr. McFee's latest novel, he will derive far more enjoyment from the book, since he then can read it free of any preconceived notions. None of what has just been said, however, is to be taken as in the least detracting from McFee's analysis of racial characteristics. Of Francis Striker and the Striker family, he says.

"The Strikers had maintained their position as an almost ideal, well-bred family. The component parts of that family moved in their grooves like the polished rollers of an admirably designed bearing keeping their alignment and accepting their allotted load without ever touching each other * * * Francis did not shine at home. He played Rugby football and cricket, somewhere in West London, and was what his brother called "rather a beefer." That he had brains was not believed; that he might have genius of some sort would have been regarded as an amusing hallucination. And it was this exhaustion of the social atmosphere that was sending Englishmen across the seas. * * * The Strikers came and went, with their inheritance of good breeding and decent ideals, without questioning each other, and the very perfection of family life was destined to be the origin of its dissolution."

Francis, who has become a civil engineer, becomes a builder of empire; making the story even more thoroughly English, or, at most, British, and, in view of the fiercely maintained insularity of the British, even when developing or subduing a stubbornly foreign environment, carrying the narrative, in its fundamentals, still further away from any thesis in support of race mingling.

Hazel, who had been a dryad inspiring Louis Chaillu to poetry when first he saw her, becomes, we regret to say, the author of several middleclass novels. Our regrets are not on esthetic grounds; middle-class novels doubtless serve a very useful purpose, and Hazel, we know, needed the money. But, although shabby and bespectacled, she "had a sensitive soul"; and why should an author permit a woman of sensitive soul, who as a little girl has already appeared as a dryad, to write novels for Babbitts or the English nephews and nieces of Babbitts? After getting her engaged to Chaillu, Mr. McFee has her deserted by the volatile Frenchman (something a bit conventional here?). Ought he not, in recompense at least, allow her to write novels for a more discerning stratum of society? At any rate, she ought to write a letter to The London Times.

The time of the story of "Race" is the late '80s, a fact which, perhaps, accounts for some of the lapses in the book. The French had not then held Germany at bay at Verdun and elsewhere. We doubt if McFee, writing of the post-war French youth, would have played him up to the same disvantage beside his friend Striker. The post-war Chaillu would, no doubt, have had his affairs with actresses (it is to be hoped that these will eventually be dropped by novelists), and he might have gone away and forgot Hazel. The French are not alone in these. But a later day Louis would, at least, have had more substantiality than McFee accords him; more of the metallic. And the novelist would have softened the class egotism of Striker, who—despite the fact that his family cannot perceive his genius—dwells on the heights in an atmosphere too rarefied for Chaillu to ascend into.

Take it all in all, however, "Race," while not being a great novel, has moments of greatness. In style the story suffers from many strictures. McFee is far too hospitable in the number of guests he invites into his pages for the parsimony with which he entertains them. He is even niggardly of his adverbs and adjectives. In one place, for instance, he compels "drily" to do duty three times in as many pages, and "irradiated" is elsewhere used the same number of times in an equal number of pages. To the reviewer, with a pressroom dead-line confronting him, this might be permitted, but to a novelist—no.

Nevertheless, the book should be read—will be read. It may be that in "Race" McFee gives too much the impression of a man sailing uncharted seas, but if so, the man is surely an explorer. And there is zest in the questing. It may also be that too often the explorer comes only upon reefs off a barren shore, but at other times he lifts purple isles, where fronded palms are silhouetted against a tropic sky. And, finally, McFee has the master touch, although he does not always exercise it. The book impresses, although the impression does not go deep, and may prove not to be lasting.

IN THE LAND OF ART

By Blasco Ibanez

"This book," declares Blasco Ibanez in the preface, "has a history." In 1896 the author then in his twenty-eighth year, collided dangerously with the Spanish authorities over the question of the reward for his ardor in the the treatment of Cuba; and, as cause of the colonists, he found himself not only menaced with a prison term but actually in peril of his life. After concealing himself for some weeks on the coast near Valencia, while the police were zealously hunting him, he embarked in disguise on a vessel for Genoa, a heavy sack slung over his shoulders, his costume that of a sailor, his face and hands blackened with coal. Some time later, with no other clothes than those he wore and with an almost negligible sum of money, he alighted in Italy and began a vagabond tour of the peninsula, living almost from hand to mouth, sometimes apparently without the means for continuing his travels, and yet somehow managing to procure the resources for proceeding on his journey. During the course of his wanderings he occasionally found time to note down his impressions of the places he visited; and it is these impressions, coordinated and reproduced in a literary style, that have given us the volume entitled "In the Land of Art."

In this series of essays and sketches Senor Ibanez finds ample opportunity to exercise that passion for description which is conspicuous in nearly everything he writes. Paragraph after paragraph, page after page, chapter after chapter, he gives himself up almost exclusively to the task of portraiture; and he depicts with gusto and evident relish the details of what he has seen, the appearance of the Leaning Tower of Pisa, the superabundant works of art of Genoa, the ruins of the Roman Forum and of resurrected Pompeii, the fire-belching dragon known as Vesuvius, the picturesque city of Naples lying serenely at the feet of the dragon, the splendors of the Vatican, the impressiveness of old cathedrals or opera houses, the ironic solitude of an ancient cemetery.

But, abundant as is the descriptive material actually before the author's eyes, he does not confine himself to that which he sees with his physical vision, but frequently represents that which he beholds only with his imagination Thus, in the chapter on the Colosseum, he is not content with describing the crumbling ruins of the old amphitheater, but he imagines himself back in imperial Rome, back in the days when the stones now in decay gave support to a tumultuous multitude, to the decadent nobility, the red-mantled Emperor and the bloodthirsty rabble prepared to gloat in ignoble safety over the sanguinary sports of the arena. Under the pilotage of Ibanez we see as eye-witnesses the whole terrible pageant of organised savagery and bloodshed.

Throughout the entire book the author displays the same historical sense which enables him to resurrect the old Colosseum with such graphic reality. No matter what he describes, he feels himself intimately in touch with the past—with the luxury of life in Pompeii, with the art of a Michael Angelo or of a Leonardo da Vinci, with the battlefields of perished tribes and forgotten armies, with the gloomy splendor of the Middle Ages or the reviving light of the Renaissance. How deeply the past has influenced him is evident in a typical passage:

"The Mediterranean is the sea of memories. One cannot think without profound emotion that these very waters which now sway us are the same that opened for the first time before the concave wombs of the Phoenician ships bearing in their bosoms civilisation and new life to the European Occident beneath their purple sails; the waters which, surrounding the Grecian trireme with white foam and with winged fish, stirred the poet navigator to dreams of the Sirens, of the Tritons, and of Venus, splendid in her beauty and seductive charm, giving rise to the most delightful of cults; the same waters which were the scene of the sanguinary clashes and the fierce struggles between the ironprowed Carthaginian and Roman galleys; and centuries later they witnessed the heroism of the Aragonese, sustaining the burden of our invincible galleys and gently laving the the metal shields of the almogavares."

Australian Labor Urges Child Pension

Melbourne, May 10.—The Victorian Labor Party, at its annual conference, has adopted the report of the committee recommending as a preliminary to full maintenance of children by the State that a Labor Government, on attaining office, should pay from the consolidated revenue 5s weekly to each child from birth until it leaves school, and full maintenance of illegitimate children and children of widows and deserted wives.

A crucial point was how the scheme should be financed, and ultimately it was decided to pass on the problem to the party's federal executive.

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'C'Est Les Olympiques,' Says Paris

Paris.—The slogan "C'est les Olympiques" is beginning to replace "C'est la guerre" as the blanket explanation for all explanation for all excessive prices, as the time approaches for the gathering of athletes from all parts of the world—except Germany—for the eighth revival of the Olympic Games.

The spring fever seems greatly intensified by the fever to reap a golden harvest from the thousands of Olympic guests who are expected to spend anywhere from three weeks to three months in Paris as a result of the great quadrennial exhibition of physical prowess.

The business acumen motivated by this anticipated influx of sport fans is beginning to manifest itself not only in doubling and trebling prices for hotel rooms, but in the amounts asked for furnished apartments and even villas and chateaus.

The mania for renting at fancy prices is not restricted to the natives. Numerous foreigners from other parts of Europe, with an eye for business, have obtained apartments, hoping to pay their expenses for a long vacation by sub-letting to Olympic fans.

One American, intending to remain here permanently, reports having met with many evidences of the Olympic fever during a two months' search for a home. Everywhere he went the proprietors, without batting an eye, quoted prices that would make New York apartment men blush. When objections were raised the invariable reply was: "Ah, but you see—the Olympics are coming on. It will be easy to rent at any price."

One Ukrainian artist, unable to speak either French or English, had secured a three-room apartment, fixed it up to look like a Christmas cake, reserved one room for himself and after it was suggested that the price was exorbitant he replied to an interpreter. "Ah, cest les Olympiques!"

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Premier Hughes Writes On Problems Of Pacific

(Continued from Page 3)

a night. And it is impossible to understand the Pacific or any of the great world problems that confront us unless we realize that although we have come to regard modern civilization as the culminating achievement of man and destined to last as long as the earth itself, that it is a thing of yesterday and perilously fragile.

It is like a splendid palace built upon thin ice. At any moment the weight of the superstructure may prove too much for the flimsy foundations. We must walk warily, for we are citizens of a world whose ramifications are so vast and so intricate that everything which one country does and says has its reflex action upon every other country in the world. Every act of domestic policy has its world facet. Everything we do as a country comes before the bar of world opinion.

OPEN TO CRITICISM

Clearly a policy which excludes the citizens or limits the numbers of immigrants from any other country is open to the criticisms of the world. And the effects of this criticism differ fundamentally from that which similar action might have evoked even fifty years ago.

It has been well said that civilization rests upon the means of communication. In these days, when science and mechanical invention have almost succeeded in annihilating distance, the farthest corners of the earth are nearer to us than cities of a few hundred miles distant were to our grandfathers, the drama of life is played upon a stage that literally stretches from China to Peru and far beyond.

We are citizens of the world in the making. We know more about what happens in the most distant parts of the earth than our grandfathers did of what was going on in a neighboring village. For the first time in the history of man, world opinion is emerging as a definite factor in moulding his destiny. The change is revolutionary. It is impossible to predict its effects, but that they will be profound is unquestionable.

The Pacific problem has its roots in those changed conditions of the modern world, which is, in fact, a new world in everything that is essential to human activities and progress.

The overcrowded East seeks an outlet for her surplus millions. But where can it find an outlet. And what is to happen if it does not do so? Let us try and get to the roots of this matter, looking at it front the point of view of the welfare of the world, seeking, if may be, some practicable solution of this great problem, which is, as has been pointed out, not only a Pacific problem but a world problem. That which is true of the East is in a lesser degree true of the Western world.

POPULATION INCREASE

In the time of Napoleon the population of Europe was substantially the same as it had been in the time of the Caesars. For two thousand years the population remained stationary. In the last century it has doubled itself. And the increase of population is still going on.

The problem of the Pacific which arises out of the inoculation of the East with the virus of Western civilization, and the enormous increase in productivity made possible by the introduction of modern methods, cannot be understood without bearing in mind that what is true of the world generally.

Population is everywhere increasing, and everywhere nations are within reasonable distance of the day when, unless facts be faced and the world walks the narrow way, the saturation point will be reached, and the earth will hold no more.

For the East that day is much nearer, but it is coming for all, and in considering any solution of the Pacific problem we thus are asked to find a solution for a problem which affects the whole world.

Let us now proceed to state the case or exclusion of Asiatics and the effects of such a policy upon the Asiatic and Western world nations and upon the world generally. From the earliest dawn of history untill quite recently the Mediterranean was the strategic center of the world. Around its narrow waters were clustered all the great nations of antiquity. Upon its waters they strove for supremacy and played their alloted parts in life.

NEW ERA IN EAST

But the amazing improvements in modern methods of communication, the general progress of the world, the defeat of Germany, the regrouping of the nations of Europe, the awakening of the East and the Panama Canal have shifted the strategic centre of the world to the mighty Pacific Ocean.

Upon this vast stage the destiny of modern man is to be unravelled. The stage upon which he is to play his part is as wide as the world itself.

Let me now state the case from the Asiatic standpoint. From the beginning of time to the first quarter of the nineteenth century the population of the East had not substantially varied in numbers. War, pestilence, famine and, above all, primitive methods of production, had kept down the population.

With the advent of modern methods of production, which sprang from the applied genius of the Western peoples, a new era dawned for the East. The treasure houses of nature, hermetically sealed throughout the ages, were one by one opened. The East awoke from its slumber. Its outlook on life widened. No longer content with the meagre diet that had sufficed it in days gone by, it demanded more and better food, a wider and fuller life. With the flight of time, population increased to an amazing extent.

SOME STATISTICS

The actual numbers added to the population can only be estimated. That the population has at least doubled itself cannot be doubted. Take, for example, the case of Java, an island almost within sight of Australia; not very large, it could indeed be dropped into the interior of our commonwealth and lost.

A hundred years ago it was estimated to contain not more than 2,500,000 to 5,000,000. To-day it has a population of 35,000,000. And every year 500,000 are added to its numbers.

In the Malay Archipelago there is a population of 62,000,000 and this is increasing at a similar rate.

Japan, which fifty years or so ago was a semi-barbarous and unprogressive state, a negligible factor in world affairs, has now become a great world power, a civilized and most progressive nation. It has a population of 60,000,000 crowded upon a group of narrow and not very fertile islands, and every year it is said that a million is being added to the already overcrowded population.

Already the saturation point has been nearly reached. More Japanese are being born than there is room for. And this goes hand in hand with a quite irresistible demand for a higher standard of living.

AN ENDLESS RIDDLE

In a word, we have here a most industrious and progressive people, proud of their achievements in peace and in war, confident in their power to make still greater progress or to achieve still greater things, finding themselves confronted with conditions which threaten not only to turn them and their national ambitions into a stagnant backwater, but to create economic and social chaos.

There is plenty of room in the world yet—vast areas of fertile land in America, in Australia, but to Japan they are closed. What then is Japan to do? Will she accept the position thus forced upon her? What that position is is quite clear. It will limit her ambitions. There is nothing singular in this, for if the world is to avoid war every nation will have to do the same, but since her population is increasing so rapidly as to make imperative some outlet that will absorb her overflowing millions, it is for her a question both vital and urgent.

Where are the million in Japan and the 500,000 in Java that are added to the population every year to go?

America and Australia say to these millions: Ye cannot enter in. Where are the excess millions of China, Japan, India and the East generally to go? That is the modern riddle of the Sphinx from the standpoint of the East.

Rivalry Of Races Now Big Problem

(Continued from Page 3)

the impending struggle between East and West, foretold by many persons who cannot be classed either as missionaries or as fanatics, may easily be mitigated or even entirely averted, provided Britain can find a place for India within her Empire the same as for the self-governing dominions.

Basil Mathews, in his book—"The Clash of Color"—says that six of every seven people in the British Empire are colored and that although the white man still controls most of the machinery and productive industry of the world, yet his rule is challenged. Some men of other races would fight him, while others would work with him, but few would be willing to carry on indefinitely under his unqualified authority.

There are on the earth some fifty-three million square miles of habitable land surface. Of those miles forty-seven million are under white dominance, or nearly nine-tenths of the whole habitable are of the world. Of the remaining six million square miles over four million square miles are ruled by the yellow races. The very fact that the new post-war Race Problem is the supreme feature in the world landscape today, and that it lies right across the path of the onward trek of mankind, makes the attack upon it as inescapable for us as it is facinating.

New Library Is Erected At Louvain

(Continued from Page 3)

other, and Germany was forced to give up some of her ill-gotten treasures or replace those destroyed by others—are mostly in their places, the Cardinal feels that a great weight has been taken off his shoulders.

Cardinal Mercier's name has been connected with certain efforts made for a rapprochement, and a possible union, of the Catholic and Anglican Churches. Certain it is that envoys from Great Britain have on three occasions since the great war been to Malines to visit the Archbishop there, and this after the conference held there in 1895, although it was understood that nothing had been concluded as the result of this first rapprochement.

The memory of Cardinal Mercier will go down to history as one of the outstanding figures of the great war and will always be connected with the new library of Louvain.

More Scotsmen Going To Canada

(Continued from Page 3)

the sword and mace of the city. The inside of the chamber presented an extraordinary appearance. In one corner was a table round which the Lord Provost and the "city fathers" of Lauder gathered. Seated beside them were a number of ladies, and for the remainder of the party there was only standing room, and very little of that. Among those who were present were the Earl of Home and Mr. Adamson, M. P., Secretary for Scotland. The ceremony opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. M'Conachie and then the Town Clerk read an extract from the minutes agreeing to create his Lordship an honorary burgess. The burgess ticket was next read, and amid loud cheering, the new burgess signed the Burgess Roll.

Electricity Supply Scheme Advanced

A further step is being taken in the promotion of the scheme for the improvment of the organisation of electricity supply in the West of Scotland. The Electricity Commission, established under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1919, are holding a local inquiry regarding the project, according to the terms of the statute under which the scheme has been initiated. In December 1921, the commissioners provisionally determined the boundaries of the electricity district to be formed in the West of Scotland. This area included the city of Glasgow, the county of Renfrew; the northern portion of the county of Ayr, including the burgh of Ayr, the eastern portion of Dumbartonshire including Dumbarton, the northern portion of the county of Lanark, and a small part of Stirlingshire.

The various suppliers of electricity in this area have been examining the scheme since its inception, and in response to the invitation of the commission, they are submitting at the present inquiry the conclusons they have come to on the subject. Seventeen authorities in the area interested in the production of electricity have combined, following agreement in conference, to support the constitution of a comprehensive supply district under the jurisdiction of a co-ordination authority, in the form of an advisory board.

Two authorities have withheld acquiescence—the Corporations of Glasgow and Greenock. The Glasgow authority took the view that the city should be treated as a separate supply district in itself, while the Greenock authority took exception to the establishment of an advisory board, maintaining that it was preferable to set up a joint administrative board. It is urged by Glasgow that the scheme fails to note the intention of Glasgow to establish another large generating station.

The authorities who favor the promotion of the district scheme under an advisory board are making representations to the commission that the area originally defined as the West of Scotland electricity district should be extended so as to include, with Glasgow and Renfrewshire, practically the whole of the counties of Ayr, Dumbarton, and Lanark, and also penetrations into Stirlingshire, and into a few of the Lothian parishes adjacent to Lanarkshire.

Seventy Years In The Ministry

The Very Rev. J. C. Russell, D. D., senior minister of the Highland Parish Church, Campbelltown, ex-Moderator of the Church of Scotland, and now father of the Church has completed the seventieth year of his ministry, his ordination having taken place at Campbelltown on Good Friday 1854. Dr. Russell has had only one charge in his long career. When he became minister of the Highland congregation at Campbelltown, he found that owing to the disruption of ten years before the number of communicants had been reduced to a mere handful. The material fabric of the church was also in a very bad state of repair, and although the building was large and, at the time comparatively modern, the floor was of bare earth. As a result of the new minister's active and forceful personality, the church was soon modernised and restored, and the handful of communicants rose to about 1000.

He retired from the active duties of the charge abut 35 years ago, since when he has devoted himself with conspicuous energy and success, to the work of convener of the Highland Committee of the Church, his work in this connection making his name a household word in the Highlands. He has had five assistants and successors in that time, one of whom was the popular and much lamented Rev. Hector Mackinnon, latterly of Shettleston.

Relic Of Culloden Offered For Sale

One of the rarest of numismatic treasures to be seen in the auction room for many years past will be offered for sale in London early next month. This is the beautiful gold medal for the battle of Culloden which was the property of Col. Wren of the 46th Regiment, brother of the great Sir Christopher Wren, the bicentenary of whose death was celebrated as recently as last year. The medal is excessively rare, as only four or five specimens are known to exist.

Another very interesting Scottish relic to be disposed of at the same time is an example of the Cromwell medal for the Battle of Dunbar. The Protector, it may not be generally known, is wearing a specimen of the medal in the beautiful bust by Bernini in the precincts of the House of Commons. The medal is particularly interesting, as it affords on the reverse side, what is believed to be one of the two authentic representations of the House of Commons in session in the middle of the seventeenth century, with Mr. Speaker Lenthall in the Chair.

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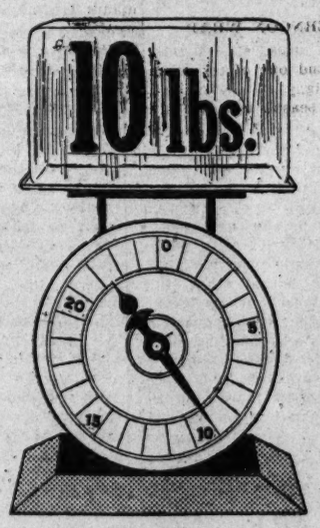

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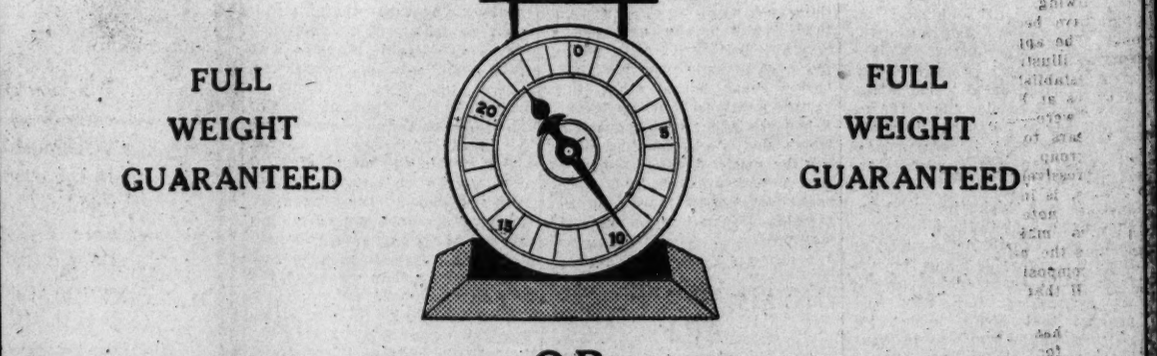

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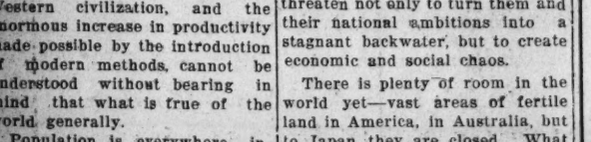
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Days Of War-Time Extravagance In Clothes Are Over Now

Paris, May 10.—A subject of enduring interest is the cost of clothes. It doubtless began when Adam and Eve set up their first establishment beyond the confines of the Garden of Eden, and to this day every woman, young and old, debates it as being one of the fundamental problems of life.

Apparently the constant discussion of the cost of dress comes from some innate instinct of domestic economy or a sense of the order and fitness of things, for women of affluence are as much given to resisting high prices for gowns as those who resist because they must.

People from the great outside have always found Paris prices staggering, but always have possessed themselves of the things Paris has to sell—as soon as they have gotten their breath. During the war the excessive cost of necessities and luxuries, especially in clothes, was understood and philosophically accepted, and since then some dreadful things have been offered in the name of fashion—and paid for. It has taken education to reach the present viewpoint.

Sacrifices have been made in the fashion market by even the most prominent houses, affording great opportunities for investment to those who are long on style but short on capital. That is the economic end of the situation. And in artistic value the present styles represent a degree of beauty and importance that only artists and artisans of the highest order could produce. The genius of these is placing the art of dress on a plane close to that of the fine arts, and that is one reason why we must pay a proper price for beautiful gowns of fine fabric.

APEX OF BEAUTY

They have never been more beautiful than they are this season. Whatever the ideals of past years, when women fascinated with their pretty frocks and their pretty ways, there are different times, and the fact is reflected in the dress of the women who represent the best in the world of fashion.

The designers of Paris are dictators in styles, and as such they occupy a position of dignity. Their standards are accepted, whatever liberties are taken with them in the name of individual taste, and the latest things received from the leading couturiers express the feeling of the present moment, grace and color.

Extreme modes, designs wild and wide of the mark have had a brief showing. But the better things have been coming right along. The appreciation of sheer beauty is illustrated in the latest models established by compelling authorities at Paris. This uplift—as it were—this free inspiration appears to have affected the whole group. Some lead the way aggressively. Paul Poiret, as always, is in the front, with a radical note in everything. Callot is making still more illustrious the name that spells artistic compositions and a feeling for all that is fine, especially in color.

Callot has gained renewed prestige for pink in many stunning models and the lesser people are saying: "Pink has come back into its own." Not the pastel, but fresh, lovely and luscious pink in every shade, introduced with enchanting effect in some costumes of distinction. One in particular appears to express its author's own feeling for both color and line. It is a dinner gown designed for a young person of patrician bearing, easy in movement. The bodice is plain and straight, with neck cut a deep V front and back. At the waist, which is at the line of the hip, the skirt of heavy black satin is joined without trimming or other finish than the stitching, and at one side a large soft chou of the pink satin lined with the black is caught, and from it sweeps away in two long sash ends, forming a train.

SOME LANVIN MODELS

Lanvin has stepped into the limelight at this late hour of the season with some radical designs illustrated in the most picturesque manner. Apparently this designer believes in giving repeated expression to an idea, for his most recent models, original and extreme, emphasize particularly the panier. In a frock of flame colored taffeta the tunic skirt is divided and hangs full over the petticoat. The bodice, with little cap sleeves, is plain and long, and little ruffs of the silk are attached to flare out from the hips over panier puffs. These points are made without formality or stiffness and the effect is chic and new.

Two other quite distinct styles are shown by Lanvin, one somewhat Egyptian in feeling, with tight bodice, long flaring sleeves and wide skirt; another also with tight plain bodice and skirt formed of three flounces very bouffant, each edged with black outlining braid. In each of these latest models from this designer the normal waistline is emphasized.

Another radical is Louise Boulanger, who is bringing the flounce into favor. Not the naive, obvious, straight-gathered ruffle, but the bias and the circular flounces that look so simple, yet are so subtly clever and difficult of success. This artist of uncommon imaginative genius is sending over the most delightful models in gowns and wraps in which she introduces her flounces, at the bottom, kneedepth on a crepe de chine frock, on the cape collar of a coat of flat crepe and forming the train waist-to-hem of an evening gown.

AN AFTERNOON WRAP

Callot, too, uses the flounce occasionally, and one of the most important designs in coats established this season is from this atelier, being an afternoon wrap of heavy black crepe, the bottom front edges and cape collar of which are formed of a rippling circular flounce. Premet is featuring the flounce also, inconspicuously, in occasional frills and pleated ruffles on afternoon and evening gowns.

Drecoll, to whom so many successes and so much artistic accomplishment are credited in the late past, is doing some things of dashing style. He, too, employs the flounce in some of his latest creations, but unconventionally and in a manner altogether original. In a model of black satin of tube silhouette a wide circular flounce of Italian lace has been added about the bottom of the skirt and along one side to the hip, where it is held with an ornament, and it passes over the shoulder and arm to the waistline at the back. This same movement is introduced in a coat-frock of black crepe, the circular flounce of the material giving sweep to both frock and cape. Straight flounces are shown, too, in some of the Drecoll models, their charm being in this unusual arrangement.

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At left, above, a dress of white georgette crepe. The entire bodice and skirt are finely pleated. The skirt supports nine picot-edged ruffles, which appear in front only. The model at the right is developed from alternating bands of tucked georgette crepe and lace.

Old Porcelain Colors Style For Summer

London, May 9.—Color designs inspired by old porcelain are to be a feature of women's wear this summer, according to the Drapers' Record, which says:

French and English fabric manufacturers have provided a wealth of rich color effects inspired by a study of old Chinese porcelain and Sevres.

"It is from Sevres we get the rich deep blue, the old rose, exquisite green gold and the light touch of black in French silk and ribbon designs.

"In making up plain silks or crepes in these porcelain colors an artistic sense of color values is needed to achieve complete success.

"At the London Museum the old world dresses and hats present many ideas in the way of color schemes, cleverly made trimmings and other useful details."

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Sports Clothes For Youngsters Are Snappy

New York, May 10.—Sports clothes for youngsters are no end snappy. Scarlet is all the rage. Whole frocks of flaming red are shown for sports and general country wear; and for town, an unlimited variety of models in white or beige, pongee, tan and blue are shown, in which a note of scarlet is conspicuous.

A waistcoat of red and white checked linen is offered with a suit of champagne kasha, the coat short and boxy, the skirt in small side pleats. With an Ascot tie of cream-colored crepe and with kid shoes and stockings in the shade of the dress, Mademoiselle expresses the last word in style.

"Pink" coats, with regulation sleeves, or no sleeves; sweaters and overblouses in bright red, are immensely popular; and the fad of embroidering a monogram or other motif somewhere on the frock is very much done in scarlet. The sharply emphasised points of color are used on pockets, sleeves, ties, belts, sash ends and hat bands and, reversing the order of things as they have long been, scarlet collars and cuffs are seen on white jackets, blouses and frocks.

Scotch ginghams by the bolt, the freshest, wholesomest of cotton stuffs, are bought this year in colors more tempting than ever, and the Liberty crepes, "polka dot" voiles and numberless pretty materials proclaim this a cotton season. The real novelty in these goods is the English print—actually a fine grade of calico—in much the same patterns that pioneer great-grandmothers knew, only instead of the shilling a yard it costs "six bits," and is considered very swagger for the junior element for country wear in fashionable quarters.

A NEW SKIN OVERNIGHT
COMPLEXIONS REMADE WHILE YOU SLEEP

It sounds incredible, but it is just plain truth. Did you know that the epidermis—in other words, the outer layer or scarf-skin of your face—is constantly dying and being replaced by new cells? The dead skin-scales are what give your complexion that dull yellow look which face powder only temporarily disguises. Ask yourself why you use powder, anyway? You would not if you were satisfied with your complexion in its natural state. Just a little quiet thinking will show you that if your skin is undergoing this drying-up, dying-off process there is something you can do to assist Nature in her rejuvenating efforts. The dead scarf-skin will not come away of its own accord. On the contrary, the tiny dead scales clog the pores and cause impurities to form, hiding the perfect skin which is struggling to show itself and to breathe just underneath.

Remove this outer scarf-skin which has served its turn, by applications of mercolised wax. This fragrant compound is a most marvellous discovery, for it dissolves and completely removes the dead discoloured veil, revealing the smooth, clear skin underneath. All facial eruptions and blemishes arise from allowing the dead epidermis to remain. Mercolised wax contains wonderful absorptive properties which clear the complexion while you sleep.

Ask your chemist to supply you with a small quantity and after washing the face in warm water, apply it as you would any ordinary face cream, and do not wash it off until the morning. If you do this every night on retiring, for ten days or so, you will see amazing results.

Just Received

Lovely Summer Frocks

each

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We are offering the whole of our stock of plated goods at specially reduced prices. This offer will positively be withdrawn at 1 p.m. Saturday 28th June.

NOTE THESE EXAMPLES OF VALUE OFFERED

Spirit Kettle Complete	...Usual Price	$50.00 for one week	**$45.00**
„ „ „ Best Quality ...	„	80.00 „	**72.00**
Bread Board on heavy plated stand ...	„	25.00 „	**22.00**
Sardine Dish Complete with Server ...	„	16.50 „	**14.00**
„ „ Best Quality	„	18.00 „	**16.00**
4-Piece Tea Service			
Teapot, Sugar Basin, Milk Jug and Tray	„	70.00 „	**60.00**
Asparagus Dish	„	32.00 „	**27.00**
Asparagus Servers	„	9.50 „	**8.00**
Double Cut Glass Punch Bowl, Plated Rims Lid and Server, Slightly Damaged			**25.00**

Other articles, too numerous to mention, are to be disposed of at similarly cut prices. Call and inspect the stock.

Our rule, 10% Discount for Cash, holds good on above special offers

Ostrich Feathers In Vogue

Paris, May 16—The most intriguing feature of the season is the ostrich feather, which is being used so lavishly as a trimming and of which many of the most beautiful capes and boas now so fashionable are made. The new ostrich, a willowy fringe, is an artistic achievement, exquisitely dainty and graceful. Since its introduction the fancy has caught swiftly and is now absolutely the thing. The simplest frock of satin or chiffon, bordered about the hem with a band of this ostrich several inches deep, is translated into a fairy-like costume for the dance. On the edge of two or three flounces of a skirt of tulle or chiffon the effect is most fantastic, and the French gown trimmed in this fashion is made still more airy in appearance by a scarf of misty tulle of the same shade, having the ends bordered with ostrich.

The popularity of this new expression of loveliness is almost universal. Few of the coutourieres have resisted its appeal, and some have used it in sumptuous profusion, its new version making of it a garnishment quite as suitable for Summer as for Winter dress.

Molyneux was one of the first to exploit the long flowing ostrich, creating a model of striking contrasts—a tubular gown of chiffon in fine pleats severely plain from neck to hem and having a border of full ostrich fringe twelve inches deep around the bottom.

This same designer creates another model, in brocade, with side panels gathered at the hip and finished across the bottom with wide ostrich. In this costume, done with unimportant variations in different materials, is worn a gorgeous flat boa, wound about the decollete neck and falling almost to the hem of the dress. None of the gowns has any ostrich about the bodice, emphasis being given to it in a single place.

Louise Boulanger delights in the ostrich, both the material and the pleureuse, and is so intrigued by the decorative quality feathers that she has departed somewhat from the softer variety and builds a sensational evening gown of black net over black satin, with an untrimmed draped bodice of the satin. The net skirt, very full, drops five inches below the bottom of the satin, with a full gathered panel at each side, floor length, and trimmed top to bottom with a single outstanding line of black coque feathers.

Worth ornaments one end of a scarf train with a fluff of long pleureuse in two colors, the body of the feather being of the one shade in the gown, the tips repeating the others. The result of this is entrancing in this particular arrangement of the chiffon train, which is attached to one shoulder of the gown at the back, is caught in a loop by the girdle and sweeps in a full width of chiffon, which shows the ostrich motif and is the length of the gown itself.

Drecoll indulges extravagantly in ostrich, especially in large rosettes, flowers and clusters and for scarf trimming. Vionnet employs ostrich with originality and abandon in curved and flowing lines, particularly on her evening gowns and wraps, and is especially fond of the tight curled natural ostrich, out of which she forms the collar for an evening cape.

A logical accompaniment of the tailored suit is the watch fob, which is returning to favor with a rush. Since the dropping of the waistline there has been no suitable place to tuck a watch with its attached fob and seal. But with the present tendency to define the normal line for the belt, and actual belts being worn with tailored blouses, the wrist watch is giving way here and there to the "before-the-war" type and slips comfortably inside a belt of silk or canvas or leather, or into one of the little pockets of a jacket or waistcoat, or is even attached with bar pins.

The fobs are snappy, short little things, the best looking ones being of black ribbon, preferably moire, with medallion, locket or seal of rhinestones, onyx, jade, quartz, tourmaline, aquamarine, metal nuggets, tortoiseshell, mosaics, or any of the new ideas in semi-precious and imitation jewels. Folks who are fortunate in the possession of fine old seals find them stunning when introduced in the present style.

TWO OF THE NEWEST PARISIAN MODELS

In the drawing at the left, Callot presents a new model in black and pink, with scarf train. The black satin slippers have straps trimmed with rhinestones. At the right is shown a drawing of a new Drecoll model which is a good illustration of the charm of fringe when used with beige crepe romain in scalloped tiers. The shoes are of beige kid, with gold straps to match the gown.

Costumes All Of One Shade, Fashion Says

New York, May 10.—It is now almost de rigueur to have the costume all of one shade, or as nearly so as may be. A gown of beige, gray, brown or black has a hat, shoes, stockings and gloves to match. A frock of black and white or white and black may have the accompaniments white or black, preferably the latter, at least in the item of shoes. Some attractive little jersey suits of white have with them a hat of one color, or combination of colors, and a scarf, the lining of which matches the hat.

In the establishment of one prominent importer is shown a sports suit of white flannel, in which a touch of scarlet is introduced. A sash of scarlet crepe is wound about the soft silk blouse at the line of the hip, and a monogram is embroidered on the pocket flap on one side of the jacket. A width of the crepe is wound about the Milan sports hat, and the stockings and shoes of this gay little outfit combine white suede and glace kid.

Wrigley's Gum
Cleanses the Teeth

Visit HIP SENG first
FOR 21 NANKING ROAD
Laces-Embroideries-Novelties

Roman Sash Is Being Revived

Paris, May 3.—The Roman sash in all its distinction is being revived in most attractive ways. Long ago, we are told, every nice young girl had a Roman sash, or several Roman sashes, which she wore about the waist of her white muslin frock. The width and length of that sash were regarded by her contemporaries as a gauge of the wearer's importance as a personage in her little world of fashion, and some of these gorgeous colored ribbons have been preserved as something precious by the older women of today, who find them a high light in the latest styles.

Sash lengths with ends trimmed with fringe matching in strands the colors of the sash are worn knotted at one side of a gown, holding the draped material, or about the low waistline. The finished lengths are also used as neck scarfs, adding a gay, colorful note to a black gown or one of plain color, and hats, particularly the Panamas and other sports hats, are smartly trimmed with "Roman" ribbon wound tightly about the crown.

The larger shops are offering a great variety of these Roman ribbons in every width from the sash to the inch-wide, which is meant to be used as a band on tailored hats, as a necktie on the one-piece frock and blouse, and as a narrow belt.

Next in the display of ribbons are the rainbow-shaded ribbons. They are lovely, an artistic achievement in color harmonies. In some of the sash widths rainbow colors are beautifully blended, and in others one color is softly shaded from dark to light with charmingly decorative effect.

Following the heavily brocaded metal and repousse effects in ribbons introduced during the Winter, these new versions of a quaint style form an important feature in the Summer wardrobe.

The most strikingly smart effects are accomplished in black and white with the sports outfits. In an exclusive shop dealing largely in tailored things and outing garments is an imported suit in black flat crepe, in which several chic features are established.

The skirt is plain, with an inverted box pleat in the front and one in the back, giving freedom of movement at the bottom, and ornamented with silk arrowheads. The jacket, of almost strictly "box" shape, is worn over a waistcoat of black and white striped silk, with Ascot tie of white crepe.

A new fan which indicates the styles that Paris will send next season is the most stunning thing in fans seen in the shops. It is formed of six long, jade green ostrich "willow" plumes, on amber sticks. The outer plume at each side has strands that have a sweep of twelve inches, falling over the hand—a gorgeous regal affair.

Long ostrich, light as thistle down, is seen in the scarfs, and trims the ends of chiffon with fringe many inches deep. Its use as dress trimming increases steadily in favor, and covers so much of some of the new evening gowns and wraps as to make the woman inside resemble an exquisite tropical bird of some sort. For the most part, fans for the warm weather are simpler and of more practical service.

Welch's
GRAPE JUICE

For convalescents and invalids, certainly, Welch's. Just the pure, tonic juices of luscious Concord grapes—nothing else. Welch's cools parched throats, encourages appetite and tones the body. Physicians recommend it. A health drink as well as a happiness drink.

Always have Welch's on hand. Order a case today of your dealer.

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READY STOCKTON & O'FARRELL TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 4300
ESTABLISHED IN 1850

Special Sale-Big Reductions on High Class Merchandise.

A lot of American Silk Dresses, some with pleated skirts and fancy colored blouses-Formerly $125.00 to $175.00-Reduced to $45-00, $55.00 and $65.00.

Tub Silk Dresses-Formerly $65.00 and $75.00-Now $25.00.

Stunning Dressy and Sports Jacquettes Formerly $60.00 to $100.00-Reduced to half price and less.

Silk Pleated Skirts in Beige and Grey Reduced from $50.00 to $25.00.

Black Canton Crepe Silk Capes-Reduced from $225.00 and $250.00 to $100.00 and $125.00.

20% Discount on All Hats over $25.00

In business for 74 years in San Francisco.
Branch Shop in Shanghai.

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No woman can have too much Silverware

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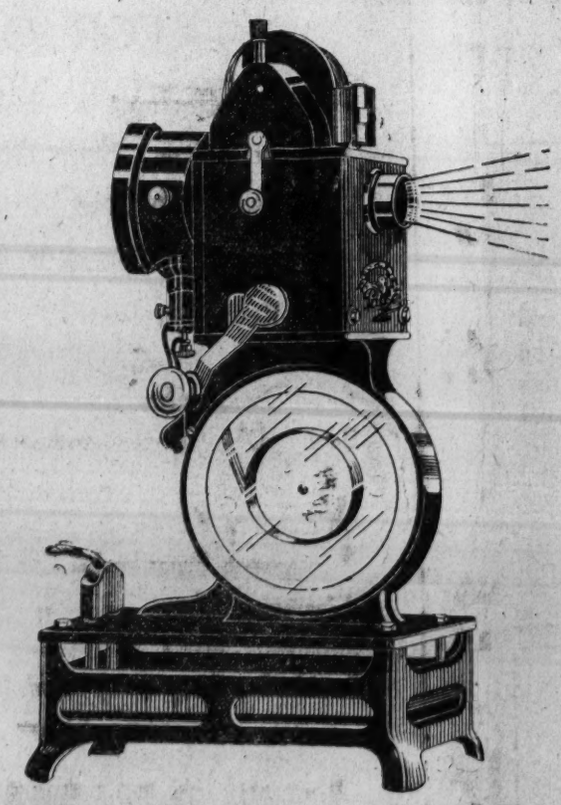
Sad News



One does not like to disappoint the public. Unfortunately, due to an unprecedented and wholly unexpected demand, we have been completely cleared out of stock, and for weeks have had to turn dozens away.

We ask the public to be patient and to watch further announcements when our new stock arrives.

Pathé-Baby

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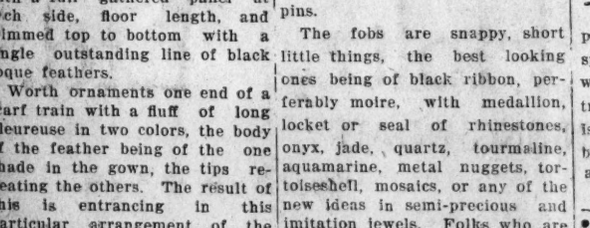
Shanghai
Dealers in every Treaty Port



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Swatow Drawn work, Embroideries, Ladies' underwears, and all kinds of Laces.
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Ivory, and Bead Articles, Foochow Lacquer and Silver wares Mah-Jong sets, Linen, Silk Pongee, Crepe, and Grass Cloth,
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With sliding foot rest
Price $8.00 Only

Sun Ling & Co.
1190, Avenue Road, Shanghai. Phone W. 1373

Olive Oil Noted As Beauty Aid

BY JOSEPHINE HUDDLESTONE
(Famous Model)

If I seem to do a lot of talking about olive oil please bear with me. When you have experimented with it as much as I have and found it always responsive, you, too, will be inclined to sing its praises to the four winds.

In ancient days no woman who valued her appearance dared omit olive oil from among her toilet preparations. Cleopatra, the Queen of Sheba, Helen of Troy, and numerous other historical and legendary beauties gave it the place of honor upon their dressing tables. And yet it is surprising today to note how rarely one finds a woman who understands and takes advantage of this marvelous aid to beauty.

It can be used for so many different things. And it is so easily handled as there is no preliminary messing or fixing with its use.

Rough, dry skin responds to olive oil treatments with almost magical rapidity and wondrously satisfying results. At night, just before retiring, is the best time for these treatments.

First comes a good bath. The water should be warm, never hot, and it should be softened by adding a handful of borax or prepared bath salts. A stiff flesh brush should be used for cleaning the skin instead of the usual wash cloth sponge. After drying the body thoroughly comes the olive oil rub, which is quite simple in that one just covers the entire body with the oil and massages it thoroughly into the skin. This takes about fifteen minutes. These "complete" rubs should be taken once a week. The first few treatments you can almost feel the pores drinking the oil into the parched skin.

If the pores have become clogged forming patches of rough skin resembling blind pimples, olive oil will soon erase all trace of this unpleasantness, leaving the skin with the soft smoothness of fresh blown roses.

These patches of rough skin are most frequently found around the elbows, the back of the arms and the side of the thighs. They should be treated with nightly applications of the olive oil. If this is done they will disappear within a week.

Olive oil is also an excellent eliminator of blackheads. A massage with the oil seems to loosen these deadly enemies of beauty to such an extent that the pores are easily relieved of their burden by simply wiping the face with a rough bath towel. This remedy is easier than the vigorous scrubbings with a stiff brush, and soap and water, that have been advocated heretofore. The pores close up again immediately and the blackheads show a decided reticence about returning.

The beauty of the finger nails has been determined for many years by their thinness and flawlessness. However, these lovely, delicate nails are difficult to care for. They are usually brittle and have a tendency to chip and split at the ends. But olive oil—"my cure all" I call it—will soon change all this. Dip the fingers in oil once or twice a day and the change in their condition is miraculous. They become firmer and hardier in texture without becoming thick or loosing their delicacy in any way.

If you are using olive oil to wash your hands in you have probably noticed this change in your nails and it will be unnecessary for you to make a special rite of applying the oil to your nails. However, if you haven't been using it, just dip the tips of the fingers in oil and hold them there for a few minutes, two or three, and the chipping and splitting will cease.

If you are still washing your hands with soap and water rub a little olive oil into them several times a day and they will never become rough, reddened or chapped.

In fact, olive oil is my own special pet child and after several months' experimenting all of my cold creams have been supplanted by it.

PEARLS AGAIN IN FAVOR

The figure in the circle above is wearing a choker necklace of pearls and a pearl bracelet. A long string of smaller pearls is suspended from her left hand.

French Buy Jewels As Investment

The Hague, May 10.—Never before have Parisian women worn as much jewelry as they do at present. Even a simply dressed woman displays four or five diamond bracelets, a string of pearls and a brooch set with diamonds. This tendency provides an opportunity for a clever observer in the "Haagsche Post" to elaborate on the proverbial love of French women for jewelry.

American women who come to France, he declares, look a bit surprised when they see French women in the morning decked with diamond rings and pearl necklaces. But the reason back of this is neither vanity nor a purely aesthetic impulse.

The French woman buys her jewelry now in order to invest money. The tours of exploration which French women undertake to look for bargains in diamonds might be a good topic for detective stories. These women scent the smallest shops in unspeakably dirty little streets. They haggle desperately to get a diamond below its market value. It is a strange example of instinctive self-protection.

The reason why French women are so fond of jewelry may be that France is such an old country and that the country has gone through so many crises. Family jewelry is a well known and famous thing in old French families. But even among bourgeois people you find very good pearls and diamonds. You can recognize a middle class woman at once by her diamond earrings. To climb up on the social ladder it was formerly as necessary to have diamond earrings as it is now to own an automobile.

Probably these diamonds were bought in the belief that they might help out in times of distress and revolution or war. To-day exactly the same thing happens; the French franc is still unstable. Women who have some money to spare buy jewelry or a few more pearls to add to their strings. Only foreigners in Paris wear gorgeous clothes. The Parisian woman herself dresses simply, but spends every extra cent for jewelry.

Many women go into the jewelry trade. They do not open a shop, but they "travel in jewels," and whenever you least suspect it, at a tea party, perhaps, a well dressed woman accosts you and gets a handful of jewels out of her handbag.

Lady Diana Somerset To Enter Movies

London.—The screen is to be graced, and enriched by the presence of Lady Diana Somerset, regarded as one of the most beautiful young women in the British Isles. Lady Diana, second daughter of the Duke of Beaufort, announced that she will pose for moving pictures, an endeavor in which she should be vastly successful.

Only twenty-six years old, this aristocrat possesses eyes and a mouth over which artists rave: they see in her a model for a canvas that might well be as great as any work by an old master.

On the screen she need seek no further than to depict some of the deeds and adventures of the men of her house, which dates from the fifteen century.

Lady Diana—spiritual as she appears—is well named for the goddess-huntress. She is at her best and happiest in the saddle on a good horse. It is doubtful whether the Duke of Beaufort, who always follows the hounds in a motor car; his son, Lord Worcester, M. F. H., or Lady Diana is the keenest hunter of this famous family.

Novelties That Aid Loveliness

New York, May 10.—Quite new ideas in neckwear are illustrated in the collars and cuffs, vestees, chemisettes and guimpes shown among the latest things in accessories from Paris. Colored frills and pleatings are all the rage, and are to be had in unlimited variety, to be worn with one-piece frocks of wool, crepe and cotton. The flaming note of scarlet is introduced as a border or mere line of red on pleated batiste, crepe de chin or chiffon by the yard, and done in needlework on the collars round, square or V-shape.

New collars that are meant to serve as a finish and trimming on a plain dress are of net and lace, tucked batiste, or embroidered linen, forming a shallow collar in front, a much deeper one at the back. With the pleated neck ruffs of net and lace are cuffs of deep double frills, with a narrow ribbon passed through the middle, to make complete and dainty the long plain sleeves of the new one-piece dresses.

Many of the latest collars, daintily embroidered, all white or in colors, are perfectly round, emphasising the shape of the new frocks for Summer.

The latest styles in veils are beautiful and significant as a note in fashions, for the new veils are large, elaborate and fine, and are of such generous assortment as to warrant their vogue for some time to come. The fancy for veils is a fleeting, fickle thing. They are accepted, extravagantly worn, the rage for a time, until—when every woman has indulged her wish for something floating exotically about her face and head because every other woman is emulating the example—suddenly they disappear. Then the veil is ignominiously "out," for a time, until it reappears on a wave of sentiment.

Interesting fashions in veils are now being offered. The nets, dotted and plain, are back and are worn with the close hats—the adapted cloche, toque, tricorne and narrow brim hat. But the veil that adds distinction to the head and to the whole costume is the scarf of lace or net chiffon.

There are the novelty veils, wide bands of chiffon, or silk mesh veils, chiffon "sports" veils, scarf veils and the Italian lace and the Chantilly lace veils. They are all intended to be worn in a flattering drapery about the hat, and to serve as a protection to the face, on occasion.

The newest necklaces are made of "block" beads. They are cut of rock crystal, amethyst, topaz, rose quartz and other semi precious stones in lovely colors. The edges of the blocks, which in the most striking necklaces are very large are beveled, and the beads, which resemble dice, are strung together with alternating disks of finely carved clear crystal.

These crystalline stones make such becoming necklaces that they are having an enthusiastic vogue and are worn with every sort of dressy costume short of formal evening dress.

Among the most popular colored stones are the tourmalines, aquamarines and the pink quartz. Jade inspires the novelty designers to a constantly increasing variety of artistic accessories for the toilet and for personal adornment with the general scheme of dress for Summer, jade being so sweetly cool and harmonising that there is a great demand for it.

Really rare and interesting bits of jade carved in symbolic figures, most decorative, make stunning pendants. They are expressed in different shades of jade—the vivid green, pale green, gray green, milky white. Insignia, eery animals and Oriental characters are the motifs in these interesting ornaments, most of which are used as pendants, clasps.

A thing of lasting artistic value is a cigarette case of clear, green jade in an invisible frame of platinum. In the centre of the little case a medallion of onyx and diamonds forms the smartest ornament imaginable, and the little clasp through which a black moire ribbon is passed is set with chip diamonds.

Black pearls are among the treasures offered in necklaces. They are excellent reproductions of the real thing, but are of such size that the camouflaging effect is quite lost. Even the shades of "black" as they are in real pearls are faithfully copied and are very smart, especially with black satin and black and white crepe gowns.

Cheese On Your Daily Menu

Cheese is a very nourishing food and should have a place in the diet of the child as well as the adult. It can be cleverly worked into the menu in various ways so that its presence is not monotonous.

If you wish to enrich the food value of a salad, making it perhaps the main luncheon dish, add small balls of cream cheese to the salad filling. Pineapple is deliciously served with small balls of cream cheese, placing one in the center of each slice of the fruit. Mayonnaise or French dressing may be served with this salad.

American cream cheese can be cut into cubes and served one with each slab of pie. The original idea of this combination was to render the pie more easily digestible by calling forth the juices of the stomach in the strenuous work they are called upon to do in digesting cheese.

Grate cheese over spaghetti, potatoes or rice when baking these dishes and you will at once enrich the food value of each.

Pimento cheese may be served on brown bread either plain or mixed with chopped nuts. It is a delicious combination and one which the school child will relish.

Come right to HIP SENG
21 NANKING Rd
It saves your time & expense to go down to Swatow for Drawn Work or Embroidery

Kept on Ice
Sold in Bulk
Notwithstanding the Warm Weather

Camembert Cheese
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Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush

FOOD particles cannot remain lodged between the teeth if you use a Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush. The tufted bristles reach into every little crevice in your mouth and clean the teeth thoroughly. The curved handle permits more convenient handling.

Three sizes—Adult's, Youth's and Children's. Three textures of bristle—hard, medium and soft. Always look for the full facsimile hyphenated Pro-phy-lac-tic name on box and brush handle (Florence Mfg. Co., makers)—it is your assurance of the genuine.

Representatives:
Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd.
2 Canton Road Shanghai

The ordinary tooth brush merely brushes the surfaces
The Pro-phy-lac-tic really cleans between the teeth

Look for the Yellow Box with Red Letters

A Clean Tooth Never Decays

Continuation of
Annual Summer Sale

QUALITY DAMASK BORDERED HUCKABACK TOWELS
Made of the finest linen. 18 by 32 ins. Reduced from $2.65 to $2.25 each

HUCKABACK TOWELLING
In a good, hardwearing quality. Reduced to 85 cts. yard

TURKISH TOWELS

Sizes	Reduced from	To
18 by 35	$1.50	$1.20 pair
24 by 47	2.75	$2.25 pair
24 by 46	3.75	$3.25 pair
23 by 44	4.25	$3.50 pair
27 by 52	5.00	$4.00 pair
25 by 44	5.75	$4.25 pair
24 by 47	5.50	$4.40 pair
Check Glass Cloth		$1.00 pair
Cheese Cloth - - -		40 cts. pair

CLYDELLA
Remaining stock to be sold at - - $1.50 yard

Imitation Panama Hats for Tennis
Reduced from $4.50 to $2.95 each

"Solprufe"
Unfadable coloured Filet Curtain Nets.
50 ins. wide.
Sale Price $1.75 per yard

Nursery Cretonnes
31 ins. wide
Usually $3.00 and $2.00
Sale Prices $2.25 and $1.50 per yard

Cotton and Wool Tapestries
50 ins. wide
Usually $7.50 and $9.50
Sale Price $6.50 yard

Folding Push Carts
Fitted with waterproof hood and wired on rubber tyres.
Sale Price $51.00 and $54.00 each

Aluminium Cocktail Shakers
Sale Price $2.65

Aspinall's Enamel
All shades.
Sale Price 65 cts. tin

Sun Glasses
Shell frame.
Sale Price $1.20

Gillette Razors
With 3 blades.
Sale Price $1.20

1923 Spalding's Tennis Balls
In good condition.
Sale Price $5.75 doz.

Gilt Edge Tooth Picks
1,000 in box.
Sale Price 15 cts. box

American Cabin Trunks
Usually $43.00
Now $29.00

Blue Band Dinner Sets
Sale Price $29.50 set

A Few Trimmed Hats
$5.00 each
Model Hats Half Price

Weeks & Co., Ltd.
Shanghai—Hankow

Klim Powdered Whole Milk for the Babies

Reliquified Klim at normal strength has the same analysis and coloric value as natural cow's milk and is subject to the same modification when used in infant feeding. Give the kiddies Klim and see how they grow. Full directions as to how to mix printed on each tin.

Ask for Booklet
Stocked by all dealers

Getz Bros & Co. of the Orient, Ltd.
Distributors

SHING TAI ELECTRIC COMPANY FOR EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL

TEL. SHOWROOMS C4119.
A72/3 SZECHUEN ROAD

WHITEAWAY'S POPULAR DOLLAR VALUES

DOLLAR DAYS

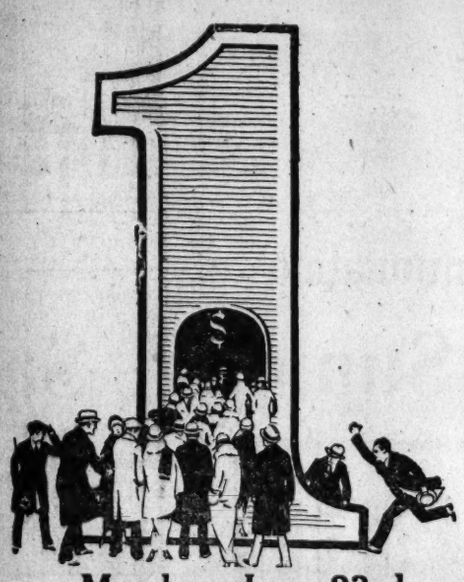
DOLLAR DAYS

Every Day This Week at Whiteaway's

The Daily Shopping Crowds at Whiteaway's during Dollar Days testify to the great popularity of these events and the wonderful value offered. There are thousands of articles, impossible to catalogue in a brief news announcement, both for home and personal wear, that will appeal to thrifty shoppers; so we strongly advise the Shanghai Public to visit our store this week and

See What Your Dollar Will Buy

DOLLAR DAYS



Monday, June 23rd

Ladies Cotton Vests Crocket Shoulder Straps. Price **$1.00** for 2	**400 yards** The New "Checklene" Curtain Muslin with beautifully stencilled borders 48 inch wide Price **$1.00** per yard	Choice assortment of Caps smart colours and designs Price **$1.00**	Fine quality Balbriggar Vests, limited quantity only, small sizes 28" to 34" Price this week **$1.00** each.	25 gross Table or Dessert Forks **$1.00** for 9 pieces	1,500 dozen White Cups and Saucers **$1.00** for 4
Ladies White Ribbed Cotton Vests Ribbon Shoulder Straps. Price **$1.00** each	Check **Glass Towelling** Pink Check only Strong and absorbent 22 inch wide Price 2 yards for **$1.00**	Genuine Mikado Braces good strong cable ends Price **$1.00** pair	Strong White Canvas Belts non rusting fittings all sizes Price **$1.00**	350 Kitchen Sets Containing 1 Ladle, 1 Spoon, 1 Fork tinned steel with black enamelled wood handle **$1.00** for 3 pieces	750 dozen Green or Gilt edge cups and saucers **$1.00** for 3
Ladies Ribbon Cotton Vests Strong Crocket Shoulder Straps. Price **$1.00** each	**300 only Cretonne Covered Cushions** to be cleared at **$1.00** each size about 19 x 19 inches square	Creat Selection of Mens Batswing Bow Ties all new stock Price **$1.00**	Smart Coloured Knitted ties newest designs Price 3 for **$1.00**	350 Kitchen Sets Containing 1 Basting Spoon, 1 Mixing Spoon, 1 Cake Turner tinned steel black enamelled handles **$1.00** set	400 good quality glass sugor basins with covers **$1.00** each
Ladies White Cotton Stockings, Double Suspender Tops. Price **$1.00** pair	**200 yard only Filet Curtain Nets,** Cream or Ecru 42 inch wide Price **$1.00** yard	Wide End Ties of every description, a tie to suit any man, latest designs and colours. Price **$1.00** each.	White Cotton Handkerchiefs size 18 by 18" hemstitched will wash well Price 5 for **$1.00**	75 only Coppered Crumb Trays with brushes **$1.00** set	395 Sets of Glass Sugar Basins with cover and cream Jugs **$1.00** set
Ladies Handkerchiefs with coloured border Price **$1.00** for 3	Double Bordered Casement Cloth on Cream or Pretty Grounds 48 inch wide Price **$1.00** yard	5000 yards English Printed Cotton Crepe smart new designs **$1.00** 2 yards		300 nickel plated Trays Oval, Oblong or Square 15" **$1.00** each	225 Large Round Glass Salad Bowls **$1.00** each
Ladies' Long Black Lisle Thread Gloves Price **$1.00** pair	**Sponge Cloths,** a Kitchen Necessity, size about 18 x 18 inch Price **$1.00** dozen			350 Aluminium Kitchen lots each containing 3 pieces **$1.00** lot	700 Large Glass Vases **$1.00** each

DOLLAR DAYS

Tuesday, June 24th

Ladies' White Lisle Thread Gloves 2 Button Price **$1.00** pair	**Chamoisette Dusters** soft and absorbent, size about 22 by 22 inch Price 3 for **$1.00**	Ready Made Bot Ties specially suitable for stiff collars, easily adjusted Price 2 for **$1.00** 3 for **$1.00**	50 only Nickel Plated Sweet dish with blue glass linings Price **$1.00** each	500 Tin Kitchen Lots containing 3 and 4 pieces **$1.00** lot	300 Moulded Oval Glass Dishes Large Size **$1.00** ea. Medium ,, **$1.00** for 2
Children's color picture Handkerchiefs Price **$1.00** for 8	Printed Sateen, large stock of new designs 30 inch Price **$1.00** per yd.	Smart Fancy Cotton Socks with vertical stripes small sizes only Price 2 pairs for **$1.00**	100 gross Steel Tea Spoons Tinned **$1.00** for 1½ dozen	65 only Black Steel Kettles 2 pint **$1.00** each	**Special** 2,000 pieces colored Moulded Glass Dishes. Bowls and Vases **$1.00** each
700 yards only Standard English Woven Mosquito Netting 90 inch wide Price **$1.00** yard	The "Don" Printed Casement Cloth in small all over printed design about 36 inch wide Price **$1.00** yard	500 dozen Steel Knives with Nickel handles **$1.00** for 2	25 gross Dessert or Table Spoons Tinned Steel **$1.00** for 9 pieces	135 Set of Frypans each containing 2 useful sizes **$1.00** set	385 dozen Full Crystal ½ pint Tumblers **$1.00** for 4

DOLLAR DAYS

Wednesday, June 25th

450 yards only Pure Bleached SHEETING 54 inch wide Price **$1.00** per yard	800 only Ice Blankets Slightly damaged assorted sizes approx, 30 by 36 inch Price **$1.00** for 4	100 only 3 pieces Cut Glass Cruet Sets, Nickel Tops Price **$1.00** set	500 dozen Fancy Glass Tumblers **$1.00** for 5	1,000 Packets Steel Wool for cleaning aluminium **$1.00** for 4 packets	145 dozen Bedroom Water Bottles and Glasses **$1.00** for 2 pairs

Thousands of Dollar Values from all Departments.

DOLLAR DAYS

Thursday, June 26th

DOLLAR DAYS

Friday, June 27th

DOLLAR DAYS

Saturday, June 28th

Thousands of Dollar Values from all Departments.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH **"WAYLOO CORNER"** **NO CREDIT**

NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD IN PICTURES

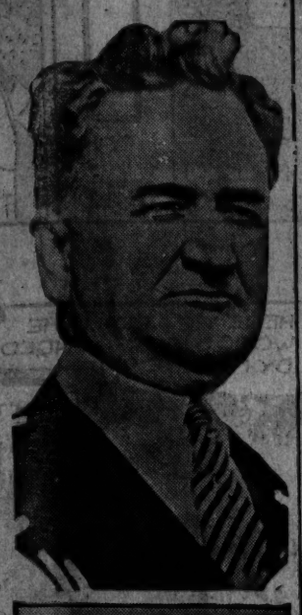
Happy Grandchildren of Japan's Premier.

日本首相之孫女

Little Fumiko Kiyoura, granddaughter of Viscount Kiyoura, the Japanese Premier, is shown carrying her little sister in the approved Japanese fashion in her grandfather's home, in Tokio. The youngsters are wearing the colorful kimonos of Japan.

Klan-Backed Candidate Wins Nomination.

印第尼阿省政府秘書傑克生對于此次選舉省長得票最多云



ED. JACKSON

Ed Jackson, Secretary of State of Indiana, got more votes than all his opponents combined for the Republican nomination for Governor. He was solidly backed by the Ku Klux Klan.

DOES NOT FEAR CURSE OF HOPE DIAMOND.

華盛頓鉅富麥克利之妻前托世界著名畫師關什所繪畫像業已告竣麥克利夫人即銅鐵大王之女云

MRS. EDWARD B. McLEAN

This portrait of Mrs. Edward B. McLean, wife of the millionaire Washington, D. C., publisher, has just been completed by Lazlo, world-famous artist. Mrs. McLean is shown wearing the famous Hope diamond, whose curse has visited every former owner, but from which she, apparently, is immune. Mrs. McLean was formerly Miss Evelyn Walsh, daughter of the copper king, and is one of the leaders of Washington society.

Henderson's Daughter Engaged to Marry.

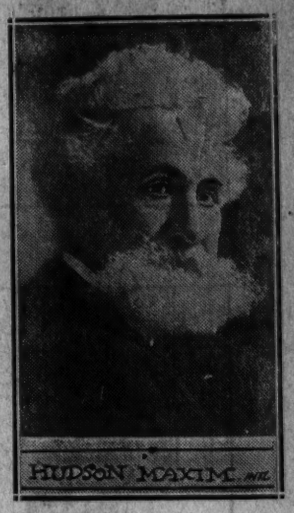
英國工黨內閣秘書海德生之女公子近與克利海君宣告訂婚云

MISS ELEANOR HENDERSON

The engagement has been announced in London of Miss Eleanor ("Nellie") Henderson, daughter of Arthur Henderson, the Labor Cabinet's Home Secretary, to Mr. R. S. Cledhill, of Bromley, Kent.

"I'd Make Best Ruler," Says Hudson Maxim.

紐約大發明家麥克斯經宣稱彼能挑選總統及各部總長云



HUDSON MAXIM

Hudson Maxim, famous inventor, of New York, naively admits he'd make the best President "that could be scared up in the country," but if there is a possibility that he won't be called he would have a committee of experts examine all candidates, the candidate passing with the highest average to be President and the second to be Vice-President, with members of the Cabinet selected in the same manner. Then he'd repeal the prohibition amendment.

Is Real Daughter of Revolution.

依里諾司省史曲浪夫人至本年八月適爲九十歲爲眞正美國革命家之女夫人除操養鷄爲生外並由美國革命女兒會月給津貼二十元云

MRS. ABIGAIL STRONG

Living in a shack at Morris, Ill., is Mrs. Abigail Strong, Illinois only real Daughter of the American Revolution. She is a daughter of Isaac Rigg, who served in the Colonial Army. She lives with her daughter, Amelia, who is 66. Mrs. Strong will be 90 in August. They live on what their poultry produces and the $20 a month they receive from the Daughters of the American Revolution.

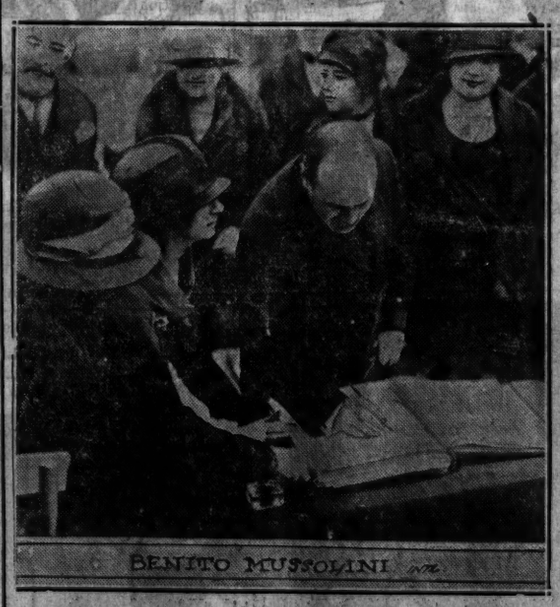
Saves Her from Sea; Then Marries Her.

美國羅斯安傑女游泳家范船在太平洋內援救一被溺女子遂成夫婦云

MR. & MRS. RICHARD VEAZAY

A riptide that suddenly picked up a young woman on the Pacific Coast and carried her struggling out to sea, only to be saved by a daring swimmer, brought Richard Veazey, of Los Angeles, the bride with whom he is here shown.

MONUMENT TO HONOR ITALIAN WAR MOTHERS.



BENITO MUSSOLINI

The Italian Royal family has opened in Rome a subscription drive to erect a monument to the Italian war mothers, which will glorify the 600,000 mothers whose sons perished fighting for Italy in the World War. Ten cents is the limit of each subscription. Premier Benito Mussolini is shown signing the subscription list at the foot of the "Altar of the Country."

Stage Child Called One of Prettiest.

紐約小坤伶委蘭克現由全國童伶聯合會選爲十二演員之一云

GENE DRAKE

Little Gene Drake, child actress, of New York City, has been chosen by the National Stage Children's League as one of the twelve prettiest youngsters engaged in theatrical work.

Claire Windsor Will Wed Bert Lytell

電影明星溫叔姑娘一俟賴德奧其妻離婚後即將結婚云

CLAIRE WINDSOR

Claire Windsor, screen star, who has just returned to Los Angeles from Algiers, where she starred with Bert Lytell in the making of a motion picture, declared she "wouldn't be mad" if Bert asked her to marry him. But both will have to wait until Lytell's present wife gets her divorce, for which she is suing.

Poem to Janitor's Son Wins Recognition.

紐約十一歲之小詩家名克蘭

NATHALIA CRANE

A book of poems of 11-year-old Nathalie Crane, New York child, is soon to be placed on the market. Her greatest work, it is said, is her passing romance with a red-haired janitor's boy, beginning as follows:

"Oh! I'm in love with the janitor's boy,
"And the janitor's boy loves me.
"He's going to hunt for a desert isle
"In our geography."

WOMAN IS HELD AS MURDER SUSPECT.

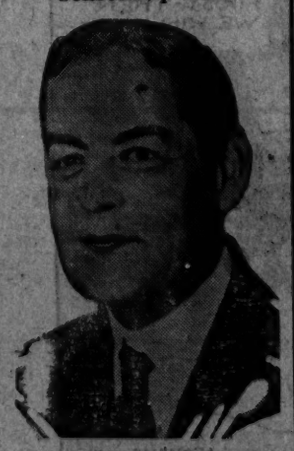
美國最近謀殺親夫案中之都爾夫人

MRS. JULIA STULL

Mrs. Julia Stull, of Houston, Tex., mother of a ten-months-old baby, is under arrest in Richmond, Va., charged with the murder of her husband, Raymond Sylvester Stull, a construction engineer, who was shot to death in his Richmond home. A letter from Stull to his wife, urging her to get a divorce, brought her posthaste to Richmond. She admitted ownership of the pistol which killed Stull. Mrs. Stull gave the police the name of "the other woman." Stull had been married three times. He divorced his first wife because of "another man," and his second because she had "a crying baby."

Senator Owen Proposes Censorship Bill.

美國上議員歐君提議檢查報紙苟有違背則令郵局停止其遞云



ROBERT L. OWEN

A move toward censorship of newspapers was made in the United States Senate when Senator Robert L. Owen, Democrat, of Oklahoma, introduced a bill giving the Postmaster-General authority to bar newspapers from the mails if they refused to publish, "in precisely the same page and position, a correction, explanation or denial" offered by any person previously named in an article published in the paper.

Last of Mohicans in Real Life.

旅居美國之末一馬濱根人

SAM MILLER

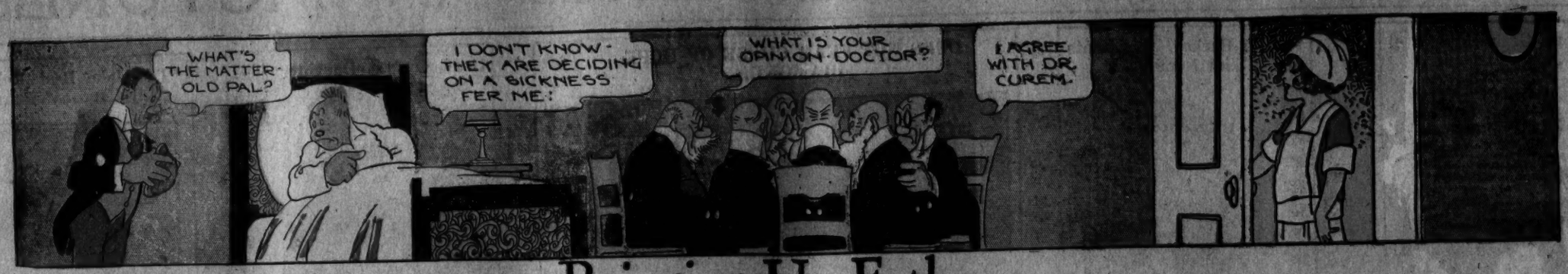
Sam Miller is the actual last head of the Mohicans, the Indian tribe made famous by James Fenimore Cooper. Miller, who lives at Shawno, Wis., is the titular head of the remaining 500 Mohicans and is a son of the last proud Sachem of that tribe. He will represent the once famous tribe at ceremonies in Washington in memory of his father.

De Valera Will Soon Regain Freedom.

愛爾蘭共和黨首領范拉開自由政府不久即將彼釋放云

EAMON DE VALERA

According to authoritative cables from Dublin, the Irish Free State Government is soon to release Eamonn de Valera, Republican leader, who has been interned for about a year. Other interned Republicans will be set free at the same time.


WHAT'S THE MATTER OLD PAL?
I DON'T KNOW - THEY ARE DECIDING ON A SICKNESS FER ME:
WHAT IS YOUR OPINION DOCTOR?
I AGREE WITH DR. CUREM.

Bringing Up Father

ISN'T IT WONDERFUL - PROFESSOR HOOZIS THE GREAT NATURALIST IS GOING TO TAKE US ON ONE OF HIS NATURE LOVERS' OUTINGS!
TODAY IS STARTIN' WORSE THAN YESTERDAY:
1

I'VE GOT SOME FINE CORNED BEEF AN' CABBAGE THE OLD LADY COOKED IN ME PAIL!
WALK DOWN THE ROAD KIND O' SLOW - I'LL CATCH UP WITH YOU!
JIGGS!
7.